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# THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## VOLUME XXII.

(FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.)

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# LIST OF PERIODICALS REPRESENTED.

## AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

Advance, Chicago.
Advertiser, Boston.
Advertiser, Montgomery.
Afro-American Ledger, Baltimore.
Age, New York.
Ainslee's Magazine, New York.
American, Baltimore.
American, Nashville, Tenn.
American Agriculturist, New York.
American Art Journal, New York.
American Grocer, New York.
American Inventor, Washington.
American Journal of Psychology, Worcester.
American Journal of Science, New York.
American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.
American Journal of the Medical Sciences, Philadelphia.
American Kitchen Magazine, Boston.
American Machinist, New York.
American Manufacturer, Pittsburg.
American Naturalist, Philadelphia.
American Volunteer, Carlisle, Pa.
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science Philadelphia.
Arena, New York.
Argonaut, San Francisco.
Army and Navy Journal, New York.
Army and Navy Register, Washington.
Atlantic Monthly, Boston.
Ave Maria, South Bend, Ind.
Banner, Nashville.
Bibelot, Portland, Me.
Blade, Toledo.
Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, New York.
Bookman, New York.
Bulletin, Philadelphia.
Call, San Francisco.
Capital, Topeka.
Cassier's Magazine, New York.
Catholic Mirror, Baltimore.
Catholic News, New York.
Catholic Union and Times, Buffalo.
Catholic University Bulletin, Washington.
Catholic World, New York.
Champion of Fair Play, Chicago.
Chautauquan, Cleveland.
Christian Advocate, New York.
Christian Evangelist, St. Louis.
Christian Intelligencer, New York.
Christian Science Sentinel, Boston.
Christian Work, New York.
Chronicle, Chicago.
Chronicle, San Francisco.
Churchman, New York.
Church Standard, Philadelphia.
Citizen, Brooklyn.
Collier's Weekly, New York.
Colored American, Washington.
Coming Nation, Ruskin, Ga.
Commercial Advertiser, New York.
Commercial-Appeal, Memphis.
Commercial Gazette, Pittsburg.
Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.
Congregationalist, Boston.
Conservator, Philadelphia.
Constitution, Atlanta.
Consular Reports, Washington.
Corn Belt, Chicago.
Cosmopolitan Magazine, New York.
Courant, Hartford.
Courier-Journal, Louisville.
Criterion, New York.
Critic, New York.
Current Literature, New York.
Daily People, New York.
Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester.
Dial, Chicago.

Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, New York.
Direct Legislation Record, Newark, N. J.
Dispatch, Columbus.
Dispatch, Pittsburg.
Dispatch, St. Paul.
Eagle, Brooklyn.
Electrical Review, New York.
Electrical World, New York.
Electrical World and Engineer, New York.
Electricity, New York.
Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.
Engineering Magazine, New York.
Engineering News, New York.
Evangelist, New York.
Evening News, New York.
Evening Post, Chicago.
Evening Post, Louisville.
Evening Post, New York.
Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.
Everybody's Magazine, New York.
Express, Buffalo.
Farmer's Review, Bonham, Tex.
Financier, New York.
Flaming Sword, Chicago.
Forum, New York.
Freedom, Sea Breeze, Fla.
Freeman's Journal, New York.
Free Press, Detroit.
Free-Thought Magazine, Chicago.
Freiheit, New York.
Friends' Intelligencer, Philadelphia.
Globe, Boston.
Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.
Golf, New York.
Good Health, Battle Creek.
Harlem Life, New York.
Harper's Bazar, New York.
Harper's Monthly, New York.
Harper's Weekly, New York.
Hawkeye, Burlington, Ia.
Hearst's Chicago American, Chicago.
Herald, Grinnell, Ia.
Herald, Baltimore.
Herald, Boston.
Herald, Morgantown, N. C.
Herald, New York.
Herald, Salt Lake City.
Herald and Presbyter, Cincinnati.
Home Magazine, New York.
Independent, New York.
Inquirer, Philadelphia.
Insurance Engineering, New York.
Interior, Chicago.
Inter Ocean, Chicago.
International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.
International Socialist Review, Chicago.
Irish World, New York.
Iron Age, New York.
Johns Hopkins University Circular, Baltimore.
Journal, Atlanta.
Journal, Boston.
Journal, Chicago.
Journal, Detroit.
Journal, Kansas City.
Journal, Milwaukee.
Journal, Minneapolis.
Journal, New York.
Journal, Peoria.
Journal, Providence.
Journal of Commerce, New York.
Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago.
Kit-Kats, Pittsburg.
Leader, Cleveland.
Leader, Des Moines.
Leader, Pittsburg.
Ledger, Philadelphia.
Ledger, Tacoma.
Leslie's Weekly, New York.
Life, New York.
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia.
Liquor-Dealer, Washington.
Literature, New York.
Living Church, Milwaukee.
Mail and Express, New York.
Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore.
Marine Review, Cleveland.
McClure's Magazine, New York.
Medical Journal, New York.
Medical Record, New York.
Medical Times, New York.
Merck's Report, New York.
Messenger of the Sacred Heart, New York.
Mida's Criterion, Chicago.
Mind, New York.
Mining and Metallurgy, New York.
Mirror, St. Louis.
Missouri World, Chillicothe.
Modern Medicine, Battle Creek, Mich.
Munsey, New York.
Nation, New York.
National Druggist, St. Louis.
National Geographical Magazine, Washington.
New American, Manila.
New England Magazine, Boston.
New Lippincott, Philadelphia.
New Voice, Chicago.
New World, Chicago.
News, Atlanta.
News, Baltimore.
News, Buffalo.
News, Chicago.
News, Denver.
News, Des Moines.
News, Detroit.
News, Galveston.
News, Greenville, S. C.
News, Indianapolis.
News, Newark, N. J.
News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.
News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.
News-Tribune, Detroit.
North American, Philadelphia.
North American Review, New York.
Observer, New York.
Ohio State Journal, Columbus.
Open Court, Chicago.
Oregonian, Portland.
Outlook, New York.
Pearson's Magazine, New York.
People, New York.
Pharmaceutical Journal, New York.
Philippine Argonaut, Manila.
Picayune, New Orleans.
Pilot, Boston.
Pioneer Press, St. Paul.
Plain Dealer, Cleveland.
Poet-Lore, Boston.
Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
Popular Science Monthly, New York.
Popular Science News, New York.
Post, Cincinnati.
Post, Hartford.
Post, Houston, Tex.
Post, Louisville.
Post, Pittsburg.
Post, Washington.
Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.
Post-Express, Rochester.
Post-Intelligencer, Seattle.
Post-Standard, Syracuse.
Presbyterian Journal, Philadelphia.
Presbyterian Quarterly, Richmond.
Press, New York.
Press, Philadelphia.
Princeton Tiger, Princeton.
Public, Chicago.
Public Ledger, Philadelphia.
Publishers' Weekly, New York.
Puck, New York.
Puritan, New York.
Railroad Gazette, New York.
Railway and Engineering Review, Chicago.
Railway and Locomotive Engineering, New York.
Railway World, Philadelphia.
Record, Chicago.
Record, Philadelphia.
Record, Troy, N. Y.
Record-Herald, Chicago.
Red Man and Helper, Carlisle, Pa.
Register, Mobile.
Representative, Minneapolis.
Republic, St. Louis.
Republican, Denver.
Republican, Springfield.
Review of Reviews, New York.
Rocky Mountain News, Helena, Mont.
Sacred Heart Review, Boston.
Sanitary Home, Fargo, N. D.
Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.
Science, New York.
Science and Industry, Scranton.
Scientific American, New York.
Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Sentinel, Indianapolis.
Sentinel, Washington.
Smart Set, New York.
Social Crusader, Chicago.
Social Democrat, Haverhill, Mass.
Social-Democratic Herald, Chicago.
Southern Presbyterian, Richmond.
Southern Watchman, Mobile.
Standard-Mirror, Brooklyn.
Star, Kansas City.
Star, Washington.
State, Columbia, S. C.
State Journal, Madison, Wis.
State Journal, Topeka.
Statesman, Austin, Tex.
Straight Edge, New York.
Student, Amhurst.
Sun, Baltimore.
Sun, New York.
Telegraph, Macon, Ga.
Telegraph, Philadelphia.
Telegraph, Portland, Oreg.
Times, Brooklyn.
Times, Denver.
Times, Hartford, Conn.
Times, Kansas City.
Times, Los Angeles.
Times, Minneapolis.
Times, New York.
Times, Philadelphia.
Times, Pittsburg.
Times, Richmond.
Times, Washington.
Times-Democrat, New Orleans.
Times-Herald, Chicago.
Times-Star, Cincinnati.
Times-Union, Jacksonville.
Transcript, Boston.
Tribune, Chicago.
Tribune, Detroit.
Tribune, Minneapolis.
Tribune, New York.
Tribune, Salt Lake City.
Tribune, Scranton.
Truth, Detroit.
Truth, Scranton.
Truth-Seeker, New York.
United Presbyterian, Pittsburg.
Unity, Chicago.
Unity, Kansas City.
Universal Brotherhood Path, Point Loma, Cal.
Universalist, Chicago.
Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk.
Watchman, Boston.
Weekly, University of Chicago.
Western Electrician, Chicago.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Wholesalers and Retailers' Review, San Francisco.
Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, Ohio.
Worker, New York.
Worker's Call, Chicago.
World, New York.
World-Herald, Omaha.
World's Advance Thought, Portland, Ore.
World's Work, New York.
Youth's Companion, Boston.
Zion's Herald, Boston.

## ENGLISH PERIODICALS

### In the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Academy, London.
Advertiser, London.
Anglo-Russian, London.
Answers, London.
Athenæum, London.
Black and White, London.
Blackwood's, Edinburgh.
Bookman, London.
British Board of Trade Journal, London.
British Chess Magazine, London.
British Medical Journal, London.
British Weekly, London.

Catholic Times, Liverpool.
Catholic Times, London.
Christian Commonwealth, London.
Christian World, London.
Chronicle, London.
Church Review, London.
Clarion, London.
Contemporary Review, London.
Economist, London.
Empire Review, London.
Engineer, London.
Engineering, London.
Examiner, Cork.
Express, London.
Evening News, Edinburgh.
Fortnightly Review, London.
Free Russia, London.
Freeman, Dublin.
Fun, London.
Guardian, London.
Hospital, London.
Illustrated London News, London.
International Monthly, London.
Irish Times, Dublin.
Ironmonger, London.
Justice, London.
Knowledge, London.
Lancet, London.
Library, London.
Library World, London.
Light, London.
Literature, London.
Mail, London.
Man, London.
Marine Review, London.
May Book, London.
Money, London.
Morning Post, London.
National Review, London.
Nature, London.
New Liberal Review, London.
News, London.
Nineteenth Century and After, London.
Northern Whig, Belfast.
Outlook, London.
Pall Mall Gazette, London.
Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Post, Liverpool.
Pilot, London.
Publishers' Circular, London.
Punch, London.
Quarterly Review, London.
Quiver, London.
Reform, London.
Register, London.
Review, Edinburgh.
Review of Reviews, London.
Reynolds's Newspaper, London.
Rock, London.
Saturday Review, London.
Scotsman, Edinburgh.
South American Journal, London.
South Wales Weekly News, Swansea.
Speaker, London.
Spectator, London.
Sphere, London.
Star, London.
Standard, London.
St. James's Gazette, London.
Strand Magazine, London.
Tablet, London.
Telegraph, Belfast.
Telegraph, Dublin.
Telegraph, London.
Theosophical Review, London.
Times, London.
Tit-Bits, London.
Truth, London.
United Irishman, Dublin.
Westminster Gazette, London.
Westminster Review, London.
Woman's Herald, London.

### English Periodicals in the British Colonies.

Advertiser, Adelaide.
Advertiser, London (Ont.).
Argus, Melbourne.
Australasian Review of Reviews, Sydney.
Bulletin, Sydney.
Canadian Manufacturer, Toronto.
Canadian Trade Review, Montreal.
Commonwealth, Ottawa.
Events, Ottawa.
Free Press, Ottawa.
Friend of India, Calcutta.
Gazette, St. John, N. B.
Globe, Toronto.
Herald, Montreal.
Herald, Sydney.
Hindu Punch, Bombay.
Monetary Times, Toronto.
Owl, Cape Town.
Patrie, Montreal.
Province, Vancouver.
Secular Thought, Toronto.
South African Review, Cape Town.
Star, Montreal.
Telegram, Toronto.
Telegraph, Sydney.
Tribune, Winnepeg.
Weekly News, Auckland, N. Z.
Witness, Montreal.
World, Toronto.
Zambesi Mission Record, South Africa.

### English Periodicals in Various Countries.

Celestial Empire, Shanghai.
Chronicle, Kobe.
Exchange Gazette, St. Petersburg.
Herald, Kobe.
Japan Advertiser, Yokohama.
Japan Herald, Tokyo.
Japan Gazette, Yokohama.
Japan Mail, Yokohama.
Japan Times, Tokyo.
Mercury, Shanghai.
North China News, Shanghai.
North China Herald, Shanghai.
Orient, Tokyo.
Straits Times, Singapore.

## GERMAN PERIODICALS

### In the German Empire.

Allgemeine Zeitung, Munich.
Alte Glaube, Leipsic.
Blätter für Volksgesundheitpflege, Berlin.
Boersen-Courier, Berlin.
Boersen-Gazette, Berlin.
Boersen-Zeitung, Berlin.
Christlichte Welt, Leipsic.
Chronik, Leipsic.
Correspondenz, Berlin.
Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift, Berlin.
Deutsche Revue, Berlin.
Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.
Deutsche Tages-Zeitung, Berlin.
Deutsche Zeitung, Berlin.
Die Reform, Berlin.
Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirchen-Zeitung, Leipsic.
Frankfurter Zeitung, Frankfort.
Fremdenblatt, Hamburg.
Gazette, Cologne.
Germania, Berlin.
Hausfreund, Bohemia.
Hlas, Brünn.
Hochschule Nachrichten, Munich.
Humoristische Blatter, Berlin.
Illustrirte Zeitung, Berlin.
Jahrbucher für wissenschaftliche Botanik, Berlin.
Kirchenzeitung, Leipsic.
Kladderadatsch, Berlin.
Kreuz-Zeitung, Berlin.
Lokal-Anzeiger, Berlin.
Lotze, Hamburg.
Lustige Blätter, Berlin.
Magdeburger Zeitung, Magdeburg.
Markthalen Zeitung, Berlin.
Nation, Berlin.
National-Zeitung, Berlin.
Neue Preussische Zeitung, Berlin.
Neueste Nachrichten, Munich.
Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin.
Politische Nachrichten, Berlin.
Post, Berlin.
Preussische Jahrbucher, Berlin.
Simplicissimus, Munich.
Strassburger Post, Strasburg.
Tageblatt, Leipsic.
Tageblatt, Berlin.
Tages-Zeitung, Berlin.
Tägliche Rundschau, Berlin.
Theologische Rundschau, Berlin.
Volks-Zeitung, Cologne.
Vorwärts, Berlin.
Vossische Zeitung, Berlin.
Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.
Woche, Berlin.
Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Linnesorgane, Berlin.

### German Periodicals in Austria.

Allgemeine Zeitung, Vienna.
Der Stein der Weisen, Vienna.
Deutsche Zeitung, Vienna.
Floh, Vienna.
Fremdenblatt, Vienna.
Neue Freie Presse, Vienna.
Neue Journal, Vienna.
Neue Pester Journal, Budapest.
Neues Wiener Tageblatt, Vienna.
Pester Lloyd, Budapest.
Politische Correspondenz, Vienna.
Reichspost, Vienna.
Steyrer Zeitung, Styria.
Tageblatt, Vienna.
Vaterland, Vienna.

### German Periodicals in Various Countries.

Anzeiger des Westens, St. Louis.
Bote aus Zion, Jerusalem.
Herold, St. Petersburg.
Staatscourant, South Africa.
Sud-Afrikanische Korrespondenz, South Africa.
St. Petersburger Zeitung, St. Petersburg.
Staats-Zeitung, New York.
Züricher Zeitung, Zurich.

## FRENCH PERIODICALS

### In the French Republic.

Archives Médicales d'Angers, Angers.
Aurore, Paris.
Autorité, Paris.
Bloc, Paris.
Chrétien Français, Paris.
Ciel et Terre, Paris.
Correspondant, Paris.
Cosmos, Paris.
Croix, Paris.
Echo des Mines, Paris.
Echo de Paris, Paris.
Éclair, Paris.
Économiste Français, Paris.
Electricien, Paris.
Eleveur, Paris.
Figaro, Paris.
Figaro Illustré, Paris.
Gaulois, Paris.
Gazette Hebdomadaire de Médecine, Paris.
Intransigéant, Paris.
Journal, Paris.
Journal des Débats, Paris.
Lectures pour Tous, Paris.
Liberté, Paris.
Libre Parole, Paris.
Magasin Pittoresque, Paris.
Matin, Paris.
Moniteur Industriel, Paris.
Nature, Paris.
Patrie, Paris.
Petit Journal, Paris.
Petit Parisien, Paris.
Petit Sou, Paris.
Petite République, Paris.
République, Paris.
République Française, Paris.
Revue Bleu, Paris.
Revue d'Hygiene, Paris.
Revue de Paris, Paris.
Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Revue des Revues, Paris.
Revue Générale des Sciences, Paris.
Revue Hebdomadaire, Paris.
Revue Illustrée, Paris.

Revue Scientifique, Paris.
Revue Universelle, Paris.
Science Française, Paris.
Science pour Tous, Paris.
Soleil, Paris.
Temps, Paris.

**French Periodicals in Various Countries.**

Bulletin de la Société Géographique, Brussels.
Courrier des États-Unis, New York.
Droit d'Auteur, Bern.
Journal de St. Petersbourg, St. Petersburg.
Patrie, Montreal.

## DUTCH PERIODICALS.

Amsterdammer, Amsterdam.
Courant, Rotterdam.
Handelsblad, Amsterdam.
Nieuws van den Dag, Amsterdam.

## SPANISH PERIODICALS.

Ateneo, Madrid.
Boletin Mercantil, San Juan.
Diario, Havana.
Epoca, Madrid.
Escuela Moderna, Madrid.
España Moderna, Madrid.
Ilustracion Española y Americana, Madrid.
Lucha, Havana.
Mundo, Havana.
Nacion, Havana.
Nuevo Pais, Havana.
Patria, Havana.
Realidad, Havana.
Union Ibero-Americana, Mexico.

## ITALIAN PERIODICALS.

Fischietto, Turin.
Italia, Milan.
Osservatore Cattolico, Rome.
Osservatore Romano, Rome.
Perseveranza, Rome.
Tribuna, Rome.
Vita Internazionale, Rome.
Vox Urbis (Latin), Rome.

## RUSSIAN PERIODICALS.

Grashdanin, St. Petersburg.
Novosti, St. Petersburg.
Novoye Vremya, St. Petersburg.
Pravo, Moscow.
Rossya, St. Petersburg.
Russkya Vestnik, St. Petersburg.
Russkya Viedomosti, St. Petersburg.
Sviet, St. Petersburg.
Vestnik Finanssów, St. Petersburg.
Viedomosti, St. Petersburg.

## SCANDINAVIAN PERIODICALS.

Aftonbladet, Stockholm.
Arbeitet, Stockholm.
Dagens Nyheter, Stockholm.
Dansk Tidskrift, Copenhagen.
Morgenbladet, Christiania.
Naturen, Norway.

## JAPANESE PERIODICALS.

Asahi, Osaka.
Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo.
Hatschi Shimbun, Tokyo.
Keizai Zasshi, Tokyo.
Maishushinsi, Tokyo.
Nichi-Nichi Shimbun, Tokyo.
Yomiuri Shimbun, Yokohama.
Yorudzu Choho, Tokyo.

## CHINESE PERIODICALS.

Chung Wai Jih Pao, Peking.
Shen Pao, Shanghai.
Su Pao, Shanghai.

## PERIODICALS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE.

Budapesti-Hirlap, Budapest.
Glas Tzrnogorza, Cettigne.
Official Journal, Lisbon.
Prensa, Buenos Ayres.

# The Literary Digest

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OWING to an unavoidable delay, the Index for Volume XXI. will be mailed with next week's instead of with this week's issue.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE BOER INVASION OF CAPE COLONY.

THE situation in South Africa during the past fortnight is declared by some of the leading English newspapers to be graver than at any other time since President Kruger issued his ultimatum. Whether that be so or not, the invasion of Cape Colony by the Boer forces, accompanied by renewed disaffection and by General Kitchener's proclamation of martial law in the disturbed localities; the aggressiveness of the Boers in the Transvaal and Orange River "Colony"; De Wet's escapes and exploits; and the despatch of yet more reinforcements from England, have all helped to keep the South African conflict very prominently before the public eye. Says the New York *Tribune*:

"When Lord Roberts turned the tide of war northward, and Kimberley and Ladysmith were relieved, and Bloemfontein and Pretoria were captured, it was confidently supposed that thenceforth what little fighting was still to be done would be done on Boer soil or the soil that was once the Boers'. But now, many months later, the tide of war is turned back again to Cape Colony itself. Far within the borders of that colony British railroads are cut and British troops are captured by the Boers, and it is thither that reinforcements are to be hurried. The struggle is not to conquer and pacify the Boer states, but to repel the Boer invasion of the British colony, and, indeed, to prevent the Boers from effecting the conquest of that colony."

On December 14, General Methuen captured a Boer laager, with a large store of supplies, near Lichtenburg, in the Transvaal. Three days later, two Boer commandos in the neighborhood of Thaba-Nchu, in the Orange River "colony," sustained defeat at British hands; but General De Wet, in company with ex-President Steyn and a few followers, succeeded in breaking through the encircling British lines. His feat is described as the "boldest exploit" of the war, and represents his ninth escape from imminent capture. On December 17 began the Boer invasion of Cape Colony, which has caused such discomfiture in England and which was the subject of an urgent message from Sir Alfred Milner to the British War Office calling for more troops. The Boer detachments, under command of Botha, Hertzog, and Hasbroek, occupied strong positions at Philipstown, Colesberg, and Burghers' Dorp, blocking all the British railway connections and even threatening Kimberley itself. At the same time, the Boers developed unexpected strength in the vicinities of Johannisburg, Pretoria, and Winburg. "This purely and distinctively Boer campaign," declares the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, "organized and directed from first to last by Boers, is marvelous; but the marvel increases when it is remembered that the Boer columns have no base lines, no supply depots, no railways, and that Winburg is one hundred and fifty miles from Pretoria; that from Pretoria to Colesberg is fully three hundred miles, and from Colesberg to Kimberley two hundred miles." Lord Kitchener's arrival at Naauwpoort, a few miles from Burghers' Dorp, and the subsequent defeat of the Boer forces near-by at Steynsburg; together with the occupation of Britstown by Thorneycroft's mounted troops and the flight of the Boer commando toward the border, are believed to have broken the strength of the Boer invaders. A series of slight reverses to Boer arms on December 27 was offset by the reported capture of a squadron of yeomanry. A despatch from Naauwpoort on December 28 reports further reverses to the invading commandos, which, however, were reinforced on the next day by two additional detachments.

The situation in Cape Colony at the beginning of the year is not an encouraging one, with De Wet still at large, Kimberley isolated, and little progress being made against the invaders; while to the North the Boers are aggressive and at times victorious. On December 29, Helvetia, a strong British post on the Machadodorp-Lydenburg Railway in the Transvaal, surrendered to the Boers with a loss of fifty killed and wounded and two hundred captured, but was subsequently reoccupied by the British. The British forces under General French met with better success, inflicting considerable loss on 2,500 Boers northwest of Krugersdorp. On December 23, in cooperation with Clements, General French expelled the Boer army from the Magaliesburg range, after fighting that lasted three days and resulted in the capture of the Boer Commandant Kreuse. Later, he occupied Ventersdorp, a few miles to the south. Rumors that the Boers are weakening and ready to surrender are going the rounds of the press, but do not find much credence.

"The plain fact is that, after all their extraordinary effort and their terrible losses, the British campaign is still unsuccessful," observes the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*. "If ten or twenty thousand of the Cape Afrikanders join the hostile forces still in the field," adds the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, "the war will virtually have to be begun over again." On the other hand, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks that Boer vitality is being exaggerated and that recent developments give no cause for alarm. It contends that occasional victories by ambush and strategy are only to be expected, and that trifling advantages of this nature "amount to little in comparison with the immense British resources." Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

"The situation is somewhat analogous to that of British troops in this country during the dark days of the American Revolution. There is a sufficient British force in South Africa to annihilate the armed Boers if the latter could be made to stand and fight,

but they are as elusive as the American troops were during the Revolution until they had tired out the invaders. There is, however, no prospect of Boer military successes of sufficient magnitude to terminate the war in their favor. Their only hope is to prolong the agitation or the war until Great Britain shall become involved in some other more important military enterprise and shall be obliged to agree upon terms of peace in order to release her large army from South Africa."

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MR. KRUGER.

This picture of "Oom Paul" was taken for the Chicago *Tribune* when he was in Paris. It shows his face to be in a marked degree unlike the portraits that have obtained currency in this country. The baby is his great-grandchild, Annie Eloff, and the boy is Gerald Eloff.

The Chicago *Journal* makes a plea for the exercise of clemency on the part of the British even at this late hour. It asks:

"Why do they not recognize the fact that such a war as they are now waging can have no good result, even tho they conquer in the end, as, of course, they are bound to do? Why do they not proclaim a general amnesty which will assure the combatant Boers of their rights as human beings; which will give the Boers, not independence, for that has been rendered impossible, but the certainty that they may resume their occupation without interference or control by the conquerors? That would be not merely the graceful, it would be also the politic thing to do in the present crisis. If such a proclamation were issued, the war would end at once, and all further loss of life and destruction of property would be avoided. The Boers know now, since Kruger has deserted them, that their dream of independence is only a dream. They would undoubtedly be very willing to stop fighting if they could feel that they would be permitted to till their farms and raise their cattle in peace."

December, 1899. December, 1900.

ILLUSTRATING ONE YEAR'S PROGRESS OF THE BOER WAR.

—*The St. Louis Republic.*

That President Kruger's visit to Europe will result in any change in the South African situation is not believed by American papers to be probable, tho the Detroit *News* expresses the belief that it was upon the present disaffection in Cape Colony that Mr. Kruger based his hopes of prolonging the war. In a recent interview with William T. Stead at The Hague, Mr. Kruger declared his hope that even yet he might be successful in winning European intervention. He did not wish, he said, to involve other nations in war. What he asks is that the governments which at The Hague declared their determination to use their efforts to secure amicable settlement of disputes by means of mediation and arbitration should make a united effort to bring the verdict of the civilized world to bear on Great Britain.

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**The Sultan and His Cruiser.**—All the naval expenditures of Europe combined do not seem to be attracting as much attention in diplomatic circles just now as the Sultan's decision to have a second-class cruiser built in Philadelphia. This diplomatic perturbation does not seem to be due so much to any fear of the cruiser itself as to a fear that Uncle Sam will succeed in separating the Sultan from some of his money (the long-overdue indemnity of $90,000), a feat that the European powers have been attempting for years in vain. According to the newspaper reports, the Sultan hesitates to pay the indemnity direct, as the other powers would instantly swoop down upon him with demands that their claims be paid too, so he will slip an extra $90,000 in with the payment of the cruiser, with a hint that it be turned over to the Government. The contract with the Cramp Company was signed just before Christmas in Constantinople, and a special cablegram sent on Christmas Day from that city to the Philadelphia *Press*, with the O. K. of the Turkish censor, said that the signing of the contract was due to the fact that the Sultan was "deeply impressed with the greatness of the American republic," and was "impressed with the tremendous superiority of the American cruiser, as compared with vessels of the same class built in other countries." Not a word about indemnity. Germany, for one, however, did not propose to let the Sublime Porte send something like $3,000,000 in good money to the United States for the cruiser and the indemnity without a murmur, and, according to report, the German representative at Constantinople asked the Turk if he intended to pay the Cramps before paying a long-due bill of Herr Krupp. Perhaps as a re-

sult of this pointed query, the following rather disquieting dispatch, which may signify any one of several different things, emanated from Constantinople on the next morning after Christmas: "It is the general belief that the Cramps' contract for the construction of a cruiser for Turkey was signed without the first payment being made. This view is supported by the fact that the Porte has formally promised to pay nothing to Americans before paying the Krupps, and the Germans have not yet received anything."

## CHINA'S AGREEMENT TO THE DEMANDS OF THE POWERS.

ALTHO it is reported that China has agreed to the joint note of the powers, the newspapers, in America at least, remain recalcitrant; and it is clearly fortunate for the diplomats that they are dealing with the Chinese court instead of with the American press. The demands in the note may be briefly stated as follows: Apologies, indemnities, monuments, and punishments to atone for last summer's outrages; "open communication between the capital and the sea" by "the destruction of the forts" and by "the military occupation of certain points" by foreign garrisons; strict measures by the Chinese Government to suppress and prevent anti-foreign uprisings; more liberal treaty and diplomatic relations with the powers; and "interdiction against the importation of arms." A few papers, it is true, commend the note heartily. The Buffalo *Express* observes that the note "commits all the powers irrevocably to the general policy of reestablishing the Manchu dynasty and accepting apologies, indemnities, and individual punishments in place of cessions of territory or more drastic reparation," and adds: "When one recalls the jealousies and suspicions which existed between the powers last summer, the undisguised ambitions for territorial aggrandisement of some of them, and the enormity of the offenses they had to avenge, it must be recognized that this Peking agreement represents a marvelous triumph of reason and good sense." The St. Paul *Dispatch*, too, says: "The conditions are not in any respect such as China can not comply with, and not such as she ought not to comply with. They mark the middle road between leniency and severity, which is more than has been expected during the progress of negotiations."

There are other papers, however, that do not share this rosy view. The Chicago *Chronicle*, for example, declares that these "are in effect demands that the Chinese Government abdicate its sovereignty and accept a position of subjection to the powers joining in the demands," and it continues:

"This may be justifiable, and it certainly is if the security of foreigners in their lives and property can not be assured by less drastic measures. But we need not attempt to disguise from ourselves the fact that if the demands are conceded, as it is commonly supposed they must be, the joint powers will have asserted and assumed complete mastery over China and will be in a position to carry into effect a scheme of partition whenever they can agree on one which will not involve them in war among themselves.

"This danger of quarreling over the spoils together with the recognized difficulty of governing such a vast number of people, and such a peculiar people as the Chinese, from without, and not any sincere regard for the independence and integrity of the ancient empire, is the only guaranty China has against partition. But perhaps it is a sufficient guaranty for a good many years yet."

The requirement that the Chinese Government stop the importation of arms "will prove fruitless," in the opinion of the New York *Sun*, which goes on to say:

"To prevent the smuggling of prohibited articles, especially if it were winked at by the Chinese authorities, would prove impracticable, and the manufacture of arms and ammunition under munificently remunerated experts might be carried on for years in Sze-Chuen, or some other remote province, without the fact becoming known to foreign governments in any form more tangible and trustworthy than mere rumor. We do not understand that any Foreign Office proposes to patrol the immense Chinese frontier with its own excise officers, or to station agents of its own in every Chinese province for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition against the manufacture of arms and ammunition. To insist on a condition, the fulfilment of which is plainly out of the question, must have the effect of encouraging the Chinese plenipotentiaries to believe that other concessions on their part would be also nominal."

The Chicago *Evening Post*, another severe critic of the joint note, observes:

"It is gratifying to know that our State Department has informed the powers that, whatever happens as the result of their procrastination and irreconcilable attitude, the United States will not send any troops to China for occupation or enforcement of the proposed peace terms. A legation guard will be maintained by us, but nothing more will be done. The 'concert' has agreed to this condition, and it really had no option. We have done our utmost, diplomatically speaking, to promote peace, the open door, and the restoration of good relations with China. If the powers will not listen to reason, the responsibility is at their door. What the outcome will be no finite mind knows."

THE POWERS: "Open your mouth and shut your eyes, and we'll give you something to make you wise." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

More than one paper, in the mean time, is exasperated by the reported policy of von Waldersee and the troops under him. "While the foreign ministers in Peking are working for peace and orderly government in China," says the Philadelphia *North American*, "Count von Waldersee is undoing the good they accomplish by continuing his military operations." It continues:

"It is not possible that the anti-foreign sentiment of the natives will be allayed so long as they are made witnesses of the barbarous practises of the foreign soldiery. No assurances that peace is to be reestablished and China left to its own imperial government will have weight with the masses. They will believe what they see with their own eyes and not what they are told about the purposes of the powers in holding interminable conferences in Peking. . . . . .

"As long as Waldersee adheres to this plan of campaign the foreign forces must remain in China. Neither the imperial authorities nor the viceroys will feel safe in attempting to preserve order if they are to be punished and their troops exterminated by the foreigners, with whom they are actually cooperating. There can be no betterment of conditions until the Chinese rulers are reintrenched firmly in power. Without their assistance the Chinese question will continue to disturb the world, and China must be filled with foreign garrisons. Nothing could be further

from the desire of the United States, as has been plainly made known ever since the first diplomatic notes were exchanged. The point has now been reached where it would be well to protest against Count von Waldersee's sinister activity, in the common interest of such of the powers as have no heart for a ruinous and prolonged war in the Orient, with all the incalculable possibilities of European complications to follow."

## THE NEWSPAPER OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

MR. ALFRED HARMSWORTH'S idea that the new century will see a great newspaper trust controlling practically the entire newspaper output of the United States commands attention because of the phenomenal success Mr. Harmsworth himself has had in this field. "Alfred Harmsworth," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "is the owner of thirty English periodicals in addition to the London *Daily Mail*. Two months ago it was said he was negotiating for the London *Times*. He began as office-boy on *Tid-Bits* twenty years ago, with a salary of ten shillings per week. In two years he became the editor of a weekly run in conjunction with *The Illustrated London News*. In seven years he had saved $7,000, and with that sum started his first weekly, *Answers*. He was joined by his brothers; and one by one he has added to his publications until their combined circulation has reached the total of 15,000,000 copies a week. Among them is *Harmsworth Magazine*, which alone has a circulation of 1,000,000. His great success is due to the introduction of American methods into his publications. Mr. Harmsworth is the son of a lawyer. He is thirty-four years old, and in twenty years has made $20,000,000 out of his publications." Mr. Harmsworth's main objections to the daily of to-day are that it is "hopelessly clumsy in shape, verbose as to matter, and most imperfect as a record." He asserts (writing in the January *North American Review*) that "by the use of improved machinery it would be possible to issue the newspaper of the future in what is obviously its proper form—a small, portable, and neatly indexed publication of the size of a page of *The North American Review*, and of the bulk and appearance of the New York *Outlook*," which latter journal he pays a high compliment, calling it "the best of weekly reviews." "There are abundant signs," declares Mr. Harmsworth, "that we are witnessing the birth of developments in newspaper enterprise which will make the past look insignificant by contrast"; then noting Mr. Hearst's three papers in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, Mr. Pulitzer's two in New York and St. Louis, Mr. Bennett's two in New York and Paris, the Galveston *News*, published simultaneously in Galveston and Dallas, and his own two "simultaneous" papers in London and Manchester, he says:

"My idea of the newspaper of the twentieth century may be thus expressed in brief. Let us suppose one of the great American newspapers—say *The Sun*, of New York, in my opinion perhaps the best arranged of all American newspapers—under the control of a man of the journalistic ability of Delane, the greatest of the former editors of the London *Times*, certainly the greatest political editor in the history of journalism, backed by an organization as perfect as that of the Standard Oil Company, and issued simultaneously each morning in (say) New York, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and other points in America; or at London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Edinburgh, Belfast, and Newcastle, in Great Britain. Is it not obvious that the power of such a paper might become such as we have not yet seen in the history of the press? And would not such a journal effectually revive the waning influence of the newspaper upon the life and thought of the nation?"

"The power to undersell," Mr. Harmsworth predicts, "would drive many newspapers into the combination, and little by little rival newspapers would be so weakened that, where they did not die a natural death, their purchase or absorption would be a comparatively easy and inexpensive step," until the managers of the combination "would hold the newspaper monopoly of the land." This done, the effect of such a tremendously influential journal on contemporary affairs would appear. Says Mr. Harmsworth:

"By the method of simultaneous publication the provincial purchaser will be placed on an equal footing with the dweller in the capital. As things are, he must either be content with an inferior local production, or wait till late in the day, when the great newspaper arrives by the mail or comes on the cars. Under the new régime he will find the national journal on his breakfast-table.

"In my opinion, the newspaper that I am describing will be able to maintain a higher tone and literary standard than is usually possible now. It will be able to ignore what may be called 'non-news.' I refer to the trivial and unimportant items and to the unedifying matter which every editor heartily longs to omit. Critics unacquainted with the press often ask why all this un-

"GIVE THE RANK AND FILE A CHANCE."
—*The Salt Lake Herald.*

IS THIS TO BE ANOTHER CASE OF KIDNAPING?
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

## CARTOON VIEWS OF

necessary matter is not cast into the waste-paper basket. The answer lies in the existing rivalry and competition between newspapers. If an editor omits all mention of some sensational but unelevating police case, for example, he knows full well that his rival will insert it, and will subsequently boast about his superior news-service! No editor can afford to let even the most superficial critic imagine that he has been caught napping. On the other hand, a newspaper possessing a monopoly could absolutely boycott all such items. I lay strong emphasis upon this, as it affords a solution to a problem that has long troubled all journalists who seek the best interests of the public.

"Such a newspaper could maintain a high literary tone, and thus become an educative institution of the greatest value. This is true already of the best journals in most lands, but there is another side to the question. The existence of a gutter press can not altogether be ignored. Neither can we afford to neglect the fact that a considerable section of the public patronizes it. The new régime of journalism will promptly put an end to it, and will thus confer an additional benefit on the nation."

Some reader may be asking what side this great national newspaper would take in party politics. Mr. Harmsworth replies:

"I do not think it would be called upon to assume a mere party attitude at all. . . . I think that one of the good influences of a great newspaper monopoly would be seen in its tendency to minimize political differences and to bring about unity of thought and action. Much of the party feeling of the present day, on both sides of the Atlantic, is fed and fostered by certain inflammatory newspapers that depend upon political agitation for their circulation. This consideration would not affect the simultaneous journal, which would be free to advocate the best interests of the country, and could do so with an influence far wider in its scope than has hitherto been possible. . . . . .

"We thus arrive practically at government by newspapers, but so long as that is only another name for government by the people, no one need be alarmed at the outlook."

The New York *Times* thinks that one great objection to Mr. Harmsworth's plan would be the impossibility of finding an editor able to manage the tremendous newspaper that is proposed. Says *The Times:*

"No mere Delane would come up to the requirements of an editorship that was to make public opinion for 76,000,000 people. The hand of transcendent genius should grasp that pen. Such an editor would be cheap at $10,000 a week, say half a million dollars a year. The trust managers would be very mean if they did not pay him that salary. He would be chicken-hearted if he did not make them pay it. There are men in this town whose annual income is two or three times that modest honorarium who, mentally and morally, in respect to judgment and in respect to capacity, are simply unfit to be office-boys to an editor of such amplitude. But a want advertisement offering two million dollars a year for such an editor would fail to evoke him from his holy cell. There would be answers to the 'ad.,' shiploads of them, but subpenas would not reach nor search-warrants discover the man for that place."

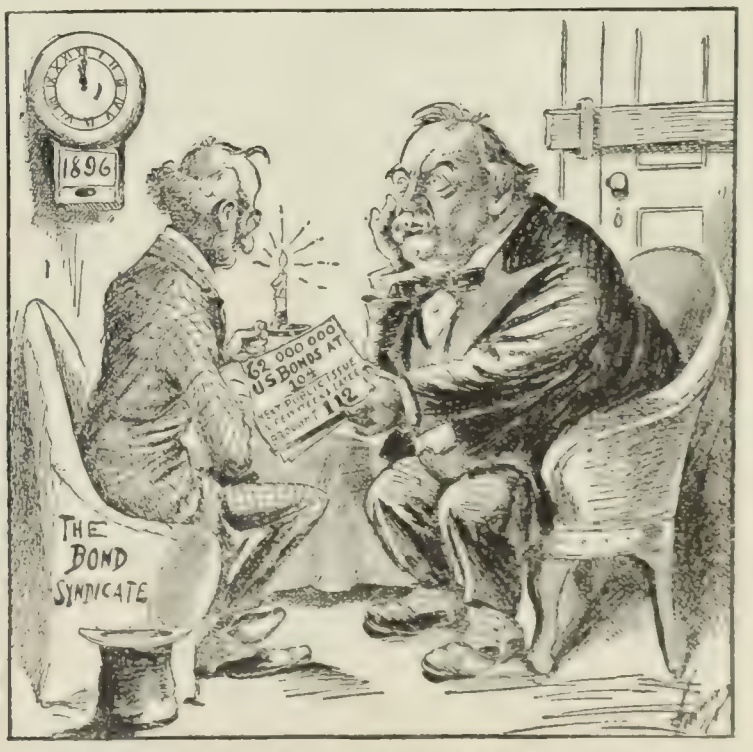
Up to the time of our going to press, however, the editor of the New York *Times* is the only editor who has confessed his inability to fill the position.

## A CENTURY'S GROWTH OF POPULATION AND COMMERCE.

A SURVEY of the world's advance in material prosperity during the hundred years just past only makes more clear what economists have long been noting in special articles from time to time—the tremendous strides of the United States toward world-supremacy in commerce and industry. In a valuable supplement to its issue of Friday of last week the New York *Journal of Commerce* makes an economic retrospect of the century which shows that while Europe has gained in population one hundred and sixty per cent. during the past hundred years, the United States has gained about one thousand four hundred and fifty per cent. Yet Europe's gain was unprecedented. During the sixteenth century Europe gained only twenty-seven per cent., during the seventeenth century only twenty-three per cent., and during the eighteenth a little over fifty per cent. Says the compiler of the supplement, who signs himself simply "W. D.":

"During the past century, the conditions favoring the growth of population in the European nations have been more propitious than in any previous period of history. The unparalleled progress in scientific discovery; the wide application of those discoveries to the productive industries; the substitution of steam-power for manual labor; the consequent reduction in the costs of industrial production and therefore in the prices of commodities; the shortening of the hours of labor concurrently with the rise in wages; and the progress in medical science and in the sanitary care of homes, villages, and cities—these great advances in the ramifications of the public life have led to a higher standard of living and of general health and constituted the average man more capable of production and reproduction and more competent to support and utilize the new increments of each successive generation. The result of these conditions is seen not only in an increased ratio of births, but also in an extension of the average

THE PASSING OF THE ECLIPSE.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*




"GIVING THE RANK AND FILE A CHANCE."
—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

MR. CLEVELAND'S ADVICE.

period of human life. Official returns show that 'the expectation of life' is now three years longer in the United Kingdom than it was for the period of seventeen years ending 1854; whilst compared with the beginning of the century, the gain must be considerably greater. In France, the span of life, in the eighteenth century, averaged twenty-six years and two months; whilst the statistician Lombard estimated the average term of life there at forty in the year 1868. A similar experience has occurred in other European countries."

These great gains during the past century, we are told, "express as no other data could the potency of the recreative processes that have been energizing the civilized populations of the last century. . . . History thus confutes the Malthusian doctrine that the realization of a happy society will always be hindered by the miseries consequent upon the tendency of population to increase faster than the means of subsistence—a dogma which still lingers among a limited class of pessimistic economists."

A migration unprecedented in history has also taken place in the last hundred years in the departure of 36,500,000 people (equal to the population of England, France, or Austria in 1880) from Europe for other shores. Half of them came to the United States. The United Kingdom contributed 10,760,000 to the outflow; Germany, 7,531,000; Italy, 4,715,000; France, 1,668,000, and the Scandinavian countries 2,370,000. Our own population, of course, is made up entirely of emigrants from the Eastern hemisphere and their descendants. "This creation of a nation of 76,000,000 out of the redundant populations of Europe," says the writer, "is one of the most striking among the great developments of the century." Immigrants are now reaching our shores at the rate of more than 1,000 a day.

Turning now to the world's commerce, there appears a record even more striking. "The surest criterion of the status of a civilization," says "W. D.," "is afforded by the condition of its commerce; and, judging from that standpoint, the progress of mankind—especially of the white rates—during the past century is found to be without parallel in the world's history." No adequate records of internal trade are kept, and it is only within the last seventy years that governments have kept systematic records of imports and exports; but as the present great industrial period has had its rise and growth within this period, the figures from 1840 are sufficient to show the rate of progress. The foreign trade of the United Kingdom during that time has increased from $851,000,000 to $3,820,000,000, or an increase of 350 per cent., while the population was increasing 50 per cent.; the foreign trade of France has grown from $288,400,000 to $1,510,500 000, or 424 per cent., while the population was growing 15 per cent., a still more surprising record; while the commerce of Germany has grown from $263,000,000 to $2,078,500,000, or 690 per cent., with a concurrent growth of 64 per cent. in population. Russia's foreign trade has grown only from $124,400,000 to $643,000,000 despite an immense increase of population. "Measured by the mere standard of brute force," says the writer, "the Czar's empire may present to the popular eye a very imposing spectacle; estimated from an economic standpoint, it is found the most inert and least civilized of all the European states. Russia leaves a humiliating record in the nineteenth century, and enters the twentieth with an equipment very inadequate to her pretensions."

Crossing the Atlantic, one finds that the foreign trade of our own country has grown since 1840 from $221,200,000 to $2,243,900,000, or over 1,000 per cent.! The writer notes that our exports are second only to those of the United Kingdom; but figures issued a few days ago by the United States Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that our exports now lead the world, surpassing those of the United Kingdom in the first eleven months of 1900 by $5,500,000. Our exports in 1840 were less than one-fourth of those of the United Kingdom. In 1898 the United States took the lead, but dropped to second place again in 1899. In the iron trade the writer notes that "the United States have risen to the foremost rank, their production in 1899 having constituted 36 per cent. of the world's supply and being 4,689,000 tons, or 58 per cent., greater than that of the United Kingdom in 1898. Great Britain has failed to maintain her former ratio of increase, her gain between 1890 and 1898 having been only 727,000 tons. The increase of Germany, within the same period, amounts to 2,575,000 tons; and even Russia shows a gain of 1,296,000 tons. Half a century since, Great Britain produced the better half of the world's supply; now her contribution is only 22. 50 per cent." In the production of coal, too, the United States has passed the United Kingdom and now occupies the foremost place. In shipping the United States holds second place, with Great Britain far in the lead, and in railroads our country has more miles than all the nations of Europe combined. No other nation in the world has 30,000 miles, while the United States has over 186,000.

Yet these splendid evidences of material progress can not hide the fact that not all the spears and swords have yet been beaten into pruning-hooks and plowshares. Says the writer:

"The last hundred years of material progress has been unattended by any equal gain in moral progress. Rather, the marvelous increase of productiveness and wealth has served to cultivate the sentiments of selfishness, acquisitiveness, ambition, and jealousy which appear to lie at the root of the worst of human hatreds. It therefore follows that an era of great material advance, unless accompanied by an equal progress in moral and religious forces, is liable to develop moral degeneracy, with all its destructive tendencies. . . . The most impressive lesson bequeathed by the dead century is the comparative impotence of mere trade and wealth to develop international amities and to elevate the spiritual capacities of man. . . . . .

"During the last one hundred and seven years, the world has sacrificed, in round numbers, 5,000,000 of lives and $22,603,000,000 in money to the purposes of active war, with all the attendant sorrows and miseries of the frightful slaughter; to say nothing of the still larger loss of wealth and the diversion of able-bodied men from productive employments to the maintenance of fleets and standing armies. What a terrible discount upon the blessings and glory of the civilization on which Christendom is so wont to vaunt! How much do we need to unlearn in the new century before we can justly boast of the humane quality of our proudest institutions!"

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## ARMY PAPERS ON HAZING AT WEST POINT.

WHILE waiting for the report of the War Department's committee that is now investigating the hazing of Cadet Booz at West Point in 1898, from which, it is charged, his recent death resulted, it is interesting to note the comments of the military press on hazing in the academy. *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) says:

"It should always be remembered that we are training young men at the national academies for command, and the foundation of a character fitted to exercise authority is respect for authority and respect for the rights and the freedom of others. Hazing is an exercise of lynch law, which, however worthy its objects or beneficial its results, can not be admitted in any form or to any extent in a military institution controlled by law. Whatever the remedy for it may be, it must be applied without fear or favor. The national academies, and especially the Military Academy, are always rowing against so strong a tide of public sentiment that it is necessary to sacrifice remorselessly any of the crew who can not be depended upon to obey orders."

*The Army and Navy Register* (Washington) is even more outspoken. It declares:

"Cadets who would be guilty of imposing on a defenseless young man and perpetrating all sorts of heathenish and diabolical tricks, such as are described as having been visited upon Booz, are not fit for the United States army. It is a mistaken idea, which some officers may entertain and which evidently

many cadets honor in observance, that it is gentlemanly and brave to nab upon a cadet and put him through all sorts of curious maneuvers and finish off the carnival with something which shall cause personal discomfort, if not physical distress. In the case of Booz the attack is said to have been sufficiently severe to have caused a fatal malady. There is no written or unwritten law of cadetship which would make such an action creditable to the participants. If an investigation shall disclose that the cowardly practise of hazing is attaining any such dangerous proportions at West Point, we have a right to be ashamed of the young men who are engaged in such miserable outlawry. If there is no truth in the charges which have been brought by the Booz family, it is proper that the cadets and the institution at West Point be fully exonerated from the smirch of the outrage. It is conceivable that the young man has made charges which can not be proven and which had no justification in fact. It would have been wise, however, to have made a full inquiry into the matter without delay and without the demand from Congress."

## THE CENTURY'S PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

THAT the American woman has invaded new fields of activity during the century just closed is a matter of fact; whether or not this invasion has been a good thing for the woman and for the fields of activity which she has invaded is a matter of opinion. Mrs. Flora McDonald Thompson, who has herself been for years a regular contributor to some of the leading newspapers in America, and who is at present conducting the "News of the World" department in *Harper's Bazar*, thinks that woman's true place is in the home, and she deplores the American woman's departures from domesticity as a gloomy sign for the future of the country. It is not alone the large number of divorces in the United States (328,716 in twenty years) that arouses her foreboding. Writing in *The North American Review* she says:

Photograph by Rockwood, N. Y., Copyright, 1899.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

"That the economically ideal organization of the American family has been overthrown by the aggressive spirit of the 'new' woman appears with amazing clearness. . . . Over seventeen per cent. of the whole number of persons employed in all occupations are women. Furthermore, the United States commissioner of labor has found the number of women so employed to be constantly increasing, and that at the expense of men; the percentage of increase of women, in every given instance, showing a corresponding decrease of men. In this connection, still another suggestive fact appears in the statistics of the United States Department of Labor. In proportion as women advance in men's industries, and thus cause the retirement of men, the latter engage in domestic labor and personal service. The American woman competes with man, not alone to his disadvantage, but to his degradation.

"Involved with this chaos in the industrial order, revolution with reference to sex constantly advances in the domain of American politics. We have woman-suffrage to some extent existing in a number of States and in several Territories of the United States, and absolutely unrestricted woman-suffrage in four States—making a total of almost three fifths of the whole number of States in the Union which have in some way yielded political power to woman. Also we have the American woman clamoring for every office in the gift of the people, from President to police-court justice."

Mrs. Thompson's article was published in November, and another issue of the magazine was not allowed to pass without a reply. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who called the first Woman's Rights Convention (held in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848) and whose eightieth birthday was celebrated in 1895 in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City by 3,000 delegates from women's societies throughout the country, takes up her pen in answer, and in the December issue she champions the cause of the independent woman. "Mrs. Thompson," she says, "attributes the increasing number of divorces to the moral degeneracy of woman; whereas it is the result of higher moral perceptions as to the mother's responsibilities to the race. . . . With higher intelligence woman has learned the causes that produce idiots, lunatics, criminals, degenerates of all kinds and degrees, and she is no longer a willing partner to the perpetuation of disgrace and misery." Turning from this phase of the question she continues:

"Virtue and subjection, with this writer, seem to be synonymous terms. Did our grandmother at the spinning-wheel occupy a higher position in the scale of being than Maria Mitchell, professor of astronomy at Vassar College? Did the farmer's wife at the washtub do a greater work for our country than the Widow Green, who invented the cotton-gin? Could Margaret Fuller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frances E. Willard, Mary Lyon, Clara Barton have done a better work churning butter or weeding their onion-beds on their respective farms than the grand work they did in literature, education, and reform? Could Fannie Kemble, Ellen Tree, Charlotte Cushman, or Ellen Terry (if we may mention English as well as American women) have contributed more to the pleasure of their day and generation had they spent their lives at the spinning-wheel? No! Progress is the law, and the higher development of woman is one of the important steps that have been achieved."

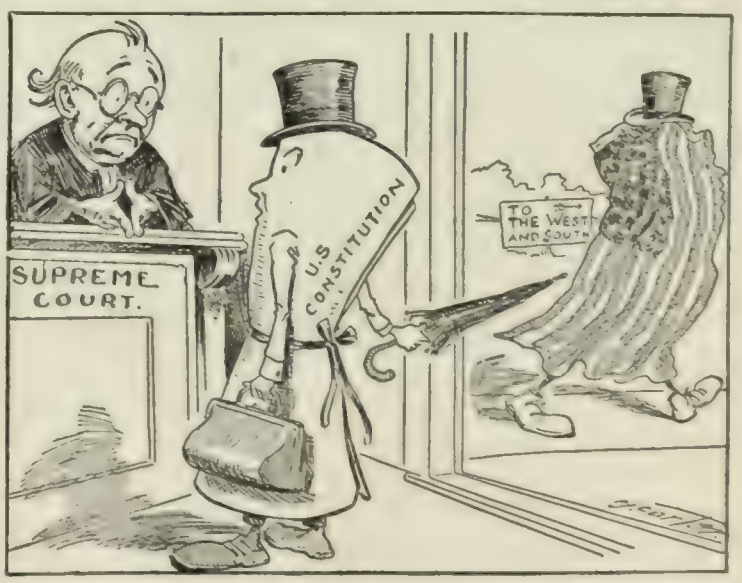
## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHEN franchises are distributed in South Africa, General Buller is entitled to the ferry privilege on the Tugela.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

THOSE persons who can see no good in Mr. Bryan's latest move evidently overlook the fact that he could have made it a daily paper.—*The Washington Post.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GRIGGS insists that the Philippines can be deemed foreign territory. That is just what Aguinaldo has argued all the time.—*The Chicago Record.*

PITIABLE.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has whittled New York society down to 100. This is an inclement season to leave 300 shivering in the vestibule.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*




THE CONSTITUTION TO THE SUPREME COURT: "Shall I follow him?"
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

### THE REVIVAL OF MACAULAY.

FROM time to time we have called attention to signs which point to a return of Lord Macaulay to some of his old-time favor both with the public and the critics. Apparently no author in modern literature has been without his period of obscuration, following a period of literary effulgence; and Macaulay has been

ROTHLEY TEMPLE, MACAULAY'S BIRTHPLACE.

no exception to this rule. In spite of his almost unrivaled brilliancy, his limpid clarity of style, and the vast mass of picturesque and highly valuable information crowded into the pages of his "Essays" and "History of England," it has been the fashion for some decades now to sneer at him as not much better than a shallow rhetorician. This fashion perhaps came in with Matthew Arnold's criticism of Macaulay's essay on Milton, and has been constantly reechoed since by lesser writers.

November 25, which was the five hundredth anniversary of Chaucer's death, was the one hundredth anniversary of Macaulay's birth.

One of the most appreciative of the recent articles relating to him appears in the New York *Times* in connection with the publication of an attractive new American edition of his works. Macaulay, remarks the writer, well merits a rehabilitation:

"A deal of nonsense has been written about him of late by men who could spend their time much better in studying the secrets of his eloquence. Macaulay was essentially a literary writer. There is no smell of the hack in the polite perfume of his style. It is the essence of lettered refinement, and those who sneer at it on account of its oratorical sonority or its careful balance of phrase and period might go further and fare worse in their search after a model. It is a rare thing indeed to find in the pages of this master of words a sentence whose meaning is not absolutely clear and manifest to the reader. As Dr. McCosh said of De Tocqueville, 'His thoughts lie in his style like pebbles in a clear brook.' Writing whose meaning may be understood is common, but writing whose meaning can not be misunderstood is not so plentiful that dilettanti can afford to sniff at the elegance and grace with which Macaulay contrives to surround his direct and unmistakable statements.

"But this is not the sum and substance of the matter. Making of words a medium clear as glass, he gave to his sentences also the brilliancy of crystal. Writing so that he who runs may read, he also wrote so that no reader would run, but would rather pause in admiration before the perfection of the diction, the balance of the phrases, the reposeful finish of the periods. Yet there is no atmosphere of idle evening in these sentences. They have the glow of a summer noon and the sonorous swing of the eternal surf. They sing themselves into the ear in prose poetry of amazing strength and solidity. They are English prose raised to its highest level of eloquence, and they make reading which stirs the blood. Pick where you will, and you find the vital, fluent, oratorical sentences rolling their resistless tide, the surface as smooth and polished as that of an inland river, the body as rich and piquant as the sea itself. . . . Free from turgidity, free from that pitiable grasping after weird words and contorted phrasing which mars the decadent styles of Macaulay's chief critics, free from dubiousness and from foreign influences, that pure and eloquent English style swims the sea of five deep volumes. And this is but a random choice. For it would have been easy to recall to the reader that magnificent burst of historical imagination which recreated the scene of the trial of Warren Hastings or that equally noble flight of fancy which glorified the art of history itself. The vein of oratorical eloquence which sends its rich flood through all Macaulay's works was born in him, and his biographer Trevelyan records that when through the corridors of the House ran the whisper 'Macaulay is up,' they speedily emptied themselves and every member sought his seat. Transferred from the written page to the speaking voice the Macaulayan style becomes Ciceronian in its splendors and its dignity. It glows constantly, and ever and anon flashes into lightning points, as in the query, 'Every Stoic was a Stoic; but in Christendom where is the Christian?'

"The potency of this elegant force, the polished ease of the literary master, is felt in all Macaulay's writings. The history is a series of brilliant word-pictures, painted with such skill that one feels in them the throbbing of England's mighty pulse. The essays gleam and dazzle with pearls of literary thought and diamonds of literary expression. And in the 'Lays of Ancient Rome' one finds a poesy which reaches its purpose by the same means; for the clank of the Roman knight's golden spurs rings in the rhythmic stride of his verse, and the war lyrics glitter with helm and cuirass and all the splendid panoply of the legionaries that swept the valleys of Cis-Alpine Gaul, leveled Carthage with the sands of Africa, and throned the Roman eagles on the hills of Thrace."

### A BRITISH VIEW OF AMERICAN POETRY.

THE publication of Mr. Stedman's "American Anthology" is taken by the London *Academy* (December 1) as the text for an interesting discourse on American poetry. *The Academy's* reviewer speaks in a complimentary way of Mr. Stedman's work in compiling and editing this volume, and expresses the opinion that the work "could not have been done more carefully and conscientiously"; but the reviewer is not enthusiastic over the output of our bards as indicated in the anthology. He says:

"It is clear that America has no distinctive national note in poetry: the time is gone by when people vaguely looked for something strikingly novel, gigantic, commanding, unprecedented, from the 'young nation' of the vast territory. We know now that she is not young, but old—a transplanted England, born to age. And her verse is English verse, with all the matured and over-matured characteristics of later English verse, when her verse is at its best. The effect produced by this volume, it must frankly be said, is not satisfying, nor impressive. It does not seem that in poetry America can, or will, find her own, and take rank by her motherland, even by the later England of Tennyson and his successors. An anthology of the English poets since Tennyson would, we think, make a better show, on the whole, than this complete anthology of American poets. That is not a hopeful thing to say; an ungracious saying, perhaps, but necessary. The especially depressing conviction which the book forces on us is that the advance of American poetry has not been sustained. There seemed more than hope for a nation which had produced such a group as that of Poe, Emerson, Lowell, and Longfellow. If another Emerson were unlikely, or even another Poe, it seemed no unattainable ambition to advance beyond Longfellow. But America has not even maintained the level of Longfellow. Among the later poets none stands prominently forth but Lanier and, in a minor degree, the minute grace of Father Tabb. The overwhelmingly materialistic genius of America is, we fear, chilling, if not killing, to poetry. It looks strongly as tho the poetic gift were flickering down, rather than spreading and broadening. Sad and strange that the wind of those free prairies and vastly splendid mountains can not fan to greatness the flame which feeds on the souls of all

great nations, from Palestine to England, from Italy to Persia and the Himalayas!

"There seems no lack of singers, if there be a lack of great singers. From a survey of these voluminous pages one gets an impression that almost every cultivated man or woman in America must be writing poetry—and publishing it. But all these swallows will not make a summer. It is a democracy of song indeed, where no man is better—or much worse—than his neighbors. There is a fatal air of level accomplishment over these pages; mere accomplishment, uninspired and undistinguished. The bede-roll of names somehow has a depressing effect—Tudor Jenks, and Titus Munson Coane [Coan], and Edith Matilda Thomas, and so forth, and so forth. Mr. Stedman's necessity of being historically comprehensive has forced on him the inclusion of a host of names for which there is no other real justification; but the result is a frowning wilderness of mediocrity, which nowise improves as we near the present day; and the heart of the reviewer sinks in this waterless land. As to the influences governing American poetry, they are mostly those of the period from Wordsworth to Tennyson. There is no hint of influence from the Rossetti and Swinburne movement, so powerful in England; while Lanier is the only one who has gone back to the Elizabethans and the seventeenth century. The poets of the early American days are decidedly old-fashioned, tho mild, very mild. Tho Mr. Stedman zealously champions him, we are not among those who are exhilarated by the chaste muse of William Cullen Bryant, the first considerable poet of America. Then you have specimens of James Gates Percival, who was called the American Somebody-or-other—they were all American Burnses or Shelleys or Miltons, etc., in those days—and was laughed at by Lowell. You have Nathaniel Parker Willis, whose stilted fame is now decently interred, and many another. But you come at last to the opulent season of Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Poe, and Holmes, and forget your journeying in the desert."

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## THE ECLIPSE OF GEORGE ELIOT.

THE name of George Eliot, only a few years ago on every lip and the theme of innumerable articles—even of sermons—is now, it has been lately noted, scarcely the subject of a literary allusion. Tho nearly every writer has a period of partial obscuration after the period when the particular message he has for the world has been appropriated, yet no such almost total eclipse can be observed in connection with any of the great writers with whom George Eliot has been unhesitatingly associated in rank—Scott, or Thackeray, or Dickens, or Charlotte Brontë.

Mr. William Crary Brownell, the essayist and critic, who writes in *Scribner's Magazine* (December), of which he was formerly editor, attributes this surprising change of popular sentiment, which he calls "one of the most curious of current literary phenomena," largely to the predominance of intellect over emotion and all other phases of human character in her works. Altho the psychological, analytical type of fiction was a powerful attraction to the public while it had the force of novelty in the hands of this first and greatest of psychological novelists, yet characters delineated from this point of view are, the writer says, less permanently interesting to the mass of readers.

But George Eliot is, the writer thinks, likely to remain a unique and permanent figure at the head of psychological novelists. Mr. Hardy and Mr. James have in some subtleties and *nuances* of *genre* equaled her, but she still remains the master-spirit, he says. It is even possible to believe that with the great increase of interest in psychological and metaphysical problems now evident throughout the world, she may again attain to something like her former place, altho it was the rationalizing intellect, and not the spirit, that was uppermost in her treatment of life, and it is the latter of these that is the lode-star of the new mysticism. Mr. Brownell says:

"The drama itself of George Eliot's world is largely an intellectual affair. The soul, the temperament, the heart—in the scriptural sense—the whole nature plays a subordinate part. The plot turns on what the characters think. The characters are individualized by their mental complexions; their evolution is a mental one; they change, develop, deteriorate in consequence of seeing things differently. Their troubles are largely mental perplexities; in her agony of soul Romola goes to Savonarola and Gwendolen to Deronda for light, not heat. The prescriptions they receive are also terribly explicit—addressed quite exclusively to the reason and wholly unlike that obtained by Nicodemus 'by night.' The courtship of Esther and Felix Holt is mainly an interchange of 'views.' There are exceptions—notably Maggie Tulliver and Dorothea, the two characters which have been called, with ample reason, one may guess, autobiographic. But the exceptions accentuate the rule. As a rule the atmosphere of each novel is saturated with thought. Certainly nowhere else in fiction is there any such apotheosis of intellect both express and implied.

"It was doubtless in thinking mainly of George Eliot, whose aptest pupil he was, that more than a score of years ago Mr. Hardy spoke of fiction as having 'taken a turn for better or worse, for analyzing rather than depicting character and emotion.' It was certainly George Eliot who more than any other practitioner gave fiction this turn—a turn still followed, with whatever modifications, and illustrated in all serious examples of the art, so much so that a novel without the psychological element is almost as much of a solecism as a picture with a conventional *chiaroscuro*."

Allied with George Eliot's chief artistic limitation—her exclusive devotion to the intellectual aspect of life and character—is a moral limitation, Mr. Brownell points out, namely, her failure to recognize sufficiently "that subtle dynamic impulse of the will which the psychologists leave the theologians to describe as 'the new birth,' and which as a matter of fact plays a tremendous rôle in the drama of cause and effect . . . a common enough and prominent enough factor in the universal moral problem to reward if not exact the attention of the artist who is also a moralist":

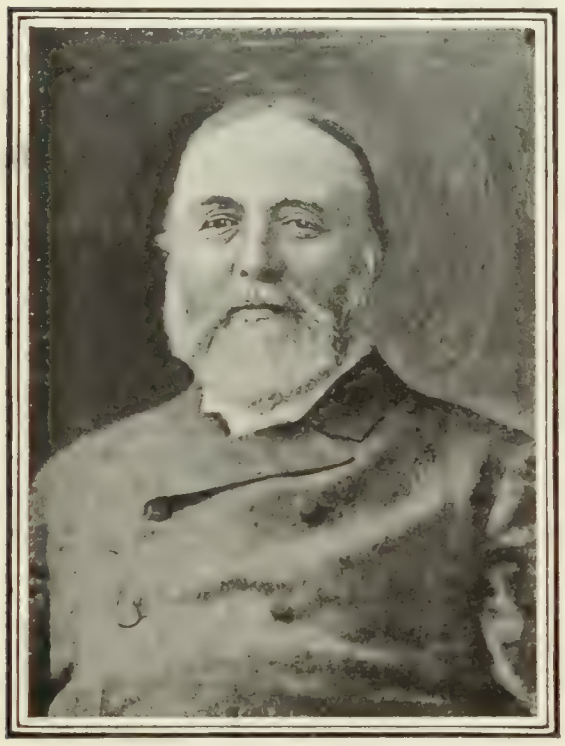
"Its exclusion from the consideration of so eminent a moralist as George Eliot is undoubtedly due to the lack of imagination and the predominance of intellect already noted in her genius and her practise. It is itself closely allied with mysticism, no doubt; it belongs, perhaps, in the domain of mysticism. And to deal with the mystic, or even to entertain an inclination to deal with it, necessitates the possession of the imaginative faculty and its cordial, unembarrassed, spontaneous activity, undeterred by fear of error and unrestrained by backward or side glances at the quite otherwise seductive data of ascertained truth. There is no shade of mysticism in George Eliot's moral philosophy, whose tenets and whose logic proceed from the processes of the mind and have little relation with 'the vision' without which, says the wise man, 'the people perish.' Everything is taken on the side of it that appeals to the intelligence. Gwendolen comes to grief because she does not realize that domination is impracticable—because, in a word, of intellectual blindness. Grandcourt's baseness is an intellectual perversion, not a sensuous one. The story of Tito's mere repugnance to what is unpleasant becoming at last readiness for any crime is the story of a moral decline exhibited in a succession of mental phases. Even error is a kind of alienation and sin essentially a mistake. The notion of 'dying to' it nowhere appears—I do not mean *pro forma*, in which shape perhaps it belongs less to literature than to dogma, but by implication. We are still in the penumbra, one would say, of the Old Testament. The *natural* results of error, the natural and integral sanctions of morality are convincingly, refreshingly, and stimulatingly considered to the exclusion of the preternatural; but the natural content of religion is quite neglected. Here, as elsewhere, she takes the scientific, the intellectual view of the phenomena which compose her material, and with her the mind in this field excludes the soul as in the field of art it does the imagination.

"But with whatever limitations, her position as a classic is doubtless assured. There are types of human character on which she has fixed the image in striking individual incarnation for all time; and her philosophy is of an ethical cogency and

stimulant veracity that make her fiction one of the notablest contributions ever made to the criticism of life. It is none the less true, to be sure, that her survival will mean the surmounting of such obstacles to enduring fame as a limited imaginative faculty, a defective sense of art, and an inordinate aggrandizement of the purely intellectual element in human character, which implies an imperfect sense of the completeness of human nature and the comprehensiveness of human life. But no other novelist gives one such a poignant, sometimes such an insupportable, sense that life is immensely serious, and no other, in consequence, is surer of being read, and read indefinitely, by serious readers."

## A MODERN WANDERING SCHOLAR.

THE death of Mr. Thomas Davidson last September has called attention to the unique personality of an American scholar not widely known, yet lately pronounced by one of the leading British reviews to have been "one of the dozen most learned men on this planet." He was born in Scotland in 1840, and after being graduated from the University of Aberdeen as first scholar and as Greek prizeman, he came to this country in 1866 and settled first in Cambridge, and later in Northern New York. The London *Spectator* gives the following account of him:



THE LATE THOMAS DAVIDSON.

"Living a quiet, retired life on a mountain farm in the Adirondacks, the most unworldly of men, caring absolutely nothing for money or fame, the late Thomas Davidson, whose very name is probably unknown to most of our readers, was one of the most gifted and remarkable men of the latter half of this century. To enumerate his writings, learned and important tho they are, is to convey no idea of a spiritual personality to whom some (and among them the present writer) owe not a little. It was not the opinions of this 'scholar-gipsy' which influenced his friends, for he was the most inconsistent of men, passing through phase after phase of philosophic thought, and contesting in the afternoon the very doctrines he had urged in the morning. Whimsical, vehement, impatient, his satire and argument flowing like a torrent, and his dogmatic spirit sometimes carrying him to lengths he had never intended, yet to know Thomas Davidson was to love him.

"Thomas Davidson would have delighted Goethe; the 'Wanderjahre' of Wilhelm Meister was Davidson's own life. He, too, held that 'to give room for wandering the world was made so wide.' As thorough an American as tho he had been born within the shadow of Bunker Hill, he nevertheless was so classic in feeling that he yearned for the 'palms and temples of the South,' and he had his wish gratified. Attached, largely through Longfellow's generous influence, to the examination department of Harvard University, he soon had the opportunity of repairing to Athens, where he studied Greek archeology. And here it may be said that perhaps Davidson was one of the greatest linguists of his age. Well grounded in Greek and Latin (able, after the good old medieval plan, to speak as well as to read Latin), he obtained complete mastery of modern Greek within a few months of reaching Athens. He could make a speech in that language as easily as did Mr. Gladstone in the Ionian Islands. He spoke and read French, German, Italian, Spanish, Norse, with absolute ease. He did his philosophic thinking in German rather than in his own tongue. He acquired later a complete proficiency in Hebrew and Arabic, and was fairly well versed in Czech, Russian, and Magyar. He never forgot a single word he had ever learned. His admiring friends tested him on one occasion in Greek. He never missed once, giving not only the ordinary but exceptional meanings, and stating in what authors they were to be found. He could repeat most of Aristotle's Ethics from end to end in the original. He knew word for word that difficult second part of 'Faust' which at times baffles even German professors; but his supreme love was Dante.

"It is rather dangerous to be a great linguist, for the chances are that you will be nothing else—like Cardinal Mezzofanti. But Thomas Davidson was a contradiction to all rules. Tho he missed being a great thinker, he had a powerful philosophic mind. Medieval in his conception of (and we might say in his impersonation of) the wandering scholar, Davidson became medieval in his philosophy; he took up the study of Thomas Aquinas. Outside the ranks of the profound Catholic scholars, there are few who can say they have mastered the 'Summa'; one of those few was Mr. Davidson. One must not hold him finally to anything, but at the time he wrote his learned work on Rosmini, the modern Catholic antagonist of the Jesuits, he certainly believed that Aquinas, based on the philosophy of Aristotle, had come nearer to solving the great riddle of being than any other thinker. In addition to the work on Rosmini, which is scarcely appreciated in England, Mr. Davidson must have some credit for stimulating the Pope in the preparation of his celebrated encyclical on Aquinas. There are not, it is safe to say, many laymen who have had three hours' confidential talk on philosophy with Leo XIII., but Thomas Davidson was one. He was also intimate with some of the religious orders, and knew not a little of the inner life of the Catholic Church, with whose art and devotion he sympathized as much as he detested its politics. He loved Italy as a man loves his bride, and in Rome he foregathered with the veteran Mamiani and others who had helped in the 'risorgimento.'

"Thomas Davidson was not quite a saint, but he loved much and he shall be forgiven much. He could have kept Socrates company over the amphora while the rest were under the table, and could have gone forth to teach with as clear a head. A unique character, built on a solid Scotch foundation, with the bright and eager tone of the American, he was the best example in our time of the medieval wandering scholar."

## A GREAT "HISTORICAL ROMANCE."

MR. HOWELLS has lately told us what *he* thinks of the historical romance. Not a few persons, however, disagree with him. Among these may be reckoned the publisher in the following tale, told by the Chicago *Times-Herald:*

"The young novelist laid his card on the great publisher's desk and then began unwrapping a large bundle that was fastened with heavy ropes.

"'I have here,' he said, 'a novel which——'

"'Pardon me for interrupting you,' the publisher said, 'but there's no use undoing it. We have more books on hand now than we shall be able to publish in the next five years. It will only be a waste of time for us to discuss your work. Take it somewhere else.'

"A look of sadness

DESCRIPTION OF THE HEROINE OF A ROMANTIC PLAY:

"She has a beautiful eye with a low brow; her ear is as the rose; her mouth is cherry-like, and her neck is that of a swan, while her hair falls in wondrous coils."

—*The New York Dramatic Mirror.*

took the place of the hopeful expression that had illuminated the young novelist's countenance, and, turning toward the door, he said: 'I don't mind telling you that George Washington is the hero of this tale.'

"'Ah, very good,' the publisher answered; 'George, if worked up properly, ought to make a first-class hero.'

"'And,' the novelist continued, as he took a step or two toward the hall, 'Benedict Arnold is the villain of the story. Benjamin Franklin is the funny man—the fellow that says the droll things, you know. Dolly Madison figures in it as the beautiful, gentle maiden who doesn't know her own heart until every male character in the book has taken a twang at the strings, and Thomas Jefferson is the wise chap who can't see a joke and is always trying to get off logic. But I'm taking up your time. Excuse me. Printem & Co., across the street, seem to be bringing out a good many successful books lately, I guess I'll go over there. By the way, I've worked up the duel scene between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton in great shape. I have them fight first with knives, then they try it with swords; upon a third occasion they use pitchforks; at another time they come together with clubbed guns, and finally with pistols, according to the historical fact. Israel Putnam's leap over the precipice with his horse, and Patrick Henry's defiance of King George, in the Virginia legislature, form thrilling chapters of my story. Perhaps at some future time——'

"'Ho! Help! Help!' shouted the publisher; 'stop this man! Don't let him get away! He has a historical novel! Come back! Come back! Please come back and name your terms. 'William,' the head of the great firm said, turning to his secretary, 'write a half-page advertisement at once, mentioning the fact that 1,260,000 copies of Mr.—Mr.—ah, what is your name? Mr. Carvel-Johnstone's novel have already been sold, and that the publishers confidently expect a sale of 7,000,000 more before the proofs are read.'"

## MÂGHA—ONE OF INDIA'S GREAT POETS.

AMONG the most interesting personages in the little-known history of Hindu literature is the poet Mâgha, author of the "Sisupâlvadha," ranked among the greatest works of India. An interesting account of Mâgha, who flourished about the end of the tenth century of our era, is given by Kali Shanka Sharma in *The Universal Brotherhood Path* (November). The writer says of him:

"His father, Dattak, had immense wealth. It is said that at the birth of Mâgha he invited many celebrated astrologers from all parts of India to examine the stars of the child. They say to him that his son, after enjoying the wealth that he would leave to him, and acquiring good reputation, was destined to suffer at the close of his life from some disease in his feet and then die in extreme poverty and gloom. His father, thinking that a man could not live more than one hundred years, 36,000 days, put as many necklaces of invaluable pearls in separate boxes in preparation for the days of misfortune prophesied by the astrologers, and, having educated his son in the best possible way, he breathed his last, leaving a property a hundred times more valuable than that stored apart against poverty.

"It was after the death of his father that Mâgha began to write his great work, 'Sisupâlvadha,' the composition of which won for him immortal fame. He was not one of those unfortunate poets whose works are bitterly criticized in their own day and are admired only after their death. After the completion of his work he was at once regarded as the greatest poet of his age, and was visited by many men of letters. But Mâgha's reputation was not only due to his unparalleled genius, but also to his exceedingly compassionate nature and unbounded benevolence. He considered it his first duty to assist the poor and the suffering. He never forgot throughout his life the great truth that it is only in rendering service to suffering humanity, in working for the welfare of others, that life is worthily spent, and that thus only can the soul obtain complete and final victory over the lower animal nature in man, the cause of all sin."

Later, Mâgha lost all of his great fortune, so that all he possessed was a copy of his own book, and he was compelled to set out from his former home on foot with his wife, to seek assistance of his friend, the Rajah Bhaja, of Mâlwâ. "The pair that had never known sorrow," says the writer, with Oriental imagery, "the same pair, followed by pale-faced men, feeble women, and withered children, was now going on foot without even a day's food. . . . Great was the law of Karma! Nevertheless their faces shone with a heavenly light, they felt inwardly satisfied. . . . An unknown something helped them. Perhaps in contrast with the ghost-like crowd at their back there stood before them, what the material eye can only vaguely see, the smiling glorious souls inhabiting heaven, telling them what they could not distinctly hear: 'Your life is transient; your sorrows, ike your former joys, are fleeting. Come with us and enjoy eternal happiness.'" The rest of the characteristically Oriental story is told in the following translation from the Hindu book "Bhoja Prananda":

"Reaching Mâlwâ, Mâgha sat near the city gate. He sent his wife to the court of the king with a slip of paper on which was written a sloka (four lines) from his own poem. When the wife reached the court, the warden thus informed the king, 'Mâgha, the best of Pandits, sits near the city gate. He has sent his wife here, who stands at the door.' 'Let her enter,' said the king. Entering the court, the wife of Mâgha handed the letter to the king, who read:

"' The white water-lily has lost its beauty. The lotus flowers are beginning to appear pleasant. The owl has become silent. The ruddy goose is happy. The moon sets. The sun rises. Ah! Karma, under the hands of heavy fate, bears fruit in different ways.' ('Sisupâlvadha,' Canto 11, Sloka 64.)

"Reading this beautiful description of dawn and the moral deduced therefrom, Bhoja gave her 300,000 rupees and said, 'Mother, I give this little sum only for the preparation of food. Next morning I shall come to fall at the feet of your husband.'

"Hearing the poor praise her husband, she gave all that sum to them while she was on her way to the gate of the city. Reaching that place, she informed her husband of all that had happened. 'You are my fame incarnate,' said Mâgha, 'but what shall we do now, as other beggars are coming?' Seeing Mâgha in that plight, a learned Brahman among the famine-stricken people said to him: 'Having poured water on the mountains scorched by the rays of the summer sun, having freshened the woods stripped of their green by direful fire, having filled with water hundreds of tanks and rivers, O Cloud, thy emptiness now has become thy most valuable ornament!'

"Upon this, Mâgha said to his wife, 'O unhappy time, I have not a penny left now. Forlorn hope yet follows me. My mind, distracted tho it be, is still desirous of feeding the poor. Begging is loss of good name, committing suicide is a sin. O my soul, leave this wretched body of mine! Why dost thou delay? The waters of tranquillity have quenched the fire of poverty. But what thing in the world has power enough to extinguish the internal flame, which, being originated by the disappointed expectations of the hungry people, is bitterly feeding upon my heart. In this time of famine no one lends money. Alas! the king of the planets is setting now, and yet I have not given a bit of food to the poor. Life has now become burdensome to me.'

"Seeing Mâgha thus lamenting, the hungry crowd began to depart in tears. At this time Mâgha felt unbearable pain. 'Away, away, my soul,' he cried, 'for the hungry in complete disappointment are leaving me. Thou shalt certainly depart one day, why not then on this occasion, when I sigh to follow the poor and when death is more welcome to me than ever?'

"These were the last words of this great poet-philosopher."

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AMONG the new books about Tolstoy is one by Dr. Alice B. Stockham, giving her impressions of the Russian prophet as seen by her in the course of recent journey to Russia. He had been especially interested in her books "Tokology" and "Karezza," and it was largely to present her ideas for the amelioration of women that she undertook the trip. The book contains much that is new and interesting about Tolstoy, especially in regard to his attitude toward the new metaphysics. A friend's doctor suggested that she could not be healed by the power of mind. "Why not?" Tolstoy replied; "All life is from the spirit: mind and body are inseparable. Nothing exists except by the power of spirit; man can not breathe or walk, he can not move a finger, his tongue would be dumb, his eyes sightless, were it not for the impelling life of spirit."

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

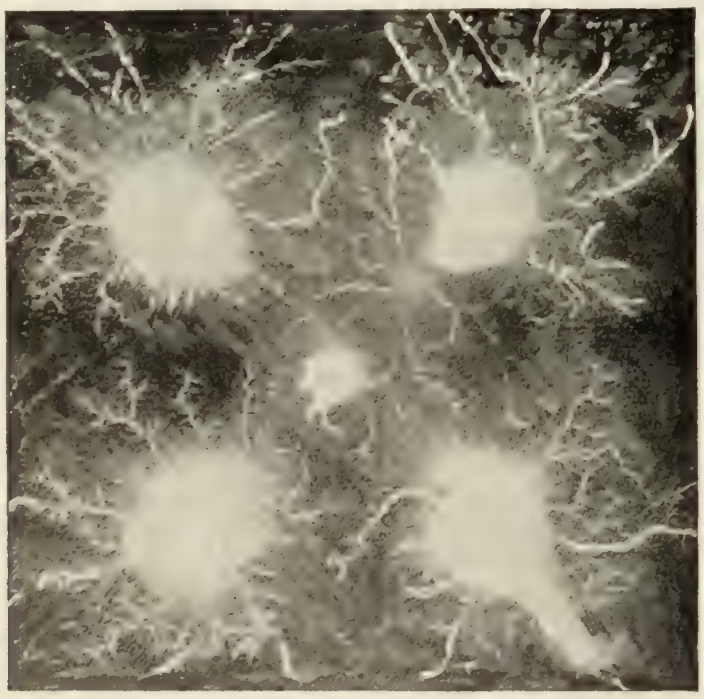
### PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE ELECTRIC SPARK.

PHOTOGRAPHY is now so well recognized as a method of scientific investigation that no phenomenon can be said to have been exhaustively studied unless it has been photographed if it will lend itself in any way to such treatment. Some beautiful photographs of electrical discharges, taken in the course of recent investigations, are reproduced and described in *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna). Says the writer:

"Lightning as a striking and powerful natural phenomenon has always had quite a unique effect on the beholder, even if we

PHOTOGRAPH OF ELECTRICAL DISCHARGE FROM AN INSULATED METALLIC SURFACE.

do not take into account the half-instinctive fear of it shown by children. The lightning discharge as a high-tension electric phenomenon of the atmosphere was long ago carefully observed



DISCHARGE FROM AN INSULATED METAL CROSS.

in regard to form, power, and intensity, and there is a whole literature describing the occurrence and effects of noteworthy discharges.

"Moussette . . . assumed that lightning was an entirely material phenomenon, an outburst of flame that proceeded from cloud to earth and destroyed objects that lay in its path if its temperature were high enough to do so. According to him the 'streak of lightning' was due to the passage of so-called ball-lightning. . . . According to our better knowledge of electricity, whereby we recognize lightning as only the visible effects of a

DISCHARGE FROM A RING TOWARD A CENTRAL ELECTRODE.

union of positive and negative atmospheric electricity, we are rapidly gaining clearer ideas of the phenomenon, and at the same time the high-tension electric currents now available are enabling us to reproduce it with greater duration than when it occurs in nature. The formation of lightning by the passage of a spark from a positive to a negative pole, and its appearance to our eyes as an almost unbroken line, are evidently matters of special interest.

"The most common form of lightning is that which appears as a crooked line of light, while the so-called 'ball-lightning' is more seldom seen, altho it is more interesting."

The study of both these forms of lightning by allowing a high-tension discharge to take place upon a photographic plate has been undertaken during several years past, the writer informs us, by numerous investigators in various countries. And some extremely interesting results have been obtained, throwing light on the structure and course of the electric discharge under various conditions. We reproduce a number of these, which are as interesting to the lover of beautiful form as are snow crystals or frost-formations, which they somewhat resemble.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### A RACE OF IMMUNES.

THE Arabs are practically immune to typhoid fever, and to all diseases of the serous membranes, so we are informed in a paper read by Messrs. Tostivint and Reutlinger before the Paris Society of Biology. There are always compensations in nature, and hence we need not be surprised to learn that the race is also prone to pneumonia and diseases of the lungs. We quote an abstract of the paper given in the New York *Medical Journal:*

"It seems that army medical statistics show that diseases of the digestive canal are twice as frequent among European troops in Algeria and Tunis as among the native soldiers. This is true of diseases of all parts of the intestinal canal. Affections of the liver also are much less common among the Arabs than among Europeans. On the other hand, all pulmonary affections are more prevalent among the natives. These peculiarities, the authors think, are due, the one to immunization in childhood by drinking unwholesome water, and the other to the fact that the

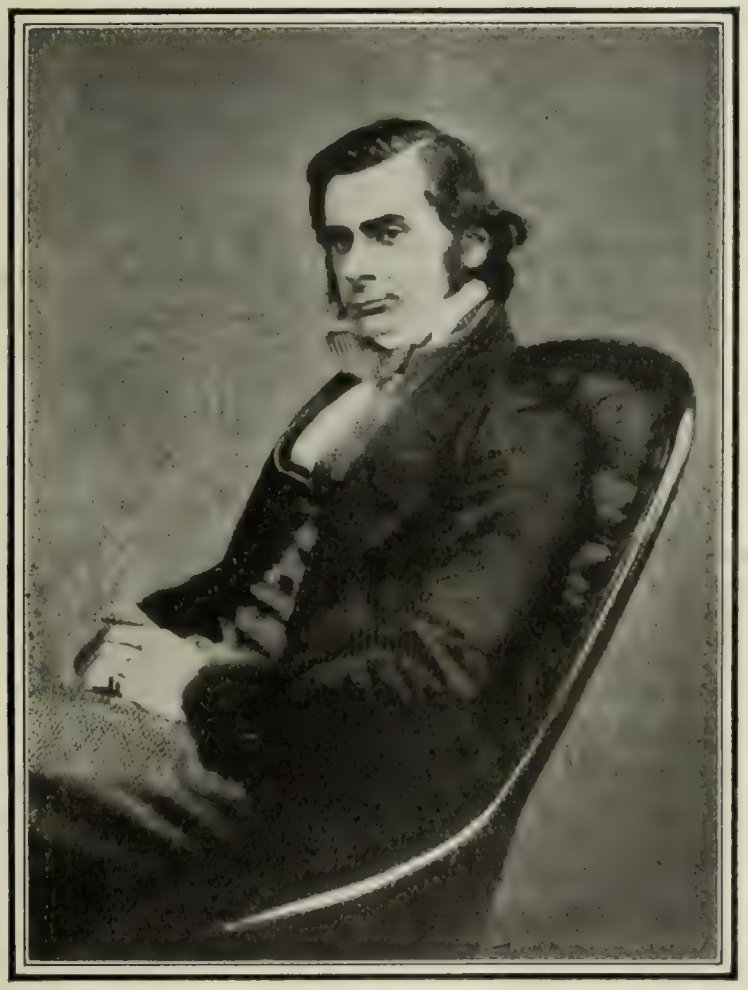
Arab's lungs, accustomed to the pure air of vast solitudes, are little fitted to struggle against the germs encountered in the air breathed by multitudes.

"As to the resistance of the Arab's serous membranes to infection, the authors say it is observed in the case of all those membranes, but particularly of the peritoneum and the pleura. . . . In consequence of this resisting power abdominal surgery among the Arabs is attended with the most favorable results. Rheumatism is exceptional, and metastasis [shifting] of infectious diseases to the synovial membranes of the joints and to the other serous membranes is very rare. The only serous affections that are met with as frequently among the Arabs as among Europeans are those occasioned by Koch's bacillus or the pneumococcus; the Arabs' very decided susceptibility to these two microorganisms contrasts sharply with the general resisting power of their serous membranes. This resisting power . . . seems to be a peculiarity of the primitive races. The peritoneum of the lower animals, it appears to be added in support of this theory, grows less and less resistant to infection the higher the creature is in the scale of living beings.

"Race peculiarities in regard to morbid susceptibilities are always interesting subjects of study, and much may be learned from their investigation. It is to be hoped, however, that the theory of intestinal immunization by the habitual drinking of foul water in childhood will lead to no attempt to introduce the practise into preventive medicine, for, to our mind, it could result only in the survival of the toughest, like the 'hardening' process."

## THE LETTERS OF A GREAT SCIENTIST.

ONE of the most noteworthy books of the season is Huxley's "Life and Letters," edited by his son Leonard. The literary journals that review this collection take the opportunity to say a good deal about the life and character of the distinguished English biologist. *Literature* (November 17) speaks as follows:



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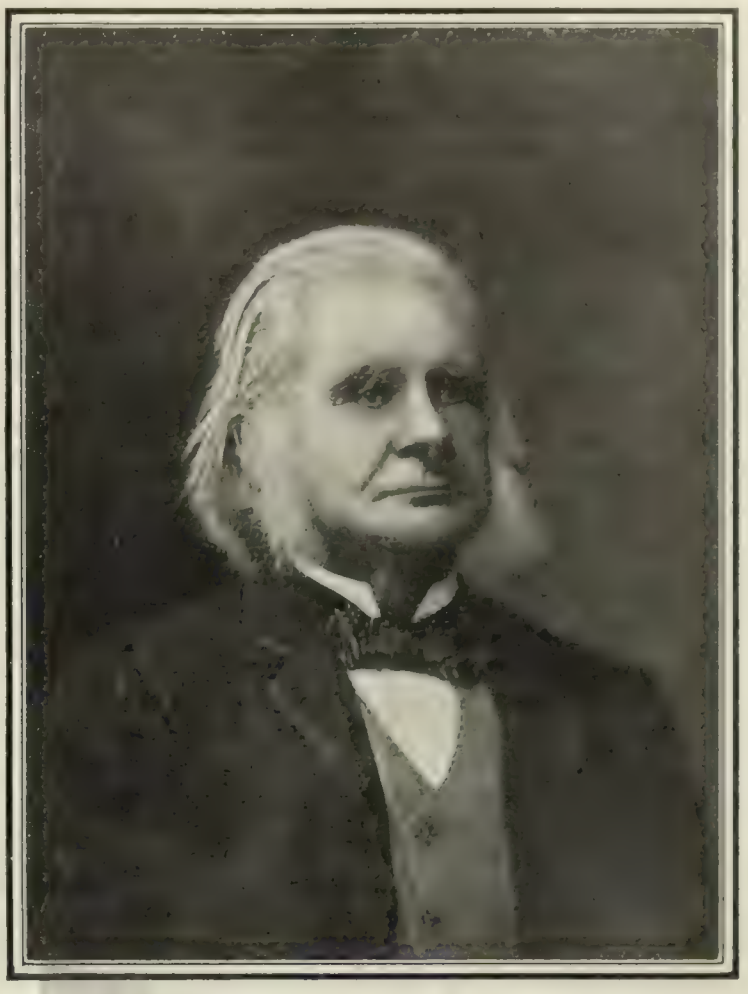
THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY, 1857.

"Two views of Huxley were entertained by his friends. According to one he was meant to be a great investigator, who, fortunately for science, in his early years yielded to his bent, but who was later in life allured into controversies and discussions in which, being untrained, he could do no more than every man of capacity can perform, no matter how alien the field which he enters. According to another view he was born to be a controversialist and a combatant; a sort of Luther for modern science, he found his true vocation only when, in *The Nineteenth Century* and elsewhere, he fought fiercely for intellectual freedom. The impression left by these volumes is that neither judgment expressed the whole truth; that his nature was larger than some of his friends conceived; and that the man was never completely revealed until he had fought all his many fights, and wandered into many regions."



From "The Life and Letters of Huxley." Copyright, 1900, by D. Appleton & Co.

THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY, 1893.

In one respect the book will be a surprise; it reveals Huxley as a champion of the Bible and of religious teaching. Says the same paper:

"It will be a revelation to many persons who cite his name in support of extreme views to find that he was opposed to extremes of all sorts; that, for example, he deprecated divorcing intellectual from moral training, which would make the gutter child 'the subtlest of all the beasts of the field,' and that, while inexorable as to the expulsion of all theological teaching, he deprecated the abolition of religious teaching, which would be like 'burning your ship to get rid of the cockroaches,' or to 'throw away the child with the bath.' He voted for the retention of the Bible in the board schools because he believed that 'the mass of people should not be deprived of the one great literature which is open to them—not shut out from the perception of their relations with the whole past history of civilized mankind.' In fact, a clear line of cleavage was drawn between Huxley and the seven extreme secularists on the board—the Seven Champions of Unchristendom as they were styled. He voted for the famous compromise of 1871 proposed by the late Mr. W. H. Smith, providing for the reading of the Bible in board schools, not as a 'hush-up,' but, as he expressed it, as 'an armistice in respect of certain matters as to which the parties were absolutely irreconcilable.' One of the most striking of the many letters is that addressed to a secretary of a free-thought association rebuking the vendors of heterodox ribaldry, which disgusted him even more than orthodox fanaticism. It was characteristic of him that he did not draw, 'personally, socially, or politically,' to Bradlaugh; and equally characteristic that he took up the cudgels for the cause of toleration when it was proposed to exclude Miss Bradlaugh from the classes at University College."

Huxley will doubtless be best remembered as a controversial

defender of science against religion, in matters where he conceived that they were at variance. Of his attitude here, a writer in the London *Academy* says:

"Huxley was no kid-glove fighter. He did not spare himself; he did not spare his enemies; and he gloried in the fight, as all strong natures, with strong views, must. He was not of those who turn the other cheek: when he was hit he hit back, and casuistry, emotional rhetoric, and shuffling he smote hip and thigh. When he felt scorn, he showed his scorn. He was very human; when he thought he was right, he had small sympathy for the views of the other side; he lacked Darwin's gentle courtesy, but his militancy was always in defense of straightforward and honest-thinking. The wildcat element was strong in him, and tho on occasion he pared the creature's nails, they always grew again. He was not a Francis of Assisi, but a man whose aim in life was to understand life, its woof and warp and intention, to think and see clearly, and to whip hypocrisy. 'Everything which entered his brain by eye or ear,' said Professor Romanes, 'came out clarified, sifted, arranged, and verified by its passage through the logical machine of his strong individuality.'

"He held strong views, he spoke them; and the hearer he liked was the gritty, hard-headed workingman, with no illusions, but with plenty of fundamental brain power. 'I am sick of the *dilettante* middle class, and mean to try what I can do with hard-handed fellows who live among facts. . . . I believe in the fustian, and can talk better to it than to any amount of gauze and Saxony.'"

Tho Huxley began his career at a time when scientific pursuits were rather unprofitable in England, or, as he himself put it, when a man of science would "get invitations to all sorts of dinners and conversaziones, but not enough income to pay his cab-fare," yet he never appears to have quailed, and some of the most characteristic letters in the biography, both of his early and his later life, are illustrative of his determined spirit. The first extract which follows is from a letter to his sister under date of 1850—the outset of his life-work in London:

"I tell you all these things [his circumstances and difficulties] to show you clearly how I stand. I am under no man's *patronage*, nor do I even mean to be. I have never asked, and I never will ask, any man for his help from mere motives of friendship. If any man thinks that I am capable of forwarding the great cause in ever so small a way, let him just give me a helping hand and I will thank him; but if not, he is doing both himself and me harm in offering it, and if it should be necessary for me to find public expression to my thoughts on any matter, I have clearly made up my mind to do so, without allowing myself to be influenced by hope of gain or weight of authority.

"There are many nice people in this world for whose praise or blame I care not a whistle. I don't know and I don't care whether I shall ever be what is called a great man. I shall leave my mark somewhere, and it shall be clear and distinct and free from the abominable blur of cant, humbug, and self-seeking which surrounds everything in this present world."

T. H. H., his mark

Over forty years afterward (in a preface of 1894), Huxley again writes of himself, and, speaking of a much-opposed book he had published in earlier life, shows that he considered that his own fearlessness and determination were principles not merely to be practised, but to be preached:

"*Magna est veritas et prævalebit!* The truth is great, certainly, but, considering her greatness, it is curious what a long time she is apt to take about prevailing. When, toward the end of 1862, I had finished writing 'Man's Place in Nature,' I could say with a good conscience that my conclusions 'had not been formed hastily or enunciated crudely.' I thought I had earned the right to publish them, and even fancied I might be thanked rather than reproved for doing so. However, in my anxiety to publish nothing erroneous, I asked a highly competent anatomist and very good friend of mine to look through my proofs, and, if he could, point out any errors of fact. I was well pleased when he returned them without criticism on that score; but my satisfaction was speedily dashed by the very earnest warning as to the consequences of publication, which my friend's interest in my welfare led him to give. But, as I have confessed elsewhere, when I was a young man, there was just a little—a mere *soupçon*—in my composition of that tenacity of purpose which has another name; and I felt sure that all the evil things prophesied would not be so painful to me as the giving up that which I had resolved to do, upon grounds which I conceived to be right. So the book came out; and I must do my friend the justice to say that his forecast was completely justified. The Boreas of criticism blew his hardest blasts of misrepresentation and ridicule for some years, and I was even as one of the wicked. Indeed, it surprises me at times to think how any one who had sunk so low could since have emerged into, at any rate, relative respectability. . . . . .

"I doubt not that there are truths as plainly obvious and as generally denied as those contained in 'Man's Place in Nature,' now awaiting enunciation. If there is a young man of the present generation who has taken as much trouble as I did to assure himself that they are truths, let him come out with them, without troubling his head about the barking of the dogs of St. Ernulphus. *Veritas prævalebit*—some day; and even if she does not prevail in his time, he himself will be all the better and wiser for having tried to help her. And let him recollect that such great reward is full payment for all his labor and pains."

When one of his controversial articles was returned to him as "rather too pungent," with a request to tone it down, he commented as follows:

"I spent three mortal hours this morning taming my wildcat. He is now castrated; his teeth are filed; his claws are cut; he is taught to swear like a 'mieu'; and to spit like a cough; and when he is turned out of the bag you won't know him from a tame rabbit."

Quite another side of Huxley, and a new one even to those familiar with his works, is the lighter and social vein of the man. "His conversation," a friend is quoted as saying, "was singularly finished, and (if I may so express it) clean-cut; never long-winded or prosy; enlivened by vivid illustrations." The "Life and Letters" is full of his humor and repartee, of which a few anecdotes follow:

"Once in a country house he was sitting at dinner next to his hostess, a lady who, as will sometimes happen, liked to play the part of Lady Arbitress of the whole neighborhood. She told him how much she disapproved of the Athanasian Creed, and described how she had risen and left the village church when the parson began to read it; and, thinking to gain my father's assent, she turned to him and said graciously, 'Now, Mr. Huxley, don't you think I was quite right to mark my disapproval?'

"'My dear lady,' he replied, 'I should as soon think of rising and leaving your table because I disapproved of one of the entrées.'"

Toward Huxley's later life, it appears, a certain drawback to conversation came upon him:

"It is a great misfortune (he remarked to Professor Osborn) to be deaf in only one ear. Every time I dine out the lady sitting by my good ear thinks I am charming, but I make a mortal enemy of the lady on my deaf side."

The larger part of the story in Leonard Huxley's book is told by his father's own letters. These cover a wide range of subjects, from purely scientific ones to mere social pen-chat, and are addressed to a remarkable number of different correspondents. One thus gives his description of his aim in life:

"To smite all humbugs however big; to give a nobler tone to science; to get an example of abstinence from petty personal controversies, and of toleration for everything but lying; to be indifferent as to whether the work is recognized as mine or not, so long as it is done."

In the following paragraph he gives his opinion of science:

"Science seems to me to teach in the highest and strongest

manner the great truth which is embodied in the Christian conception of entire surrender to the will of God. Sit down before facts as a little child, be prepared to give up every preconceived notion, follow humbly wherever and to whatever abysses nature leads, or you shall learn nothing. I have only begun to learn content and peace of mind since I have resolved at all risks to do this."

A number of Huxley's letters are to his children, some filled with wise advice, some playful. Of the latter sort is one in answer to his grandson, a little fellow five years old, who, having read Kingsley's "Water Babies," and deeming his grandfather an authority on any matter of natural history, wrote thus to inquire:

"DEAR GRANDPATER: Have you seen a water-baby? Did you put it in a bottle? Did it wonder if it could get out? Can I see it some day? Your loving "JULIAN."

The following was Huxley's reply, which the biography gives in facsimile, neatly printed out so the child might read it:

"MY DEAR JULIAN: I never could make sure about that water-baby. I have seen babies in water and babies in bottles, but the baby in the water was not in a bottle, and the baby in the bottle was not in water. My friend who wrote the story of the water-baby was a very kind man and very clever. Perhaps he thought I could see as much in the water as he did. There are some people who see a great deal and some who see very little in the same things. When you grow up, I dare say you will be one of the great-deal seers, and see things more wonderful than water-babies where other folks can see nothing. Ever your loving "GRANDPATER."

## TOBACCO AS A NECESSITY.

THE suggestion was made by newspaper correspondents during our war with Spain that tobacco had ceased to be a luxury and had become a necessity, for soldiers at least, and that it accordingly should be issued as part of their regular rations. The authors were well laughed at; but now we find that the experiences of the South African war have suggested the same things to our English cousins. Says *The Lancet* (London, November 10):

"The war in South Africa has taught many things of greater and of less importance. Perhaps nothing that it has demonstrated has been more marked than the important part which tobacco plays in the soldier's existence. Whether this is to be reckoned as a great fact or a small one there can be no doubt about the truth of it. Yet the Duke of Wellington's armies had no tobacco worth speaking of. If they did not forbid its use, at any rate the Iron Duke's officers were directed to advise their men strongly against it. What a curious contrast with the campaigning in South Africa, where marches and privations as long and as stern as any suffered by our great-grandfathers were borne by the volunteers and soldiers of to-day with a grumble only when their 'smokes' failed them. We have it from many who took part in the forced marches leading to Paardeberg, to Bloemfontein, to Pretoria, and beyond, that when rations were but two or three biscuits a day the only real physical content of each twenty-four hours came with the pipe smoked by the smouldering embers of a camp-fire. This pipe eased the way to sleep that might otherwise have lingered, delayed by the sheer bodily fatigue and mental restlessness caused by prolonged and monotonous exertion. It is difficult, then, to believe that tobacco is anything but a real help to men who are suffering long labors and receiving little food, and probably the way in which it helps is by quieting cerebration—for no one doubts its sedative qualities—and thus allowing more easily sleep which is so all-important when semi-starvation has to be endured.

"The cases of acute mental derangement in the course of campaigns such as the present are many. There have indeed been many in South Africa. It would be most profitable and interesting could medical officers have taken special note of the capacity for sleep previously evidenced by those who broke down and also of their indulgence or non-indulgence in tobacco. We are inclined to believe that, used with due moderation, tobacco is of value second only to food itself when long privations and exertions are to be endured. Two features are to be noted with regard to the smoking practised on active service. It is almost entirely in the open air and it is largely on an empty stomach. The former is always an advantage; the latter we generally reckon a most unfavorable condition. Shall we see in the near future patients with tobacco amblyopia or smoker's heart acquired while the trusting friend of tobacco thought that he was enjoying unharmed the well-earned solace of a hard day's march? We believe not, and that the open air will have saved what might have been the untoward results of smoking when unfed."

**Hygienic Value of the Beard.**—Hair on the face is not worth very much from a hygienic standpoint, according to Gabriel Prevost. In an article translated somewhat awkwardly in *The Medical Times*, he says:

"Scarcely under the form of heavy moustaches shading the lips can it invoke service by hindering the introduction into the lungs of too cold air; and yet it should not pride itself too much on this. In return for less than the greatest neatness, it is filthy, and physiologically it is a net of microbes. It is evident that the inspiration of the air tends to accumulate dust there, as it does in a broom. The least trace of foods, liquid or solid, soils it and makes it an object of disgust; odors, good or bad, choose a dwelling-place there, and, finally, laziness about shaving is the only argument to put forth by those who praise it. From a bacteriological point of view it is almost unluckily the receptacle of dangerous microbes to which it serves at the same time for an habitation and a vehicle. Let us have the courage then to declare that we can not understand how any one can persist in this, least of all the physician or the soldier, two existences everywhere comparable by their forced contact with promiscuous people. The absurd prejudice still remains that the development of the hairy system coincides with that of strength. In this case we refer the fanatics of the beard to Antomarche, who made the autopsy of Napoleon. The conqueror of Wagram had not a hair on his breast. He did not have, besides, one on his hand."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE great smoke-cloud of the North of England is stated to have a notable influence on plants. Albert Wilson, in a paper on the subject, read before the British Association, spoke of the extent of the great smoke-producing district of the North of England and the miserable condition of the vegetation in some parts of the area. Among the various points dealt with in the paper, says *Nature*, were "the long distance reached by the smoke of large towns; the discoloration of rain-water ('black rain'); the effect of smoke on mosses and hepatics as compared with that on higher plants, the influence of smoke on sunshine and air-temperature in calm summer weather and in anticyclonic weather during autumn or winter.

"THE comparative, one might almost say absolute, security of ocean travel could not be better illustrated than in the latest trips of the Atlantic liners," says *The Marine Review*. "A storm raged, the fierceness of which passes all memory, and yet every ship came in. They were late, of course, all of them, but they came in. Every one of them had been battered with countless tons of water, hurled with immeasurable force, and time and again the mighty liners were tossed like corks upon the waves. But they conquered triumphantly. Fastenings were torn from the decks and even propeller-blades were lost, but they plowed steadily forward. There was a diminution of speed, but they went on. That wonderful machine, the essence of power, known as the Atlantic liner, is superior to the tempest. The mind of man subdues, if not directs, the elements."

THE TRAINING OF SIGHT.—"Lord Wolseley having lately remarked upon the good sight of the Boers as one cause at least of their good shooting, and having ascribed this good sight to its constant exercise in the open air, Mr. Brudenell Carter has pointed out," says *The Hospital*, "that it is not merely a question of open air but of the training of sight upon things that are far off and difficult to see. The defective vision possessed by so many children who have been brought up in towns is not caused by errors of refraction alone, common as these are, but by an actual deficiency in acuteness of vision, a lack of development in the nervous structures involved in the act of seeing. 'Vision,' he says, 'like every other nerve-function, must be cultivated for the attainment of a high degree of excellence. The visual power of London children is now cultivated by their environment. They see the other side of the street in which they live, and the carts and omnibuses of the thoroughfares. They scarcely ever have the visual attention directed strongly to any object which is difficult to see, or which subtends a visual angle approaching the limits of visibility; and hence the seeing function is never exerted, or at least is not habitually exerted to anything like what should be the extent of its powers. With a country child the case is widely different.'"

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## DISCOVERY OF "THE WISDOM OF THE CHALDEANS."

THE rediscovery of the oldest Hebrew book of magic in existence, the manuscript of which was lost over a thousand years ago, is an event of interest to Jewish and Christian scholars. An account of the manuscript and its history was lately given at a meeting of the London Society of Biblical Archeology. Dr. Gaster, a well-known Jewish scholar, stated that he had come into possession of the manuscript from Nisibis in Mesopotamia. It consists of sixty-two leaves, written by at least two or three hands, some of it in Arabic with Hebrew characters, and proves to be a collection of magical formulas and recipes belonging to many ages. Among the wonder-workers whose formulas are mentioned are Moses, Elijah, Elisha, Ezra the priest, Rabbi Aharon—the famous magician of the ninth century—and many other medieval rabbis belonging both to the Northern Ashkenazim and to the Southern Sephardim. We quote the following account of the manuscript from a summary of Dr. Gaster's address in the London *Jewish Chronicle* (November 9):

"The most important portion of the manuscript proved to be a compendium of the astrological value and utilization of the powers that rule in the course of the week. Each regent is described, its image is given, the mode of drawing it is indicated, and instructions are set forth how to make use in a magical manner of the image thus drawn, and of the formulas which are to accompany any of these magic operations. We are told to what profit this knowledge can be turned, the good and evil that can be performed by means of these divine images, and many curious instructions, as well as the Sigils or seals of these regents. The revelation of these mysteries is ascribed, in the first place, to Raziel, and, secondly, to the primitive Enoch. The Book of Enoch is often quoted in the Zohar, and brought into connection with this self-same Raziel. To him, and through him, etc., the astronomical mysteries of the world are said to have been communicated to Adam, Noah, Abraham. The same tradition is found in this manuscript, except that this knowledge is not communicated to Abraham but to the Chaldeans. Curiously enough, the name of God is never mentioned in this particular treatise, and there is not a single citation of a Biblical text or verse. On the other hand, it is saturated with the principles that rule in the Oriental magic, inasmuch as the ruling powers of the day are strictly separated from the planets, which are simply mentioned to indicate the propitious hour for writing the amulets. Evidently the regents of the different days are regarded as angels and supreme spirits that move these planets without being identified with them. Throughout, the names of these angels are Hebrew, there being scarcely one which is not capable of being explained by the Hebrew language. One point in the text under consideration is extremely interesting as showing its archaic character and the clew it gives to a metaphorical expression often used in Cabalistic writings, but seldom clearly expressed. It is often stated that God, or the name of God, or one of the Chief Powers, is included in and identified with that of his serving or ministering angels. The same expression occurs in the text. To each one of the chief angels of the day a number of angels are added as servitors. Examining their names, it is found that the first letters of the serving angels are the very letters of the name of their Chief Ruler. They form an anagram of his name, so that it is truly said that his name is included in theirs and theirs in his. In one case the angel is described in the form of a woman. The influence of the notion that the regent of the sixth day is Venus has been so strong as to cause the author to accept female angels in the heavenly hierarchy—a strong proof of the non-Jewish origin of the text, because the conception of female angels is contrary to Jewish notions.

"The title of this treatise is 'The Wisdom of the Chaldeans.' Reference to Chaldean astronomy is very rare in Hebrew writings; but it is referred to in the oldest astronomical book—the 'Beraytha de Rabbi Samuel.' Chapter IX. is devoted exclusively to the interpretation of the astrological importance of each of the seven planets. Each is minutely described as ruling over some occurrence or other. Sabatai (Saturn) rules over poverty, misery, illness, and sickness, destruction, internal ailments, and sin. Sabatai is first in order, and is said in the Book of Creation to have been created on the first day of the week. The author of that work must therefore have commenced his week on Saturday. The other six planets are the Sun, Venus, Mars, Mercury, the Moon, and Jupiter. Over the seven planets are appointed seven rulers, or angels, viz., Raphael, the angel of the Sun, Anael, the angel of Venus, Michael, the angel of Mercury, Gabriel, the angel of the Moon, Qaphsel, the angel of Saturn, Sadkiel, that of Jupiter, and Samael, that of Mars. While these names are to be found in other mystical works, nowhere do we find a parallel to the entire text, or to the images under which these angels are to be represented."

## STANLEY AS A MISSIONARY.

WHEN in 1875 Henry M. Stanley was circumnavigating the Victoria Nyanza in Central Africa, over a thousand miles from either seaboard, he discovered a man who since has played a part of some importance in English colonial history—Mtesa, king of Uganda. In *The Youth's Companion* (December 20) Sir Henry—who is now a knight and member of Parliament—tells of his first meeting with this interesting African monarch and of some religious discussions which they had together, showing Stanley in a decidedly new light. He writes:

MTESA, KING OF UGANDA.
—*Youth's Companion.*

"One day in full court the subject of the white man's faith was broached. As I expounded, I observed fixed attention on the part of the king and courtiers such as I had not noticed before. The rule had been understood by all that talk should be brief and various, but now it became animated and continuous. Gestures, exclamations, and answers followed one another rapidly, and every face was lighted up by intense interest. When we finally adjourned, the subject was not exhausted; greater cordiality was in the hand-shakes at parting, and Mtesa urged that we should continue the discussion on the next day. And so we did for several days. It seemed that the comparisons of Mohammed with Jesus Christ were infinitely more fascinating than the most lively sketches of Europe, with its wonders and customs; and truly the description of the accusation of Christ, his judgment by Pilate, and the last scene on Calvary was the means of rousing such emotion that I saw my powers of discerning character were extremely immature and defective. . . . . .

"We were deep in the decalog when an unexpected white visitor made his appearance in Uganda as suddenly almost as I had made mine. This was no other than Colonel Linant de Bellefonds, one of Gordon's staff, who had come on a political mission. Soon after the novelty of his arrival had somewhat worn away and the resumption of the decalog was mooted, it struck Mtesa that it would be a prudent thing to question this other white man from the north regarding the things I had said about Jesus and Mohammed and the respective faiths. Some of the native chiefs had gone among the Arab traders and had been made uneasy in their minds by the arguments in behalf of Mohammedanism. It was proposed in open court to question Colonel Linant, and the chiefs assented. Fortunately for the confirmation of my statements, the colonel, altho a Frenchman, happened to be a stanch Calvinist, and gave answers which corroborated me beyond a doubt. We then resumed the writing of the decalog, and in a short time it was finished.

"Mtesa was dismayed that the period of my departure had arrived. I had already passed a longer time in his company than was prudent, seeing that I had such a large number of men depending upon me at the other end of the Nyanza. He began to

devise various expedients for my delay, and had it not been for the presence of Colonel Linant, it might not have been an easy matter to leave him. He at last, after a firm refusal from me to remain longer, cried out, in a voice that had a tone of despair in it:

"'What is the use, then, of your coming to Uganda to disturb our minds if, as soon as we are convinced that what you have said has right and reason in it, you go away before we are fully instructed?' 'Mtesa is under a misunderstanding,' I answered. 'I am not an instructor in religion. I am simply a *kirangozi* [a pioneer] of civilization. When Mtesa goes to Usoga or to Ankori to make war, he first sends out guides and pioneers to point and clear the way for his army. That is what I do. When I go back to Europe, I must tell the white people the way that they should take to Uganda. Then those who may think they would like to do business with your people, or those who would wish to teach them the Christian faith, will come here by the way I have shown. If Mtesa really wishes that lawful instructors should come to Uganda, he has but to say so, and I shall write to the people of England to that effect, and I am sure they will send the proper men for that purpose.' 'Then write, Stamlee' (the native pronunciation of my name), 'and say to the white people that I am like a child sitting in darkness, and can not see until I am taught the right way.'

"I gladly consented, and on April 14, 1875, I made two copies of an appeal for missionaries to be sent to Uganda, one of which I enclosed under cover to General Gordon, and delivered to Colonel Linant. The other I intended to send by my own couriers overland to Zanzibar. Three days later I resumed my voyage. Four months passed, and I was again in Uganda, to continue, as circumstances permitted, the interesting task I had left unfinished. During the three months I remained with Mtesa, the translations which we made from the gospels were very copious, and the principal events from the creation to the crucifixion were also fairly written out, forming a bulky library of boards. When the work was finished, it was solemnly announced in full court that for the future Uganda would be Christian and not Mohammedan."

In consequence of the appeal made by Stanley in London and New York, a missionary fund of $150,000 was raised, and a band of five missionaries were sent to Uganda. Now a cathedral, 372 churches, and 97,575 converts are the result of the initial impulse which Stanley gave to missionary work in this field.

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## MINISTER WU ON THE RELATIVE MERITS OF CHRISTIANITY AND CONFUCIANISM.

FOR the first time since its triumph over the older religions of paganism in the days of Constantine, Christianity is coming of late years into direct contact in its own domain with intelligent adherents of other great faiths. Particularly since the World's Parliament of Religions has Christianity had to endure the ordeal of unawed criticism. In return for the Christian missionaries sent to the "heathen" countries, the Orient—represented in the Vedic, Buddhist, and Mohammedan faiths—is sending its missionaries to Europe and America. These men see the vulnerable points of Western civilization, just as the Christian missionaries see the social sores of the Orient; and therefore mutual recriminations are beginning to be common. Adherents of each world-religion are apt to claim credit for whatever is good and deny responsibility for all that is bad in the social organism in which it is a part, and, *vice versa*, the assailants of each world-religion are apt to charge upon it all the bad and deny credit for all the good. Still others deny that any religion is more than one of many important factors in racial evolution, and assert that Buddhism or Judaism or Christianity owes fully as much to civilization as civilization owes to it.

Of the several discussions of this nature which have lately taken place, that aroused by the speech of Mr. Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese minister in Washington, before the Ethical Society in New York, has attracted most attention. He said in part (New York *Times*, December 10):

"What is Confucianism? It will be well to mention in a few words what it is not before stating what it is. It is not a religion in the practised sense of the word. What I understand by religion is a system and doctrine of worship. As such it recognizes the existence of a divine supreme being and of spirits having control of human destinies, who want to bring man back from the errors of his ways by holding up the fear of everlasting punishment to him, and by promising him everlasting happiness for goodness. One of its cardinal doctrines is that there is such a thing as life after death. I must confess that the thought of the immortality of the soul is pleasant. I wish it were true; I hope it is true; but all the reasoning of Plato can not make it anything more than a strong probability. I am not aware that in the advance of modern science we have advanced one step more from uncertainty than did Plato. It must not be said that Confucius denies the existence of these things, but regards all speculation upon them as useless and impracticable. He would be called an agnostic in these days. 'What is death?' asked a disciple of him, and he replied: 'You don't know life yet; how can you know about death?' Such are the guarded words of Confucius on this subject. Life itself is full of mysteries too deep for human thought to fathom. There is no use in trying to tear apart the veil of death to take a peep at the place beyond. No one has ever been able to add one tittle of evidence concerning the future of man after death and of the world of spirits. Confucius was therefore right in dismissing these subjects without giving a direct answer. Horace Greeley once said: 'Those who discharge promptly and faithfully all their duties to those who still live in the flesh can have but little time for peering into the life beyond the grave. It is better to attend to each in its proper order.' This is not an unfair statement of the aim of Confucius. Confucianism undertakes to guide man only through this world. His system is accordingly intensely human and practical. He does not speculate upon what will be after death.

"Let us proceed to examine Confucianism. Man is regarded as an animal endowed with social instincts. He does not live with himself, but seeks the fellowship of man. Out of this fellowship Confucius deduces these relations: Sovereign and subject; parent and child; older and younger brothers; husband and wife; friend and friend. . . . . .

"The five relations I have referred to comprise all the relations in which a man may find himself in society. To each position are attached proper duties, and the fulfilment of those duties makes one a desirable member of society. Of the five relations, Confucius places special stress upon that of the parent and child. Filial piety may be said to be the pivotal point of his system. A good son must make a loyal subject, a faithful husband, and a trusted friend. The aim of Confucius is to make man a desirable member of society. They have to do good, and to perform the duties of their position. To be good they must practise the five virtues of benevolence, righteousness, propriety, understanding, and truthfulness.

"The virtues of Confucius may be best understood by making comparison with the founder of the Christian religion. Christ said, 'And unto him that smiteth thee on one cheek, also offer the other; and him that taketh away thy cloak, forbid not to take thy coat also.' This seems to me to be meekness with a vengeance. I am inclined to think that no sensible man has ever acted up to the letter of these injunctions. They are not applicable to human society. Whoever smites one is a dangerous person and does not need an invitation for him to proceed to smite the other cheek. A man who would take away your coat is a thief, and if he had the chance would take away your cloak also without saying as much as 'By your leave.' I perceive that there is not a disposition on the part of men and women in this country to take these words of Christ in their literal sense. It is better for the world that these words should be more honored in the breach than in the observance. I think the teaching of Confûcius is in more accord with reason. Confucius says: 'Do not quarrel with those who offend you.' This is all that good sense requires. Christ says: 'Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you.' These, I must confess, are noble and grand statements, but such a standard of moral excellence is too high for frail humanity.

There is no likelihood that men of this world will ever attain to it. Christian nations fall far short of it. Love your enemies, Christ commands; but at this very moment some missionaries are crying out for vengeance and blood, and Christian armies are burning houses and villages, sparing neither age nor sex in their indiscriminate slaughter, and are carrying away everything they can lay their hands upon. What a vast gulf there is between profession and practise! But in any case what is required by Christ's commands is difficult of performance. I ask you if you could love anybody who killed your father or mother? I have never yet met one who acted up to that injunction. Confucius does not demand so much. The question was asked him if he would requite injury with kindness, and he said: 'Requite kindness kindly, and injury with justice.' By saying that injury should be requited with justice he meant that the requital should be just, fair and right; but he does not sanction retaliation, much less vengeance, in a vindictive spirit, as is sometimes done by people professing to follow the tenets of Christianity.

"A most striking instance in which the minds of Christ and Confucius are as one is to be found in the enunciation of the golden rule. Christ said: 'Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you.' Confucius says: 'Don't do to others what you don't want done to yourself.' This was enunciated five hundred years before Christ, and tho it is in the negative form, when you come to examine it there is not much difference. Some hairsplitters have tried to make out that these two forms do not express the same idea; but I consider that the difference in wording is merely nominal. At any rate, the spirit is the same, and any one who acts up to it, whether a professed Christian or a Confucian, is a truly good man. So far as this world is concerned, Confucius and Christ tread in the same direction, and principally in the same path. A good Christian is a good Confucian and a good Confucian is a good Christian. Men following Confucius are certainly entitled to happiness in the great hereafter. I don't believe that heaven is an exclusive place, and tho Christians, Taoists, Buddhists, and others try to appropriate it and to make a private park of it for their respective adherents, my opinion is that it is a place with many ladders leading to it, and that any one who has done good in life will be able to go up one of those ladders and enjoy the happiness that should come to him. It is a place for all good men, irrespective of doctrines and creeds A Confucian who leads an upright and useful and good life will go there as quickly as those of any other religion . . . . The crowning glory of Confucianism is that it teaches man to do good for the sake of good. It promises no reward and threatens no punishment. Confucius simply says, do good because it is good. Naturally, happiness comes to a man for being good, as a matter of course; but Christianity makes it a motive for being good. That is the difference between Confucianism and all other systems, for other systems hold up constantly glorious rewards for being good and severe punishment for being bad. Confucius alone teaches that goodness is a sufficient reward in itself. I admit that the teaching of Confucius is not so catching and fascinating as the other teachings, because it does not hold out a reward to those who practise its doctrine. But let me ask you, if you give a beggar some money do you expect a return or reward from him? If you give money to charity, do you expect something to return to you from the charity you gave it to? I tell you Confucianism is the highest form of civilization and morality, altho, as I have said, it is not so taking and fascinating as other religions.

"The world is gradually coming round to the teachings of Confucius. One of the signs of this is the growing agnosticism of the age, and the progress of science has compelled the abandonment of any religious theories. There has come a modification of the fire-and-brimstone ideas of bygone ages. I do not know if people become more callous as they become more civilized, but it is a fact that they no longer tremble with fear at the fire and all the terrors under the world as pictured to them by the pulpit. That is agnosticism, fostered by science, and the world's thought at the present day is drifting, tho unconsciously, toward Confucianism.

"Confucianism has taken root in Japan and in Korea also. Its spread is not the result of armed conquest or excessive propaganda. Neither the sword nor the missionary is ever employed to gain for it a single adherent. No trail of blood marks its progress. Missionaries have not been sent to other nations urging people to embrace Confucianism or to make war in order to compel people to embrace that religion. Confucianism appeals to human sympathy, human interests, and human aspirations. It is a power for mankind not through force and terror, but through voluntary submission of the heart."

Upon this address the Chicago *Times-Herald* (December 11) remarks:

"The address on religion which the Chinese minister delivered in New York will serve to illustrate the very great difficulty of proselyting in the Flowery Kingdom. In the first place it is to be noted that its tone is as superior as the one which we and all civilized people adopt toward the Orientals. Mr. Wu is not cast into the slough of national humiliation by the wonders of Washington. He is still the calm, imperturbable, thoroughly self-satisfied Chinese, and his new experience confirms him in his old beliefs. . . . . .

"It does not follow, of course, from the sting of such criticism that the Chinese are what they believe themselves to be. The most intelligent of them are, in fact, the slaves of the grossest superstition, and many of their practises are repellent to humanity and to common sense. But they are not savages, and in spite of the dark spots in their minds they have an intellectual keenness and stubbornness combined with that national self-righteousness which makes the problem of converting the 400,000,000 a tremendous one indeed."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* (December 10) says:

"The sense of slight shock which Christians in the United States may receive from Wu's criticisms, carefully and philosophically expressed tho they are, may at least cause them to appreciate the feelings of the Chinese multitude—to whom their religion is as sacred as ours is to us—when the Chinese find it systematically comdemned by European and American religious propagandas which are often neither careful nor philosophic in their zeal. And the situation might be still more appreciated if instead of our polite and smiling Wu there were hundreds or thousands of Chinamen among us sent thither expressly to uphold the Confucian system and to disparage Christianity in the highways and byways."

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* (December 19), in speaking of Confucianism and other non-Christian religions, says:

"Over against their terrible emptiness and failures stands Christianity with its God of heaven and of earth, with its redeeming Christ, with its sanctifying Spirit, with its Bible as an infallible rule of faith and practise, with its sacraments and church-ministries, with its tenders of grace for life and death, and with its celestial rewards. It is designed for all human creatures and relations, and wherever it is allowed free and full scope, it proves uplifting, beneficent, and saving in all phases of existence here and hereafter. Our Chinese critic evinces the darkened and perplexed mind of heathendom when he comes to deal with the soul's immortality. He speaks of it as a 'pleasant thing to contemplate,' and 'wishes it were true,' but it remains an enigma to him. His religion throws no certain light upon it. He assures us that 'Confucius would be called now an agnostic,' as the best this sage could say was that 'there were four things to be avoided: extraordinary things, feats of strength, disorder, and spiritual things.' But just here Christianity joins issue with him. It 'brings life and immortality to light.' It deals with marvels. It establishes itself by supernatural revelations and attestations. It produces miracles of faith and delights in extraordinary accomplishments. It insures resurrection to the body and glorification to the soul. It turns disorders into harmonies. It develops, ennobles, purifies, and perfects the spiritual."

The New York *Truth-Seeker* (Free-Thought) says:

"Like most religionists, Wu is a sectarian. He will find, probably, that Confucianism will be left in the heap with other religions, for the sentiments he ascribes to it are but the human expression common to all races and not peculiar to Confucius or the Chinese. At the same time a religion which should confine itself to these humane sentiments would have an infinite superi-

ority over Christianity, whose seer came to bring war and not to do good."

Mr. Wu has since denied that he intended any attack upon Christianity, and claims that the total purport of his address is not made clear by the press reports. He says, as quoted in the telegraphic reports:

"My theme was Confucius. The doctrines of Confucius are imperfectly understood in this country by people, and my task was to make clear, in as succinct a manner as possible, without taking too much time, the cardinal points of Confucianism. In order to make it clear to an American audience I chose the best form of religion, and that is Christianity, which was well known in this country, and which is considered the highest form of religion ever known, to be the standard by which comparison can be made, and I tried to compare the doctrine of Confucianism with the superior form of religion. It was not my intention to make an attack on Christianity. Taking that as the standard instead of being considered an attack should be considered a compliment."

## IS THE LAND OF LUTHER BECOMING ROMAN CATHOLIC?

SINCE Bismarck "went to Canossa" and the Pope triumphed over the most astute diplomatist of the century, the Center or Roman Catholic Party in Germany has occupied a position of very great political influence, and on the whole Roman Catholicism has made some notable gains in the empire. A writer in the New York *Observer* (Presb.) thinks, however, that Protestantism, in spite of some occasional setbacks, is more than holding its own. But he says:

"There is perhaps one dark spot in the outlook—in Saxony. Here in the country where Luther was born, and where his wonderful Reformation work was begun, there is a singular tendency among the members of the oldest aristocratic families to join the church of Rome. Whole families have gone over to Rome, families bearing names illustrious in the history of the Reformation. The reason is probably not far to seek. The royal house is zealously Catholic, and the King, now an aged man and no longer in the prime of mental vigor, shows a distinct inclination to fill all offices around his person and wherever his influence extends with members of the Roman community. A near relative of the king's, Prince Max of Saxony, was recently consecrated a priest of the Catholic Church. This young man's influence among the Saxon nobles, especially among the ladies, is enormous, and it is probably these royal and court intrigues which are responsible for many of the recent conversions. German Protestant associations are much concerned at the feebleness of the Saxon nobles, and on more than one occasion recently earnest appeals have been addressed to them conjuring them not to forget the faith of their forefathers, and to remain true to the principles of the evangelical faith."

On the other hand, the Rev. Walter Elliott, one of the best known of the Paulist Fathers, in a sermon which lately attracted considerable notice, takes the view that there is a well-defined movement toward the Roman Catholic Church in all the Germanic races, including the inhabitants of Scandinavia and the Low Countries. Of the movement in Norway and Sweden, where several prominent authors and scholars have lately become Roman Catholics, we have recently spoken. Concerning the Netherlands and the German empire, Father Elliott thus speaks (we quote from the New York *Catholic News*, December 15):

"The only really live religion in Germany and Holland is the Catholic. In both countries the non-Catholic mind is wavering in doctrine; the situation is worse than that among the higher intellectual circles. But the Catholic clergy and people are absolutely enthusiastic in their faith. They are in a position to win many converts.

"No foreign brethren of ours are more interesting than the German Catholics, for a large part of our American Catholics are of German blood, among the firmest and most zealous in the world. In 1871 the German empire challenged the Catholic religion to battle. Bismarck and William I., after conquering Austria and France at Sadowa and Sedan, undertook to conquer Rome. Catholic colleges and seminaries were closed, the religious orders were suppressed, eight bishops and 1,800 priests were imprisoned or exiled, and Protestantism universally applauded this latter-day oppression of conscience. The outcome of this battle of brute force against mind, of soldiers against worshipers, of prisons against churches, has been that the German Church has advanced to the front rank. In the fight for liberty of conscience, liberty of education and political liberty, the German Catholics have whipped the biggest military machine in the world. The gentle Teutonic soul, longing for God conquered the ugly helmeted Teutonic barbarian and drove him to Canossa.

"Politically the German Catholics are the Centrum. They are the center of the nation. About them circle all affairs of national interest. They indeed love their new nation, which they feel to be a nation of the future—a mighty race for war, for commerce, and colonization, princeps in learning, speaking a language of giants. The Centrum in saving the Catholic German faith has become the rock of the German empire. It will become the fulcrum for missionary effort, the like of which has not been seen since Boniface planted the cross at Fulda. Already this providential result of the Bismarckian persecution is becoming evident, and the interior inspirations toward winning back to Christ and His Church the noble races of the Rhine and the Elbe are beginning to be felt. There is valid hope that 'God and Fatherland' shall soon become a resistless missionary war-cry."

## THE "LETTER OF LENTULUS" AND THE PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF CHRIST.

AN inquiring reader of a metropolitan daily lately asked whether any authentic description of the physical characteristics of Christ has come down to us. In answer the New York *Times* printed without comment the following well-known letter said to have been written to the Roman senat by Publius Lentulus, "President of the People of Judea in the reign of Tiberius Cæsar":

"There lives at this time in Judea a man of singular virtue, whose name is Jesus Christ, whom the barbarians esteem as a prophet, but his followers love and adore him as the offspring of the immortal God. He calls back the dead from their graves, and heals all sorts of diseases with a word or a touch. He is a tall man and well-shaped, of an amiable and reverend aspect; his hair of a color that can hardly be matched, falling into graceful curls, waving about, and very agreeably couching upon his shoulders, parted on the crown of the head, running as a stream to the front, after the fashion of the Nazarites. His forehead, high, large, and imposing; his cheeks without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a lovely red. His nose and mouth forming with exquisite symmetry. His beard thick, and of a color suitable to his hair, reaching below his chin, and parting in the middle like a fork. His eyes bright, blue, clear, and serene; look innocent, dignified, manly, and mature. In proportion of body, most perfect and captivating. His hands and arms most delectable to behold. He rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness; his whole address, whether in word or deed, being eloquent and grave. No man has seen him laugh, yet his manners are exceedingly pleasant; but he has wept frequently in the presence of men. He is temperate, modest, and wise—a man, for his extraordinary beauty and divine perfections, surpassing the children of men in every sense."

Some discussion has been elicited by this letter. Mr. Moncure D. Conway, one of the leading radical American students of religion, writes as follows in the paper already quoted (December 15):

"The Lentulus letter is one of the most successful 'fakes' in the history of religious fraud, because of its beauty. Rossetti's 'Head of Christ,' which has long been my cherished possession, was, I believe, painted under the inspiration of this pretty invention, and if the appearance of Jesus had not been too rigidly conventionalized when it was devised (fifteenth century), no

doubt the pretended letter would have marked its reappearances during its five centuries in other beautiful works. Had it only been as artful as it is artistic it would be the masterpiece of fabrications, and Christian historians might to-day be defending instead of repudiating its pretensions. The old inventor imprudently put Lentulus in a city where no such person ever was, gave him an office that never existed, and made him write about Christus Jesus, an appellation unknown during the lifetime of Jesus and evidently taken from the New Testament. The adventures of the hoax have been tracked by Gabler, Herzog, Dr. Robinson, Schaff, and others, and there is a good summary in McClintock & Strong's 'Cyclopedia.' The original is given in this cyclopedia, and those familiar with Latin will find it amusing and instructive to compare the old letter with what it has become at the close of the nineteenth century, as quoted in your issue of December 8. The 'Son of God' (*vocant filium Dei*) in the first sentence has become 'offspring of the immortal God' (more Romanlike), the 'red beard' has been suppressed, the 'changing and brilliant eyes' are now blue, and a considerable number of adjectives have been added. . . . . .

"Nothing is more certain to scholars occupied with Christian history, whatever their creeds, than the fact that not one scrap or sentence written during the lifetime of Jesus, by Jew or Gentile, contains any allusion to Him whatever, or even to His existence; also, that of all the writings about Him after His death not one has been traced to a contemporary."

Another writer in *The Times* gives the following information about other alleged descriptions of Christ:

"Another description is found in the works of John of Damascus, in the eighth century, and a third in the church history of Nicephorus, fourteenth century. Besides these traditions may be mentioned the two so-called pictures of Christ—that sent by Him to King Abgarus and that imprinted on the handkerchief of Veronica. According to the legend, St. Veronica was a pious woman of Jerusalem, who when Christ passed by her on His way to Golgotha, took off her head covering and handed it to Him in order that He might wipe the blood and sweat from His face, and when He returned the cloth His features had become impressed upon it. Isn't this the first account of instantaneous photography on record?"

Still another writer remarks that "up to this time there has been made no discovery of any drawing, painted portrait, bas-relief, statue, bust, stamp on coin, or written description of Christ of which there is any truth whatever of its having been done during His life or after His death by any one who saw Him while He was alive."

## IS HELL BETTER THAN ANNIHILATION?

THE ancient doctrine of everlasting punishment in hell, which historic Christianity, almost alone among the great religions of the world, has officially held from the days of Athanasius to the present time, has by a certain school been rejected in late years. Dean Farrar and other "Universalists," in or out of the Universalist Church, frankly assert that they believe in "eternal hope"; while the poet Bailey, author of the once world-famous "Festus," taught that even Satan and the aboriginal inhabitants of Sheol would be saved, despite their present recalcitrant state. Another school, far less widely known, and for the most part made up of conservative theologians, adopt the theory of "limited" or "conditional" immortality, to which we have already referred in these columns. Just now there is a discussion in the London *Spectator* as to the relative attractiveness of hell and of annihilation for those who may have no hopes of dwelling in the Elysian abodes—a discussion first started by the recent publication of "The Life and Letters of T. H. Huxley." On Huxley's tomb are engraved the following lines, said to have been written by his wife:

> And if there be no meeting past the grave,
> If all is darkness, silence, yet 'tis rest.
> Be not afraid, ye waiting hearts that weep,
> For God still "giveth His beloved sleep."
> And if an endless sleep He wills—so best.

Huxley himself, as *The Spectator* points out, preferred "hell (in moderation)" to utter extinction. In commenting on this preference, Mr. F. C. S. Schiller, of the University of Oxford, lately of Cornell, a psychologist of some repute, calls attention to the fact that Huxley's case very forcibly brings out how much we still have to learn concerning men's real feelings toward the prospect of a future life. He writes (in *The Spectator*, November 24):

"Psychologically, of course, such a sentiment appears at first sight a complete paradox. Yet I have no doubt that in Huxley's case it was entirely genuine, and that an appreciable number of persons actually entertain it. On the other hand, I should think, judging by what one hears, that a very considerable number of persons do not want to go on living, and even have a strong emotional horror of the prospect of a future life. They would, consequently, welcome any assurance that exempted them from this doom. This variety of sentiment appears to be very common among the old and weary and unenergetic. It exists quite apart from religious beliefs and scientific convictions, and often indeed runs counter to them. Similarly, a large proportion of sincere Christians regard the prospect of 'heaven' without the slightest enthusiasm, and even with secret aversion. I suspect that what the generality of men would really like would be a (somewhat improved) continuation of their earthly existence. It would be very interesting, therefore, to determine in what proportions these various sentiments actually occur in cultivated persons of the day, and such an inquiry could not fail to throw much light on the emotional foundations of belief and on the strange inefficaciousness all the world over of the traditional doctrines concerning 'the things beyond death.' For whatever these doctrines are, the actual conduct of men is pretty much the same everywhere, and pays but little heed to any eschatology. Can the reason be that all the religions have failed to reach a complete understanding of human feeling on the subject, and so to get a real grip on human motives? The point seems deserving of exact investigation. When, recently, a statistical inquiry into men's actual sentiments with regard to a future life was suggested as an appropriate matter for the Society of Psychical Research to undertake, the late Professor Sidgwick held, I believe, that such inquiry would be useless, on the ground that every rational being *must prefer* heaven to annihilation, and annihilation to hell. Huxley's avowal is sufficient to dispose of this contention, and shows that either men are not rational, or that the subtleties and profundities of human psychology can not be adequately explored by the narrow categories of an abstract logic."

Still another writer in *The Spectator* calls attention to the following curious lines in Thomas Cooper's poem, the "Purgatory of Suicides," written in 1843, in Stafford jail:

> Oh! I could brook
> The dungeon, tho eterne!—the Priests' own hell,
> Ay, or a thousand hells, in thought, unshook,
> Rather than Nothingness! and yet the knell,
> I fear, is near that sounds—*To consciousness farewell!*
> (Book III., stanza 24.)

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

BISHOP SBARETTI, apparently, is not to leave his see of Havana, even tho Gomez and his party would prefer a Cuban. The New York *Catholic News* says: "As bishop of Havana he has proven himself to be a man of rare ability, and the fact is that the Cuban people have the greatest respect for him. The Catholics of his diocese have no thought of asking for his removal. They know that nationality makes no difference in the universal church. It is only a handful of Cuban politician without any religious belief at all who are the agitators against Bishop Sbaretti. These men give an exhibition of impertinence by their attempt to interfere in Catholic Church affairs."

IN reference to the article on "The Reformed Christian Science Church," reproduced in our columns December 15, Mr. Willard S. Mattox, of the Christian Science Publication Committee for the State of New York, writes us a letter declaring that the new organization referred to "is not a schism of the Church of Christ, Scientist, because it was never a part of the Christian Science Church, and few, if any, of those composing the new sect ever were Christian Scientists." The statement that the Christian Science churches do not give free lectures is also contradicted: "Only last Sunday, December 16, at Carnegie Hall, this [New York] city, Judge Joseph R Clarkson, of Omaha, spoke before 3,500 people who did not pay a penny to gain admission." Mr. Mattox denies the right of the new organization to the name it has chosen: "Any one who departs from the strict teachings and practises of Christian Science forfeits all right to call himself a Christian Scientist. If Christian Science be true, there can be no Reformed Christian Science, and if it be not true, then why the preservation and perpetuation of the name or any part of a system declared to be false?"

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## CANADA AND THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

OUR Canadian neighbors emphatically reject the idea that the United States must control any waterway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and the practical refusal of the United States Senate to indorse the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has aroused a storm of protest across the border. Many papers, like the Toronto *Globe*, accuse the United States of base ingratitude, asserting as an historical fact that Great Britain saved the United States from European interference during the recent war with Spain. The Winnipeg *Tribune* declares that the world can not permit the Nicaragua Canal to become a commercial and political weapon in the hands of Uncle Sam, and the Toronto *Westminster* points to the Suez Canal as a precedent. Very few express themselves as moderately as the Winnipeg *Telegram*, which says:

"At this time, when mutual interests and a better understanding of each other have built up between the two nations a friendly feeling, it would be lamentable if this question should sow anew the seeds of discord. Each nation, it may be hoped, will do its utmost to meet the views of the other, and diplomacy may yet find some solution of the difficulty perfectly satisfactory to both parties."

*Saturday Night* (Toronto) says:

"The perfidious conduct of the United States Congress in its treatment of the Hay-Pauncefote and the Clayton-Bulwer treaties with regard to the Nicaragua Canal should enlighten Great Britain as to the utter absence of honor which characterizes the representatives of the United States in their dealings with foreign nations. Individually the people of the United States are liable to deal as fairly and honestly with one another and their customers abroad as the individuals of any other nation, but their Congress seems to have a code of honor fashioned upon the ethics of a gypsy horse-trade."

The Toronto *World* is shocked by our manners, our absence of regard for the rights of others, and our alleged contempt for international law, "which," it thinks, "is more binding upon nations to-day than ever." The Toronto *Telegram* says:

"Protests may come quick and fast from the South American republics, which view with alarm the disappearance of the treaty guaranteeing them against the effects of an aggressive policy by either Britain or the United States. When the Clayton-Bulwer treaty goes by the board the United States will be free to annex a few South American republics. Great Britain may oppose the annihilation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the Panama Canal scheme may yet be effectively revived. The United States scheme contemplates a canal one hundred and sixty-five miles in length against the sixty-five mile canal which De Lesseps proposed to build."

There are also hints that Uncle Sam must behave or take a whipping. *Events* (Ottawa) says:

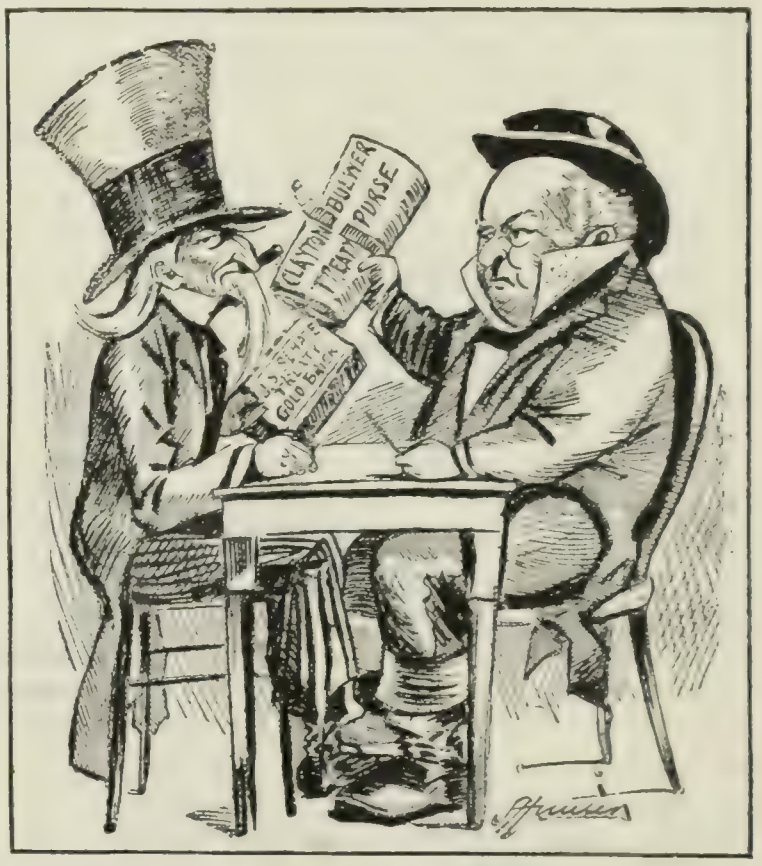
"Are the Americans prepared to fight? There are only two ways by which a treaty of this kind can be abrogated. One is by mutual consent, and the other is by war. As the Americans do not offer Britain anything for her consent to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and as she would be very foolish to give up so much for nothing, the only thing apparently for the Americans is to fight for it. The affair is very much tangled up, and the trouble is due entirely to American jingoism. As usual, the Yankee wants everything in sight, and he wants it for nothing. For Britain to give in to the extraordinary demands of the Americans would be a deplorable and a dangerous weakness. It would render all her treaties practically worthless if she allowed this one to be canceled without her consent, or even consented to its abrogation without getting a concession of full value in return. The feeling in Great Brit in so far as it has found expression is that the Americans must on this occasion be made to toe the mark."

The Montreal *Witness* is rather sorry for the United States for having such a "clownish" Senate. It nevertheless adds:

"In reprobating these unreasonablenesses, however, we have to keep in mind that the law of nations still is that he should take who has the power, and he should keep who can, and that the Senate, in throwing aside every question of right or honor in dealings, is merely asserting in a blunt way a fact which can not very easily be denied, that the United States is a giant and impregnable power that can demand pretty much what it likes, as no one proposes to quarrel with it."

Goldwin Smith, who writes in the Toronto *Weekly Sun*, is inclined to think that John Bull will deal rather gently by us. He says:

"Palmerston, of all ministers the most bellicose, assumed a very menacing attitude in the Trent affair. But then the Americans were at war among themselves, and the union of the British power with the South, the French Emperor being inclined the same way, would have been overpowering for the time. The British Foreign Office will preserve its dignity. Bluster when you do not mean to fight is worse than useless. Great Britain has always done for her own interests and the interests of those under her protection on this side of the water the best that diplomacy could do; she never will do more. The precedent of the Suez Canal, which is under international control, is hardly available in the case of the Nicaraguan Canal. Great Britain did not build that canal; on the contrary, Palmerston, from fear about the approach to India, did all he could to prevent it from being built."




HE PREFERS THE OLD PURSE.

MR. BULL: "Hexcuse me, Sammy, but your huncle John ain't a-purchasing gold bricks at present"

—*The Montreal Herald.*

**One Reason for China's Decline.**—One reason for the failure of the Chinese to become a really great and enduring people is the lack of soul. This is the opinion of Léon Charpentier, who contributes to a recent number of *La Nouvelle Revue* (Paris) a paper on the popular mythology of China. M. Charpentier says:

"Altho the Chinese profess utter indifference as to the dogmas of their three religions, Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, and while they consider the beautiful ethics and philosophy of Confucius as mere good advice, nevertheless the imagination of the Chinese people, deeply influenced by the mysteries of nature and life, has created a swarm of marvelous and powerful

beings, to which are attributed, by the fears and hopes of the believers, a constant and important rôle in the government of the world."

A detailed consideration of the many gods and sacred animals that enter into the daily worship of the people brings M. Charpentier to the following conclusion:

"No people reject all dogma as vigorously as do the Chinese. They concern themselves not at all with the lofty morality of Confucius; yet, at the same time, no race exhibits such abject slavery to a fetishism at once tyrannical and degrading.

"This is why the Chinese, altho they have an immense domain, will never become a really great people. In this vast body there will never be a soul. The ancient Greeks, few in number as they were, must be accounted the noblest race of history. Perhaps Confucius will bear comparison with Plato; but when a society has no noble code of ethics, it will not grow; when it has lost such a code, its period of decadence has begun. The whole question for any nation is to know or not to know how to put into action 'the sublime harmony of beauty and life.'"
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## BEHAVIOR OF THE ALLIES IN CHINA.

REPORTS of outrage, cruelty, and wholesale looting in China by the allied forces still come to hand, tho it is notable that such accounts receive currency chiefly in British and American papers. The correspondent of *The Straits Times* (a British colonial paper), who was in Peking during the entire siege by the European troops, declares that more than 50,000 Chinese men, women, and children, in the ordinary proportion in which they obtain in towns, were killed by the European and Japanese troops after the latter had entered the city. "Babies, children, men, and women," he says, "were indiscriminately bayoneted or shot." The correspondent of *The Daily Express* and *The Sphere* (London), Mr. George Lynch, declares that the savagery was "beyond conception." The Japanese and Americans were least culpable, but "a horrible lust of cruelty has developed throughout the private soldiery of all nationalities." To a representative of the Kobe *Chronicle*, (also under British auspices) Mr. Lynch said recently:

RUSSIA: "Open door?—Why certainly, there you are."
—*Fischietto, Turin,*

"In the course of the march to Peking, I found that the best-behaved body of troops among the whole lot were the Japanese. Particularly at Tungchau, where the Russians behaved abominably. I here myself saw Chinese women lying under the walls, from which they had jumped to escape being ravished by the Russian soldiers, with their hips broken. . . . The Russians were perpetually committing acts of cruelty. As an instance of what continually occurred I saw them kicking along a little boy of ten or eleven years old like a football. . . . It was impossible to be a member of the expedition without noting the inhumanity exhibited by the Russians as a matter of course. The Russian soldiers were perpetually prodding the Chinese with their bayonets, which they had fixed on their rifles the whole time. . . . It was a notorious fact that fifteen Russian soldiers raped a girl of eleven years old to death. The French soldiers, I am sorry to say, were also exceedingly cruel. Indeed, no nationality was altogether blameless in this matter. . . . Then you must recollect that it was a war without wounded. Practically no prisoners were taken."

One of the Japanese correspondents at the front (Mr. N. Taguehi, of the *Keizai Zasshi*) says: "Everywhere they [the French and Russian soldiers] went they scattered sorrow and anguish, their footsteps being those of plunderers and ravishers of women when no fighting was going on. Yet they showed themselves on the field of action the most cowardly of all." *The Japan Times* (Tokyo), commenting on the alleged outrages, says: "Such inhuman excesses will remain a lasting reproach to the civilization and honor of the countries to which the cruel brutes belong." "Enough has been done that the world knows of," says

IN STILL WATER THERE IS GOOD FISHING.
—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

the Kobe *Herald*, "to stain the name of the Russian empire with a blot that will prove all but indelible."

The question of looting by the allied troops is still the subject of severe newspaper comment. Several of the powers—notably Great Britain and the United States—have officially condemned the practice by forbidding their troops to take without remuneration any article from a Chinaman or from a Chinese building. The French Government also has returned unopened a number of cases of plunder sent to President Loubet by General Frey (commander of the French marine forces in China); and Vice-Admiral Alexieff, Russian naval commander, is reported to have ordered his men to make out detailed lists of Chinese property in their possession, stating where such property now is. These orders are, however, it is averred, so easily evaded as to be practically of no effect. "The atmosphere of the city is loot," declares the correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette:*

"Moreover, people who a month ago were most emphatic in their condemnation of the practise are now among the most active in the wild scramble to obtain for nothing or next to nothing almost priceless treasures—the disease is as contagious as smallpox. It started with the soldiers, but it quickly spread until it embraces not only officers and civilians but missionaries and high officials within the Legations. Only a very few have withstood the temptation to loot, and these are inwardly rebellious because their consciences do not allow them to participate in the harvest."

In the interview with the Kobe *Chronicle* already quoted from, Mr. Lynch charges the missionaries with "disgraceful, promiscuous looting, or, at least, profiting from looting." We quote again from the interview:

"The private looting that took place was most successfully exploited by the missionaries. When an effort was made to stop promiscuous looting, every British officer was put on his honor to give an account of any loot that he had, and to return everything except one or two things of trifling value which he was allowed to keep as souvenirs. The looting stopped from that time among the soldiers—that is, private looting. But the missionaries were not bound by this at all. They took possession of big Chinese houses, where they carried on sales of everything they

could seize, engaging their converts to bring them in fresh articles from private houses as purchases depleted their stock. I bought a sable coat myself from a missionary for $125, after bargaining with him for some days. I sent home a photograph of one of these gentlemen taken in his 'shop' with piles of furs and Buddhas round him and his converts assisting in the selling. He stood amid the Buddhas like a poulterer selling his pheasants. He had a Chinese there valuing the things. The Chinese put on the full value, and the missionary sold them for one third less.

"'Did they say what the proceeds were for?'

"'Yes. For the good of the 'cause.' The money went straight into their desks.'"

Mr. Lynch promises to publish the portraits of these missionaries when he returns to England. There are several extensive "loot markets" in Northern China. A correspondent of *The Celestial Empire*, speaking of the allied camp near Tientsin, says:

"In every by-street and in the environs of the camps soldiers of all the powers gather in little groups bartering the spoils of war. It is all done very quietly, and apparently is winked at by those in authority. These little extemporized bazars are

A NEW EUROPEAN VOCAL CONCERT.

"We hold fast and true together."

—*Lustige Blätter, Berlin.*

extremely picturesque. Japanese, Americans, Frenchmen, Sikhs, Russians, soldiers of every flag, gather in eager groups, while civilian traders and curio-seekers haggle with them over prices in true Oriental fashion. By far the greater portion of the stuff is practically worthless except, as has been said, for its value as relics."

The American policy with regard to China, as outlined in the President's message, receives rather disparaging comment in the British press. President McKinley's suggestions are anything but definite declares, *The Times* (London). "He is also rather too optimistic as to the final result. Why doesn't he formulate a plan?" *The Standard* holds that "the United States Government has done little to strengthen the alliance. . . . In spite of Mr. McKinley's assurances, it rather acted as a drag upon European diplomacy." The message "contains not one positive suggestion," says *The Daily News*. *The St. James's Gazette* characterizes the President's opinions as "brave words, but entirely without importance." "Obscure and involved verbiage" is the comment of *The Saturday Review;* "the whole trend of the American policy is to leave other nations to do the work by which the United States will benefit." *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh), however, highly approves of the President's references to China, and concludes its comment by saying:

"On all questions of policy and principle to which the message, in its references to China and its future, gives expression, this country will find itself in hearty agreement with the United States."

In an article in the *Revue Diplomatique* (Paris, December 2) P. Coquelle, writing of the so-called Chinese crusade, undertakes to show that the sole motive of the powers in the war with China is to acquire a market for the surplus railroad material manufactured in the different countries as a result of the concessions granted by the Chinese Government before the outbreak of the trouble. This novel view is presented as follows:

"The question of the missionaries alone would never have led to a collective movement of the Powers. For more than twelve hundred years now the Chinese have massacred missionaries periodically, and the result has each time been excuses on the part of the guilty and the payment of large recompense to the families of the victims. Nor is the crusade for the sake of acquiring land upon which the Occidental nations may empty their surplus population. China is already too thickly populated, with the exception of certain inhospitable regions, for the reception of European colonies. . . . No, the true motive of the crusade is the question of railroads. During recent years the great iron-construction companies of England, Germany, Belgium, and to a certain extent also of France, have produced a considerable quantity of railroad material which has not been disposed of. . . . The Chinese have learned that railroads reduce distances; they use them and are satisfied. The result of this experience was a great quantity of demands for concessions on the part of English, German, French, American, and Belgian companies. All were granted, and the concessions up to the present time amount to some twenty thousand kilometers, which is but one quarter of the future system of China. One could regard the industry of the civilized world as rescued. The work commenced, notably on the great artery from Peking to Canton. But the mandarins and lettered classes did not regard so favorably as the common people the introduction of the locomotive. They saw that China would gradually become civilized through contact with European inventions, and that the ruling classes would lose their prestige with the loss of their power and riches. In concert with the Empress, whose secret desires corresponded exactly with theirs, they incited the Boxers. The imperial troops sent to suppress the Boxers were defeated according to order, rather than owing to the superiority of the rebels, the work on the railroad was destroyed, the Peking-Taku line torn up, and the Christians massacred or besieged."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE NEW POLAND.

NATIONS are not born in a day, but neither do they die easily. This is aptly illustrated by the Polish problem, burdened with which Prussia enters the twentieth century, and which will tax all the wisdom of her rulers. Whether or not the Prussian Poles are more harshly oppressed than their brethren elsewhere, there is no doubt that their feeling on the subject is keener, and there has come among them a revival of national ambitions, nurtured by their clergy and strengthened by association. The brilliant qualities of the Poles enable them to obtain advantages in many parts of Germany, and altho the Government is well aware of their growing strength, there is no way to oppose men who do not openly rebel. The *Berliner Korrespondenz* says:

"At the end of 1898 there were 894 Polish associations. Their statutes give as their aims, religious edification, good-fellowship, moral improvement, education and enlightenment, and generally, also, the fight against Socialism. Rarely is the cultivation of the Polish language made the chief aim, and still less is the preservation of Polish characteristics mentioned. Only lately has it been possible to prove the political character of the Sokol (athletic) clubs; yet it can not be doubted that the majority of these associations form an enormous national organization for political purposes. Their aim is to gather all Polish elements together, to isolate them from their non-Polish fellow citizens, and to arouse their national Polish feeling. A highly developed press assists in the work."

The *National Zeitung* also declares that the Polish press and clubs are and always will be the enemies of the Germans. The peculiarity of the Polish movement lies, however, chiefly in the

fact that the Poles are not confined to parts of former Poland. They spread all over Germany, assimilate to a large extent with the Germans around them, and in their own provinces their places are filled by Poles from Russia and Austria. The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* (Berlin) describes the growth of the Polish nationality in the main as follows:

In nearly every province the Poles have increased. In Silesia they have increased from 994,000 to 1,023,000, in Westphalia from 27,000 to 150,000, since 1890. In 1890 Prussia had 3,000,000 Polish-speaking people out of a total of 30,000,000. But most of these then did not aspire to a separate nationality; they regarded themselves as Prussians. The increase of the Poles is not due solely to an excess of births, but to the strong immigration. There is no doubt that the Poles have been strengthened everywhere by the assimilation of purely German elements.

The movement is all the more interesting as it is not connected with territorial complaints. There is no political difference between the provinces largely inhabited by Poles and other parts of Prussia. The Prussian Government has endeavored to increase purely German influence in purely Polish districts by buying up the estates of degenerate Polish nobles, parceling them among German farmers. But the Polish peasant of to-day is as thrifty and careful as the German, and in many cases the holdings have passed into the hands of Polish cottagers, thus increasing the influence of the Polish element. The Poles have at present fourteen seats in the Reichstag.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## HOPEFUL SIGNS IN SPAIN.

DESPITE the loss of her colonies and the unsettled condition of her internal administration, there are signs of national recuperation in Spain. The budget, which has just been presented by the Minister of Finance, shows a surplus, for 1900, of 7,930,230 pesetas ($1,400,000), and an increase of 48,000,000 pesetas ($9,360,000) in revenue is estimated for next year. The Spanish reviews and journals are also expressing great satisfaction over the results of the Spanish-American Congress (see LITERARY DIGEST, December 8). "It was one of the best things ever done to cement union and permanent concord between the mother country and the Latin peoples on the other side of the Atlantic," is the verdict of *La Ilustrácion Española y Americana* (Madrid).

Prof. Adolfo Posoda, of the University of Oviedo, declares in *La España Moderna* that the congress has been "the initial point for the establishment of better relations between Spain and America, and will certainly correct public opinion in Spain as to conditions in Latin America."

The international position of Spain to-day is not fixed; it is in process of change. But one thing is certain, declares Arthur E. Houghton (of the American legation in Madrid): Spaniards are, unofficially of course, glad to be rid of their colonies. We quote from Mr. Houghton's article in *The International Monthly:*

"When they [the Spanish] talk among themselves about the consequences of the colonial and American wars, they display their characteristic vigor and frankness in confessing that the loss of the colonies is a good riddance. They bitterly charge the colonies with having been a burden on their finances, a constant drain upon their best male population through army, navy, and emigration, a drag upon their resources of every kind, a source of weakness and a clog in Europe. . . . They are of the opinion that the material advantages derived from the colonies by Spanish capital, industries, agriculture, shipping interests, were but a poor set-off against the greater evils of their rule beyond the seas. Their idea is, therefore, after a more or less prolonged period to settle down within their peninsula, become engrossed in the reorganization and development of the abundant resources of their soil and of their mines, to feed their trade in new channels, husbanding and concentrating all their energies and their spirit of enterprise, both in the peninsula and in fields nearer at hand. . . . They illustrate their modern contention by pointing out, for instance, that their diplomacy will have henceforth not only a better vantage-ground from which to go on trying to induce the Spanish-American republics to consent to closer relations, commercial and political, with the old mother country, now that she has severed all connection with the new world, but also a better starting-point for negotiations such as the Madrid Foreign Office is prosecuting with Minister Storer, to put the commercial and all relations between Spain and the United States on a better footing on the principle of reciprocity of concessions."

In a recent address before the *Ateneo* of Madrid, Señor José Echegaray, who is a statesman and orator as well as the greatest of Spain's living dramatists, gives an analysis of the Spanish character such as has seldom been made by a Spaniard. This address, which he entitles "What Constitutes the Strength of Nations?" is thus summarized in the current number of *Poet Lore*. We quote from it:

"What, think you, has overcome us in the past insurrection and in the past war? Not men, for our men died bravely by sea and land; but science and wealth. . . . If Spain had been rich and able to construct armored cruisers, if great capital had enabled her to cover Cuba with railroads, the insurrection would not have prospered nor should we have opposed to our enemies at Santiago an army of specters. . . . Facts are facts: science superior to ours; industry the most remarkable in the world; wealth untold, immense capital,—these are the elements against which we have fought and before which we have fallen. Our defeat was a foregone conclusion. . . . . .

"And in this connection let me point out one signal defect of our race. We are guilty of an incurable social indiscipline, an exaggerated individualism which sterilizes the noblest efforts and the highest faculties. Not that we are more rebellious or ungovernable than other peoples of Europe: ours is a deeper indiscipline of the mind by which we tend fatally toward division, showing that the centrifugal forces within us are enormous. Nobody agrees with anybody else, and each often ends by inconsistency with himself. Wherever a number of our people gather together for social, scientific, artistic, industrial, economic, or political purposes, there arise as many opinions as there are individuals, not a bad thing in itself, but it stands to reason that each should leave the domain of theory and come down to the practical, each ceding something toward a coordinate result. . . . We have a lively imagination, a rapid comprehension; we see much and quickly from the realm of fancy. The variety of our conceptions exceeds perhaps those of any other people of Europe; but it is variety in disorder. Our heads are full of fancies, our horizons are expansive, we entertain a multitude of conflicting ideas; but we know not how to select the principal ones, those which should dominate, or how to subordinate the lesser ones. We are like a piano without pedals, all the strings vibrating at once, and confusion reigns instead of harmony."

## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### The Bible and the Trees.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST: In THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 22 (page 344) you quote from Dr. Felix L. Oswald's article on the value of shade-trees, in which he says: "It is a strange fact that not one of the religions of the world gives a word of warning against the folly of forest destruction." He is not well informed in Jewish history, as your readers may learn from Deut. 20:19: "When thou shalt besiege a city a long time, thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof, by forcing an ax against them, and thou shalt not cut them down, for the tree of the field is man's life"

JOHN BRERETON.

LAMAR, MO.

### Lutherans and the Epistle of St. James.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.—One of your correspondents inquires if I can prove that Lutherans of to-day "reject the Epistle of St. James because it contradicts justification by faith alone," his question implying that I have asserted they do.

I answer: Of course not. Nor am I responsible for the statement as quoted. I would not presume to make so categorical an assertion, for it is my conviction that one can seldom tell at any moment just what any Protestant does or does not reject. My words were: "*If* Lutherans," etc.

Is it not rather amusing to find a *Lutheran* telling us "The Epistle of St. James does not contradict justification of faith alone?" *Lucus a non lucendo*, no doubt. It is a new proof for the thesis presented in the pages of *The American Ecclesiastical Review.*

As to "Norway, Sweden," etc., your correspondent will find my statement in quotation marks with a reference to the author, page, date, and place of publication of the volume quoted

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Washington, D. C.

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# Suits and Cloaks

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**Suits, Cloaks and Skirts made to order at one-third less than regular prices** — perfect in fashion, shape and workmanship. Nearly all of our styles and materials share in the reduction. These offering and others:

**Tailor-Made Suits, lined throughout; former price, $10; reduced to $6.67. $15 Suits reduced to $10; $20 Suits reduced to $13.34.**

**Separate All-Wool Skirts, former price $6.50; reduced to $4.34. $7.50 Skirts reduced to $5.**

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Catalogue, Samples and Reduced Price List sent *free* at once upon request. If any garment ordered therefrom should not please you, send it back. *We will refund your money.* Be sure to say that you wish the Winter Catalogue and Reduced Price Samples.

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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

Youth's Companion Bird Portfolio.—Drawings by Ernest Seton-Thompson. (Perry Mason Co., $0.50.)

A Plucky Girl.—Laura T. Meade. (George W. Jacobs & Co., $1.25.)

Ovid's Selected Works.—Ed. by Frank J. Miller, Ph.D. (American Book Co , $1.40.)

College Entrance Requirements in English, 1901-1905. (American Book Co., $1.00.)

Songs of North and South.—Walter Malone. (John P. Morton & Co.)

Dimple Dallas.—Amy E. Blanchard. (George W. Jacobs & Co., $1.00)

The Girls of Bonnie Castle.—Izola L. Forrester. (George W. Jacobs & Co., $1.25.)

Spiritual Knowing or Bible Sunshine.—Theodore F. Seward. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., $1.00.)

Religious Movements for Social Betterment.—Josiah Strong. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $0.50.)

The Royal Houses of Israel and Judah.—Rev. George O. Little. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., $3.00.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

### With a Copy of Keats.

By FREDERIC LAURENCE KNOWLES.

Like listless lullabies of twilight seas
Heard from still coves, and soft and sad as these;
Such is the echo of his perfect song—
It lives, it lingers long!

Beside his fame Hyperion's luster pales,
Sweeter his own song than his nightingale's;
No voice speaks, in the century that has fled,
So deathless from the dead!

How many stately epics have been tossed
Rudely against Time's shore and wreck'd and lost,
While Keats, the dreaming boy, floats down Time's sea
His lyric argosy!

—From "On Life's Stairway" (L. C. Page & Co.).

### Theocritus.

By OSCAR WILDE.

O Singer of Persephone,
In the dim meadows desolate
Dost thou remember Sicily?

Still through the ivy flits the bee
Where Amaryllis lies in state,
O Singer of Persephone.

Simœtha calls to Hecatë,
And hears the wild dogs at the gate;
Dost thou remember Sicily?

Still by the light and laughing sea
Poor Polypheme bemoans his fate,
O Singer of Persephone.

And still in joyous rivalry
Young Daphnis challenges his mate,
Dost thou remember Sicily?

Slim Lacon keeps a goat for thee,
For thee the jocund shepherds wait;
O Singer of Persephone
Dost thou remember Sicily?

### The Millionaire.

By ARTHUR STRINGER.

Wasted and all in rags his starved soul went,
And opulently paupered, he grew old,
And stood with loaded hands and heart forespent,
A beggar, with a million bits of gold.

—*Ainslee's Magazine.*

### The Vintage.

By ARTHUR STRINGER.

Love brewed me drink in the cup o' life
At the tavern of the years.
Love bade me drink to the dregs thereof
And, oh! I found that the brew of Love
Was but the wine of tears!

—*Ainslee's Magazine.*


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**Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

Especially recommended for the relief of nervousness and exhaustion so common with the *grip* patient. Nourishes and strengthens the entire system by supplying the needed tonic and nerve food. Induces restful sleep.


DIGEST readers will be interested in the announcement regarding "An English Woman's Love Letters," which appears on the page facing second cover page of this issue. The book is aptly styled "a genuine literary sensation."


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## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

December 25.—The representatives of the powers at Peking, through the Spanish minister, deliver the joint note to Prince Ching, Li Hung Chang being too ill to attend; it is forwarded immediately to the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor.

December 26.—According to reports, a force of 2,500 Chinese is met by French troops, the Chinese suffering great loss.

December 27.—Emperor Kwang Su strenuously objects to the terms of the joint note calling for the reduction of the forts in China, and permanent legation guards.

December 30.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries in Peking are ordered by the Emperor to sign the preliminary joint note of the powers and to ask for a suspension of hostilities.

SOUTH AFRICA.

December 26.—Cape Town reports that a squadron of yeomanry has been entrapped by the Boers and captured.

December 27.—General DeWet seeks to make his way south, to lend strength to the Cape Colony invasion, but meets continued opposition.

December 29.—Lord Kitchener reports a skirmish at Graylingstad, on the Vaal River, with serious British losses.

Kimberley is reported again to be practically isolated.

Lord Roberts sails from Gibraltar for England.

December 30.—General Kitchener reports that the Boers have surprised the British garrison of Helvetia, on the Delagoa Bay railway.

Fresh Boer commandos invade Cape Colony.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 24.—The Pope closes the Holy Door in the Basilica, at Rome, which he opened last year; the ceremony is witnessed by 80,000 persons.

General Kodama, governor of Formosa, is appointed Japanese minister of war, replacing General Kathura, who resigns.

Reports state that Celestino Peraza, formerly secretary-general of President Castro of Venezuela, has revolted against the Venezuelan Government, near Lezema, in the Guarico district.

December 25.—The Dowager Lady Churchill dies suddenly in England.

Edmund Barton, former leader of the Federal Convention, accepts the Earl of Hopetoun's offer to form the first cabinet of the Australian Federation.

December 26.—Gilbert Parker, the novelist, starts for Egypt, to study the administration there.

### Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 24.—The War Department decides not to take any further action toward bringing volunteers home from the Philippines until Congress provides regulars to replace them.

December 25.—A race riot breaks out in Centerville, Ind., negroes getting drunk and threatening the white residents.

The Salvation Army gives Christmas dinners to 40,000 persons in New York City.

December 26.—Ex-President Cleveland issues a


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If you are already satisfied that **Hair-Health** is just what you need for your hair, you can purchase the regular 50-cent bottles at leading drug stores everywhere.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by my invisible **Tubular Ear-Phone.** Whispers heard. Warranted to help more cases than all other similar devices combined. Helps ears as glasses help eyes. Sold by F. HISCOX only, 234 Lafayette St. Newark, N. J. Send or call for book of proofs. FREE

statement that he did not vote for President McKinley.

Moses Coit Tyler, professor of American history in Cornell University, dies in Ithaca.

December 29.—It is announced at the State Department that negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West Indies are practically concluded, and only await the appropriation of the necessary money by Congress.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

December 24.—*Philippines:* The Filipino Federal party issues an address to the provinces, calling upon the natives to work for peace, and cables to President McKinley an expression of good will.

December 27.—The Philippines Commission sends its completed tariff bill to Washington.

December 28.—Many prominent natives are arrested in Manila as alleged insurgents, under General MacArthur's recent proclamation.

## CHESS.

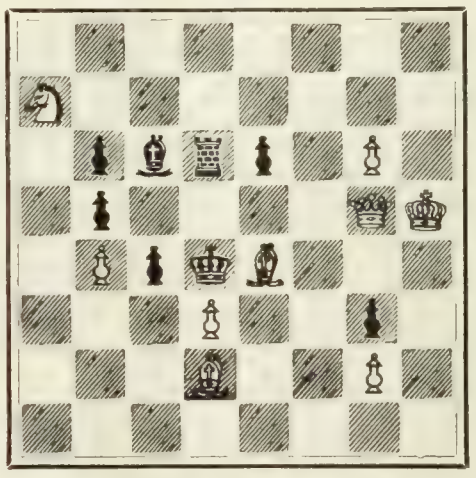
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 527.

By E. P. BELL.

First Prize *Football and Field* Half-Yearly Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 524.

Key-move, B—B 2.

No. 525.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt—B 4 / K—B 4 | 2. Kt (B 4)—Q 6 ch / K—K 3 | 3. Kt—B 5, mate | |
| | 2. ..... / K—Kt 3 | 3. Q—Q 3, mate | |
| 1. ..... / K—Q 4 | 2. Q—Q 3 ch / K—K 3 | 3. Kt—Q 8, mate | |

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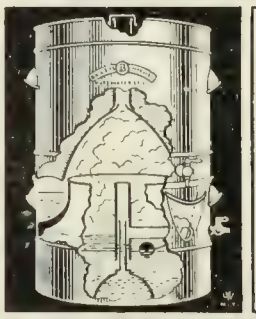

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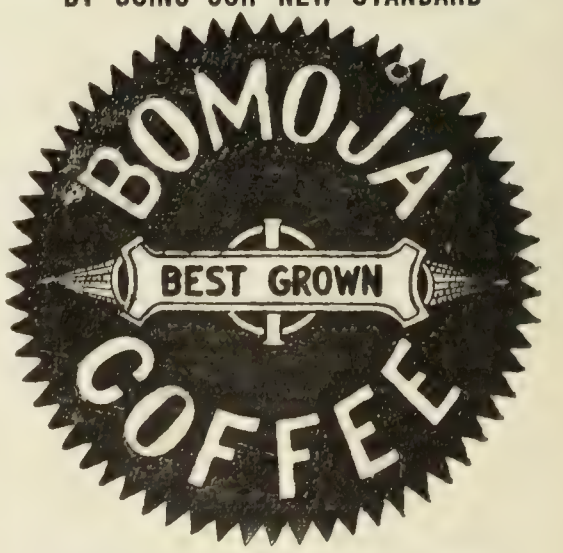


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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2. ..... K—B 3 | 3. | Kt—K 5, mate |
| 1. ..... K—Q 5 | 2. Q—K 3 ch K x Kt or —Q 4 | 3. | Kt—Q 6, mate |
| 1. ..... Kt x Kt | 2. Kt—B 5 dbl. ch Kt—B 4 | 3. | B—K 4, mate |
| | 2. ..... K—Q 5 | 3. | Kt—K 6, mate |
| 1. ..... B—B 6 | 2. Q—K 5 ch K—Q 6 (must) | 3. | Kt—Kt 2, mate |
| 1. ..... Any other | 2. Kt—Q 6 dbl. ch K—Q 5 | 3. | Q—K 3, mate |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; F. E. Reid, New York City; D. Schaudi, Corning, Ark.; Dr. O. L. Telling, Independence, Col.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; R. J. Williams, Ashland, Pa.; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.; O. W. Ensworth, Warren, Pa.

524 (only): Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Hyattsville, Md.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; Prof. R. H. Dabney, University of Virginia; A. Porter, New Brighton, S. I.; H. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; S. Stoddard, Kansas City, Mo.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.

525 (only): The Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; Prof. W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.; N. Weil, Calhoun, Ky.

Comments (524): "Trenchant and thorough in theme and treatment"—I. W. B.; "A superb combination. The key develops most surprising depth. B—Kt 3 and R—R 2 are fine 'tries'; the P on R 4, while misleading the expert, prevents a 'cook' by K—R 4"—H. W. B.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "The explanation of the key is to enable the R to give mate on Q sq in a certain contingency"—F. H. J.; "Well worth of 1st in any tourney"—M. M.; "Ingenious, and would be even nearer perfection were the key not so apparent from the position of the R"—W. R. C.; "Decidedly good"—W. W.; "A snare for P—R 5 comes within an ace of being the key"—J. E. W.; "A Gordian knot beautifully untied"—A K.; "Worthy of a prize"—H. W. F.; "Most excellent"—A. De R. M.; "Very good in number of different mates"—P. A. T.; "The variety of Black's moves is unusual"—W. J. L.; "The best one I ever solved"—H. C.

(525): "The passport to its beauty is within too easy reach"—I. W. B.; "Surprising number of surprisingly beautiful mates, and the forcing of certain difficult continuations is clever in the extreme"—H. W. B; "An elegant piece of work"—C. R. O.; "Superb, a well-earned prize"—F. H. J.; "This is Slater's favorite theme and a fine one, especially, when well-rendered as in this instance"—M. M.; "Another marvelous game of Polo. Such an exhaustive display of the power of the Knight might well take a first prize in any company"—W. R. C.; "Artistic and polished"—W. W.; "Delightful"—J. E. W.; "Superfine! the quadruple grouping of 3, 4, 5 and 6 pieces is beautiful"—A K.; "Well deserves the award"—G. D.; "The availability of the Knights is a constant surprise"—W. W. S.

It is a strange fact that several of our expert solvers were caught by 524, and others who got 524 failed on 525. For 524, almost every imaginable move was tried for the key: R R 3; R—R 2; P—R 5, and, as several wrote: "Any old move will do." The whole trouble is that you did not see that the Kt on Q B 3 can not move. A number send P x P, intending to mate by Q—K 4; but Q x Kt ch stops it, for, Q x Q is not mate; you took the P from K 4, and now the black K can go to Q 4.

BELL'S PROBLEM.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | B—Kt sq Any | 2. B—B 2 Any | 3. B—K sq, mate |

Solved by M. W. H., I. W. B., H. W. B., C. R. O., F. H. J., M. M., W. R. C., W. J. L., G. D., A K.

This illustrates the "waiting" move.


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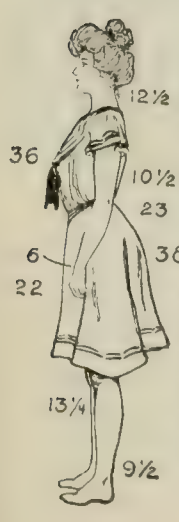


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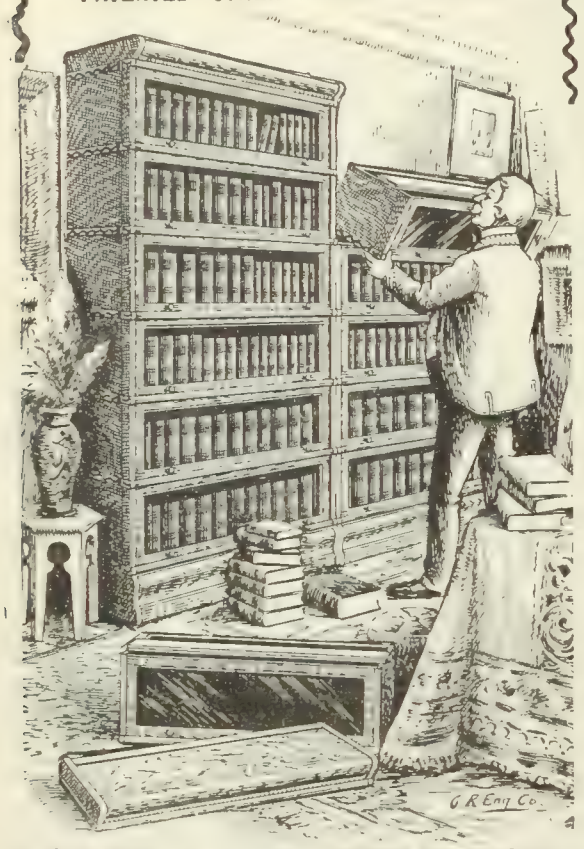

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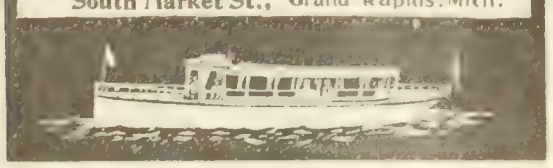

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In addition to those reported, S. W. S., H. A. S., and F. F. C., got 522 and 523; Miss E. C. Cram, Wilton, N. H., C. Coffin, Portland, Ore., 522; S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can., 520 and 521; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan. and C. S. Fisher, Belton, Tex., 523; J. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H., 522. A K. got Reichelm's end-game.

ERRATUM.

The key-move of 520 should be Kt—R 5.

## College Chess.

The ninth annual tournament of Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale was played on Christmas week, resulting in a victory for Columbia. The score:

| COLUMBIA. | W. | L. | PRINCETON. | W. | L. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Falk | 2 | 1 | Ely | 1½ | 1½ |
| Keeler | 2½ | ½ | Hunt | 1½ | 1½ |
| Schroeder | 1½ | 1½ | Henley | 1 | 2 |
| Sewall | 2½ | ½ | Weston | 2 | 1 |
| Totals | 8½ | 3½ | Totals | 6 | 6 |

| HARVARD. | W. | L. | YALE. | W. | L. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perry | 1½ | 1½ | Adams | 1½ | 1½ |
| Rice | 2½ | ½ | Roberts | 1 | 2 |
| Fotch | 1 | 2 | Russ | 0 | 3 |
| Clerk | 1 | 2 | Sawin | 1 | 2 |
| Totals | 6 | 6 | Totals | 3½ | 8¼ |

The championship has been won six times by Harvard and three times by Columbia.

The second match between Cornell, Brown, and Pennsylvania was won by Cornell. The score:

| CORNELL. | W. | L. | BROWN. | W. | L. | PENN. | W. | L. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Karpinski, | 3 | 1 | Easton | 1 | 3 | Francis, | 2½ | 1½ |
| Riedel | 2½ | 1½ | Nickless | 2½ | 1½ | Chapin. | ½ | 3½ |
| Totals | 5½ | 2½ | Totals | 3½ | 4½ | Total. | 3 | 5 |

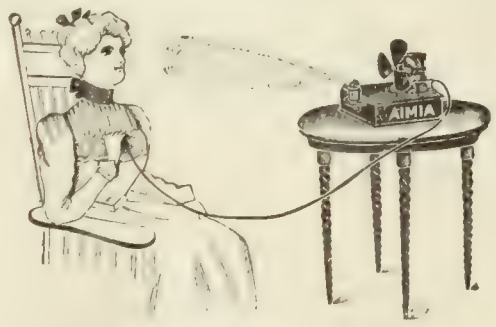
## Chess Nuts.

A new Chess-magazine, to be known as *The American Chess-World*, is to be published in New York City. The first number is promised on January 15.

The Masters Lasker, Maroczy, and Marco, during their recent trip through Hungary, stopped at Nagy Teteni, near Buda-Pesth, and were amazed to find a people all of whom played Chess, even the peasants.

In addition to my little book "Electric Light Home" fifth edition, 10 cents, and the wonderful $1 Electric Motor which I have advertised within these columns for over a year, I recommend for your home my

Vitalized Air Circulator.

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# The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., No. 2 NEW YORK, JANUARY 12, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 560

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE: The Index of Volume XXI. of THE LITERARY DIGEST, including twenty-six numbers from July 7 to December 29, is now printed and will be mailed free to any subscriber upon request sent to the publishers by postal card or letter.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE NEW SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DURING last week, the apprehension in British circles caused by the activity of the invading Boer commandos in Cape Colony was increased rather than diminished, and the opinion is freely expressed in the newspapers that a new lease of life has been given to the South African war by the tactics of the Boers. Richmond, Middelburg, and Graaf Reinet, all of them in the very heart of Cape Colony, have been the scenes of successful looting forays; farther to the north, a British convoy of twenty-six wagons loaded with stores valued at $250,000 was captured, tho this exploit was in part offset by the British capture of five wagons of supplies and 6,000 rounds of ammunition from General De Wet. In the districts now under martial law in Cape Colony are towns within but a few miles of Cape Town itself. The Government has issued an urgent call for volunteers, and guns have been landed from the war-ship *Monarch* to protect Cape Town. "Not in the worst days of the early part of the war," remarks the New York *Tribune*, "when Ladysmith and Kimberley were besieged, did the Boers carry their standard so far into the British colonies." It continues:

"The Boer raiders are not seeking mere loot and destruction. Their hope is to raise the masses of the Dutch population in Cape Colony into open revolt against the Government. That was their aim at the outbreak of the war, and in it they nearly succeeded, being baffled only by the arrival of Lord Roberts at Cape Town. They are trying it again, and are coming nearer to success. There is little doubt that some thousands of the Cape Dutch have already joined them, so that the forces now menacing Graaf Reinet and Cape Town are composed not so largely of invading Boers as of insurgent Cape Colonists. It is in truth a genuine and serious rebellion of its own subjects that the British Government now has on hand. It will suppress it, beyond doubt. But the bitterness of feeling between the two races will be most deplorably intensified and prolonged."

"Little stock should be taken in the idea that these men are fighting from despair," says the Providence *Journal*; "it is cool brainwork, not passion, which is securing them their unexampled mobility and their wonderful escapes." "Of course, the capture of De Wet," declares the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "would change the whole situation; but who can guess where De Wet is, or upon what garrison he will pounce next?" The Detroit *News* adds:

"If De Wet is chased up a gully which appears to be a *cul-de-sac*, he always finds an outlet. He has supplies scattered all over the country and friends to aid him. The British must carry their supplies as they pursue, and are always hampered with a baggage-train of some sort. General Sheridan blocked the game of the Confederates by burning and destroying everything in the Shenandoah valley and converting the most fertile district of the State into a barren desert. Kitchener, if he adopts similar tactics, has a hundred valleys to block and an area of half a million square miles to devastate before he can make the country uninhabitable for De Wet."

General Kitchener held a conference at Pretoria about two weeks ago with some of the most influential of the burghers who have surrendered to the British, and steps were taken to issue a peace proclamation emphasizing the hopelessness of further resistance and promising that the burghers who surrendered should be sent back to their own districts. There is not much confidence, however, that this action will have any appreciable effect. "The difficulty with the Boers," says the New York *Herald*, "is that they are perfectly willing to be killed in the cause they have espoused, and when a man is in that state of mind he never knows when he is whipped. For that matter, he never is whipped until he is dead."

Lord Roberts's return to England has been signalized by a great popular demonstration and by his elevation to the rank of an earl in the peerage of Great Britain; but a damper was put upon his greeting by the grave news from Cape Colony. Says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*:

"London may cheer itself hoarse in welcome to 'Bobs,' and royalty and parliament may confer on him the highest rewards; but under existing conditions the outside world will decline to be greatly impressed by the spectacle. It is likely to arouse cynical amusement in the minds of beholders, rather than respect for the might of the great empire whose soldiers have been outfought and out-maneuvered in dozens of minor engagements, and whose present power over the vast regions which it has recently annexed is more fiction than fact."

"It is now pretty certain that the earliest possible date for the real ending of the war in South Africa will be next May or June," observes the Cleveland *Leader*, and the Boston *Journal* voices an opinion found in many papers when it remarks that "England seems to be fulfilling Mr. Froude's prediction that she would create for herself a second Ireland in South Africa."

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that "the worst feature of the situation is only beginning to dawn upon the consciousness of the British"; and that feature is the unconquerable spirit of the "border nations, small but dauntless, which have exercised such an immense influence in all ages upon the course of the world." Such nations have been able to wage war for centuries, until the verge of extermination. "These border nations," it

says, "are the tough, hardy sprouts of the perennial springtime of human freedom. Comparatively few of them have ever been entirely conquered and wholly absorbed."

## WILL THE ISTHMIAN CANAL INJURE THE PACIFIC-COAST CITIES?

SOME anxiety is being felt by people on the Pacific slope from a fear that the isthmian canal, by creating a short cut from our Atlantic ports to China and the Philippines, will leave the California, Oregon, and Washington ports on a "side-track," two thousand miles north of the main route of trade to the far East. As the San Francisco *Argonaut* says:

"San Francisco is now the great distributing center for the through trade between Atlantic ports and the countries of the Pacific. Goods are brought here by rail to be shipped to Japan, China, Australia, Hawaii, and the Oriental countries; they are brought here by ship from these countries to be sent to the East by rail. As Pacific commerce develops, this trade would naturally increase. Would Eastern importers and exporters find it more economical to ship directly by way of the Nicaragua Canal? Or would the railroad companies find it to their advantage to reduce rates sufficiently to meet this competition? This is one of the elements of uncertainty that enter into the question. Should an extensive trade between Atlantic ports and the Orient by way of the canal develop, would the vessels engaged in this trade be likely to call at San Francisco or other Pacific coast ports? They might call for coal, but San Francisco would have to import the coal to supply them, and could not any other port from Townsend on the north to Brito on the south be able to import it as cheaply?"

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, too, declares that among the reasons that are advanced for the construction of the canal, "the reader will seek in vain for any that can possibly apply to the North Pacific coast. We will not even be on a spur track of the great ocean highway that it establishes." It believes that "the canal would be a bad thing locally, bad for Seattle, for the State of Washington, and all its producers," and goes so far as to say that "in view of the limitations upon its use, its comparative worthlessness to sailing-vessels, the tolls that must still be imposed on commerce, and the enormous amount that must be raised by taxation to build it, we are frankly of the opinion that the Government ought not, at this time, to undertake the construction of an isthmian canal."

*The Argonaut*, however, says that it is not its purpose "to argue that the canal would not be a benefit to California and to the Pacific coast, or to urge that its construction would not be advisable," and a careful reading of the Pacific-coast papers shows that most of them believe that other results that the canal will bring (such as lower freight rates that will facilitate the exchange of products with the Eastern States) outweigh the reasons that can be urged against its construction.

## AFRO-AMERICAN PAPERS ON SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

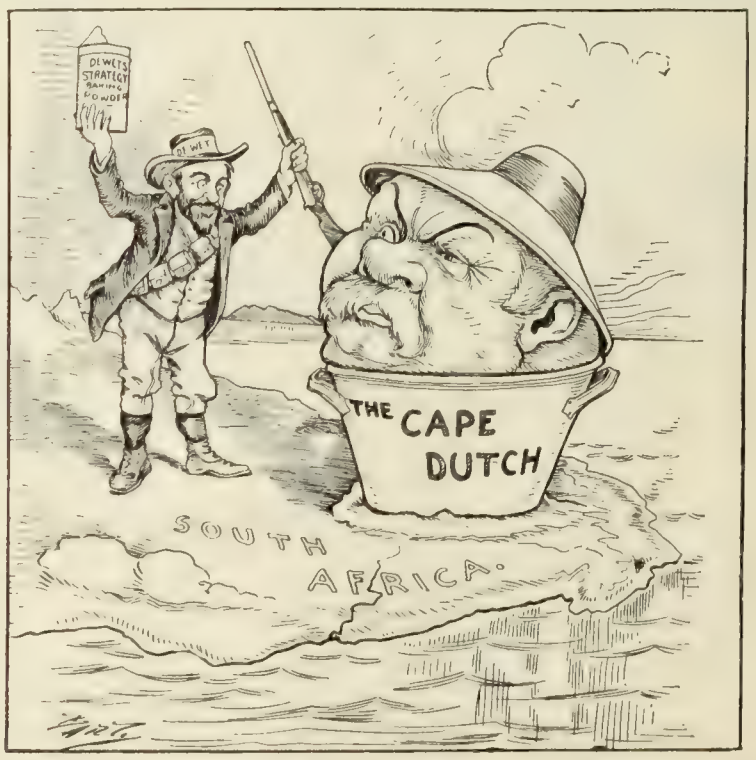
A RENEWED interest seems to be manifest in Congress in the proposal to cut down Southern representation to fit the reduced vote that has followed the disfranchisement of most of the negroes in several States; but most of the press believe that nothing will be done about it. The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) says: "The reluctance of the Republican Party to take up this question is unaccountable. Few domestic problems are of greater importance. No one lies nearer the foundation of decent and orderly representative self-government." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), however, remarks: "Congress can not cut down the representation of the Southern States under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments until it has some data showing how many voters have actually been disfranchised 'because of race, color, or previous condition'; and it has, as every one knows, not the slightest information on this subject." Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution in the House last week directing that the committee on census be asked to obtain this information, and more may be heard about this topic later.

In the mean time, it is interesting to see what the Afro-American press, the organs of the race most vitally interested, have to say. *The Colored American*, published in Washington, says:

"This is no party question; it oversteps the bounds of party or section and comes directly at the heart of the whole people. The negro has not been given his rights, as guaranteed to him by the Constitution. We ask nothing more; we ask no quarter, we want only our right. And we have the right to protest against being represented in Congress, when we have no voice in the selection of the representative. Let the South cut those obnoxious disfranchisement laws out, and the negro stands with it. Otherwise Congress will cut down the representation."

The New York *Age*, which is perhaps the leading Afro-American journal in the United States, has little hope that the Su-

J. BULL: "Holy smoke! That's the same present I got last year."
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*




WILL IT RISE?
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

SOME SOUTH AFRICAN RISINGS.

preme Court will adjudge the Southern disfranchisement laws unconstitutional; and it declares that "if the Supreme Court of the United States was out of the way or so created as to be amenable to the Constitution, dealing with questions affecting the Afro-American's rights, we should have no trouble in the matter; but the Supreme Court of the United States stands as a bulwark for all that is venomous in dealing with the rights of Afro-American people." The plan to reduce the Southern representation does not satisfy *The Age*, for after the reduction is accomplished the negro will still be without the ballot, in as bad case as before. It continues:

"The right of the Afro-American people to equality in the suffrage laws of every State is a principle so thoroughly embedded in the Constitution of the United States that no power in the federal compact can have power to deny it or abridge it. It should be our purpose to insistently fight for a recognition of this just principle of the Constitution in a way which would not jeopardize the main right in the meting out to those who violate the letter and the spirit of the fundamental law that retribution which goes along as penalty of wrong-doing."

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## MORE COMMENT ON THE CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG.

THE report that ex-President Harrison has been retained in one of the cases now before the Supreme Court to argue for his belief that the Constitution extends by its own power to cover Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, is the most recent phase of this momentous and critical examination of our form of government. It appears that some of the party leaders have been criticizing the ex-President sharply for his public expressions of an opinion contrary to the Administration policy, and some have said that his public discussion of a question still before the Supreme Court was an act of doubtful propriety. The New York *Press* (Rep.) says: "To harangue the populace on a question before the court is a surprising proceeding on the part of an American lawyer. On the part of an American lawyer who has been an American chief magistrate it is incomprehensible." Mr. Harrison, in a speech in Indianapolis on New Year's eve, may have had these criticisms in mind when he said:

"The decapitation of the ex-President when the oath of office has been administered to his successor would greatly vivify a somewhat tiresome ceremonial. And we may some time solve the newspaper problem what to do with our ex-Presidents in that conclusive way. Until then I hope an ex-President may be permitted to live somewhere midway between the house of gossip and the crypt of the mummy.

"He will know perhaps in an especial way how to show the highest honor to the Presidential office, and the most courteous deference to the President. Upon great questions, however, especially upon questions of constitutional law, you must give an ex-President his freedom or the ax, and it is too late to give me the ax."

The newspaper editors, too, seem to feel free to give their views on this important topic, and some of the most interesting of their expressions of opinion will be found in the quotations that follow.

### New England.

The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) calls Mr. Harrison's warning against the dangers of imperialism "splendid and patriotic"; but the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) thinks that if his view prevails the seriousness of the problems of our new possessions "will be enormously enhanced," and it believes "that in this instance a majority of the justices will probably decide that Congress has the right to make separate and distinct laws for both Porto Rico and the Philippines." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) takes the opportunist view that "the Constitution is a chart, and every chart to be of value must be constantly amended, as new rocks, shoals, and currents are discovered or developed"; and the Boston *Journal* (Rep.) thinks that in the case of this particular rock "we do not want a decision that the Constitution is already operative from end to end of the Philippine archipelago." The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) rejoices that ex-President Harrison has "hit the imperialist crowd a blow under which they are visibly staggering," and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which hopes that the court will confirm Mr. Harrison's opinion, predicts that such a decision "would take the breath out of imperialism and throw it into panic." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) hints that Mr. Harrison's opinion may be due to "the mental attitude of ex-Presidents toward their successors."

### New York and Philadelphia.

The New York *Sun* (Rep.) not only holds that the Constitution does not follow the flag, but declares that the intellectual reputation of Mr. Harrison has been damaged by his expression of the contrary opinion, and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that the ex-President is suffering from a "curable nervous

A QUESTION THAT CAUSES A BAD CASE OF NIGHTHORSE.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

excitement, which has been communicated to him from the excessively septic literature of anti-imperialism." The New York *Herald* (Ind.), however, declares that "if the court does not hold that 'the Constitution follows the flag' its decision will be a great surprise to the ablest constitutional lawyers of the country." The New York *Press* (Rep.) agrees with Attorney-General Griggs that if the Constitution hinders the nation from exercising the powers that other nations enjoy, then "it is a shackle about the neck of the country"; but the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks that "it is a strange plea for a lawyer to make, that the Constitution can not mean so and so because that would limit our powers. To limit and define the powers of government was one of the great aims of the Constitution." The New York *Journal* (Dem.) asks: "Is it possible that a man can reach the position of Attorney-General of the United States and not learn that our Government is one of enumerated powers, and that all powers not granted to it are denied? What a beautiful sensation the Griggs theory would have created if it had been put forward in the Federal convention of 1787!"

In Philadelphia, *The Times* (Dem.) believes that ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland "can justly claim to be in sympathy with the decided majority of the more intelligent convictions of the people"; and *The North American* (Rep.) agrees with Wayne MacVeagh, President Garfield's Attorney-General, who said a few days ago: "That in time of peace the Constitution does not follow but precedes the flag, is as certain as anything in this world can be, for in time of peace the flag has no right to be anywhere but where the Constitution authorizes it to

be; and it follows as the night the day that whatever is done under its folds must be done subject to the limitations the Constitution prescribes, for it is not the flag but the Constitution which secures 'the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.'" *The Bulletin* (Rep.) remarks that Mr. Harrison "has shown in the most positive way how it is possible for a citizen in his position to render valuable public service by just and timely criticism of dangerous governmental policies"; while *The Press* (Rep.), Postmaster-General Smith's paper, declares that a "narrow adjudication" of the case before the court "commits the United States to a barren policy and practise, in which its powers can never be used and its flag never be extended over either territory or people not ready for complete assimilation. The broad work of raising to civilization lands unequal to the step alone, of sharing in the task of the world's great powers, is barred to it."

### The Middle West and Northwest.

Turning from Philadelphia to Chicago, one finds two more Republican papers indorsing the anti-Administration view that the Constitution follows the flag. The Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) declares that the ideas that our Government "may discriminate between sections, that it may be part representative and part non-representative, are notions so strange and astounding that it is difficult to conceive how they could ever have found expression in the United States"; and the Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) says that in the Constitution "despotic power over millions of annexed people is neither expressly granted nor implied. It is repugnant to all distinctive American principles." The Chicago *Record* (Ind.) says: "The United States must exercise imperial control, at variance with the most vital principles of the Constitution, or it must take the Philippines to its bosom as an integral part of the nation. The only escape from one or the other of these courses probably lies in relinquishing the islands." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) would not be surprised to see the court disagree with General Harrison, and remarks that it would merely be "another illustration of the fact that the best of lawyers are not always infallible."

The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) suggests that in case the Supreme Court's decision is not acceptable to the people, the Constitution can be amended, while the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) urges granting independance to the Philippines. The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) remarks that "if Mr. Harrison is not guilty of treason, he is obviously guilty of *lèse majesté*, and with ten years more of benevolent assimilation he might expect to be punished for thus invoking the spirit of the fathers." The Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.) favors the view that Congress can legislate for our dependencies without limitation by the Constitution; but the Detroit *News* (Ind.) remarks: "It may be that we have the legal right to subjugate distant islands and hold their inhabitants as subjects, but this is no reason why we should do it. The fact that we may do this and incur the long train of evils that may result from such a departure may be just the reason why an imperialistic policy should be abandoned." The Milwaukee *Journal* (Rep.) argues that even if the court does decide that the Philippines are an integral part of the United States, the disastrous results that have been predicted will not necessarily follow; and the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.) takes the equally optimistic view that an opposite decision of the court, giving Congress plenary power, "threatens no liberty" of our island peoples, and "relieves them of burdens they could not bear."

### The South.

Most of the Southern papers seem to agree with ex-President Harrison rather than with the Administration. The Richmond *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says that "public confidence that the Supreme Court of the United States will remove the foul blot of the Porto Rican and Philippine tariff infamy from the statute books will be increased by the blighting logic of Mr. Harrison's address"; and the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) declares that "if Congress can put upon Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Alaska any form of government it sees fit, then governments do not derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) says: "There is high authority for saying that the disciple is not above his master nor the servant above his lord, but that assertion is now called in question by the department of justice of the United States, acting for Congress as well as the whole administration. In other words, it is gravely asserted that a Congress created by the Constitution can act without the Constitution and contrary to it." The Houston *Post* (Dem.) quotes ex-President Harrison's sentiments with manifest approval, and the New Orleans *Picayune* declares that "his view is that of a great constitutional lawyer, filled with the spirit of American liberty, while the doctrine put forward by Attorney-General Griggs, representing President McKinley, is in conformity to a movement to set aside and subvert the Constitution and merge the republic into the empire." The Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.), on the other hand, seems to indorse the Administration view when it says: "It is idle to talk of liberty and George Washington and the consent of the governed when we come to deal with tribes such as the Sioux, Blackfeet, Apaches, and some of those to be found in the Philippines. None of our wild tribes here at home have ever 'consented' to be shut up within certain limits, except at the point of the bayonet. We had either to force them or our development of adjacent regions had to stop. So in the Philippines, we shall again have to be inconsistent with our theories of government, or give up our plans of exploration and development in that part of the world."

### West of the Mississippi.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) notes that the Administration's contention "is in line with the position taken by such eminent authorities as Marshall, Webster, Benton, Jefferson, and many other distinguished men," while the Kansas City *Times* (Dem.) makes the conflicting assertion that "if the Supreme Court shall sustain the position which the President has taken through his legal representative, the whole previous theory of the government, as it has been interpreted by every responsible authority from the author of the Declaration of Independence to the present day, will be destroyed." The Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) quotes Webster and Benton to show that the Administration view is the correct one. The Des Moines *Leader* (Ind.), on the other hand, calls General Harrison's views "admirable," and the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) concurs in saying that they "will have the effect to strengthen sentiment against the prevailing policy regarding the new possessions." The Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.) observes sarcastically that "the Republican organs that are congratulating Mr. Harrison upon his able arguments are the same organs that ridiculed Mr. Bryan when he advanced identically the same arguments." The Denver *Republican* (Rep.) declares that "the Constitution goes just as far as the nation wishes it to go, and it has been extended to new territory only by a declaration to that effect expressed through an act of Congress."

"It seems impossible to understand," remarks the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "how a government created by a constitution can exercise authority outside the constitution which creates it"; and the San Francisco *Call* (Rep.) believes that if the court confirms such a view it will be necessary either to amend the Constitution or to treat the Philippines as we are treating Cuba. The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.) sums up the Republican view by saying that "while the Constitution of the United States probably does not extend of its own inherent force over the new possessions of the United States, the principles of constitutional liberty do so extend; and they will be respected, upheld, and declared wherever American courts are established."

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**Pensions for Railroad Employees.**—While in Germany a pension for the aged laborer is provided by the Government, a similar pension system is being started in this country by the railroad corporations. The Pennsylvania Railroad has had such a plan in operation for some time, and now *The Railway World* (Philadelphia) reports that the Chicago and Northwestern road and the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul are also about to establish similar systems. "Adoption of a pension plan by the Santa Fé management," says the same journal, "is likely in the near future." It is estimated that this new departure will cost the Chicago and Northwestern $200,000 a year, and the Cincinnati *Times-Star* applauds the road's action as altruism. The Chicago *Public*, however, a single-tax weekly, says:

"Every employee who receives such pecuniary benefits either earns them or gets them as a charity dole. It is one thing or the

other. But if he does earn them, he ought to be able to get them as a right, and not as a privilege under an employer's patronage. If he does not earn them, then he is the petty beneficiary of a degrading charity system. In our view every man, woman, or child who works earns more than his wages plus all the altruistic benefits he receives. And tho we offer no condemnation of charitable intervention while workers are plundered to the extent of impoverishment, we do not hesitate to denounce devices which, in the guise of charity or the name of altruism, serve to deaden the public conscience while universal robbery through special privilege is perpetuated."

## WHAT IS THE CHIEF DANGER CONFRONTING THE NEW CENTURY?

A NUMBER of prominent men and women were recently asked to state what they believed to be the greatest menace to twentieth-century progress, and the answers given to the question are certainly interesting, tho their variety makes them rather bewildering. The persons addressed (by the New York *World*) guess the conundrum in a hundred different ways, guided to their conclusions by temperament or individual experience. It appears, however, that the consensus of opinion centers upon imperialism and war as being the greatest dangers confronting humanity at the present day, and Andrew Carnegie, millionaire, joins hands with Kier Hardie, Socialist, in arraigning the evils of militarism. "I believe," says Mr. Carnegie, "that ere the twentieth century closes the earth will be purged of its foulest shame, the killing of men by men in battle under the name of war." W. T. Stead writes in similar vein, declaring that the chief menace to man's progress is "war, which threatens Christendom as the result of ignoring Christian principles in its dealings with one fourth of the human race which is born inside a yellow skin." To Sir Walter Besant the danger appears especially one of increasing naval armaments, designed "apparently for self-protection," but in reality for aggression; while Lord Charles Beresford regards "the Chinese question" with most apprehension. Karl Blind, the German political economist, John Dillon, the Irish member of parliament,

"GOOD-BY. YOU CERTAINLY HAVE BEEN GOOD TO ME."
—*The New York World.*

and H. W. Massingham, the British journalist, agree that no more serious danger threatens than imperialism.

In many quarters, however, the greatest menace is believed to be of a social rather than international nature. The Earl of Wemyss states it as his opinion that Socialism is blocking the march of human progress, and Arthur W. Pinero, the dramatist, attacks trade-unionism. Joseph Arch, the English labor leader, retaliates by declaring that "a large accumulation of wealth on the one hand and a large increase of pauperism on the other" is the growing evil in society; and Samuel Gompers expresses fears for the lowering of the American standard of living by

DAWN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY AS IT STRIKES EUROPE.
—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

Oriental competition. "The greatest political danger of the twentieth century," maintains William J. Bryan, "is that the increasing influence of wealth will lead to increasing disregard of the inalienable rights of man." President Schurman, of Cornell University, fears most the "exaltation, worship, and pursuit of money as the foremost good of life." "The salt that may save us from this blight," he adds, "is to be found in our schools and churches, in every union for a righteous cause, and most of all in the ideals and aspirations of the noble souls who will not suffer human society to degenerate into a mere brutish struggle for life and the survival of the fittest." President Hadley, of Yale University, finds the threat to the public welfare in "legislation based on the self-interest of individuals, or classes, instead of on public sentiment and public spirit."

Among the ecclesiastics, emphasis is laid on the moral virtues. When questioned regarding coming dangers, the Bishop of Hereford replied, in the words of Colossians iii. 5: "Evil desires and covetousness." The Bishop of Llandaff answered: "Infidelity, anarchy"; the Bishop of Gloucester: "Self-advertising vanity." Dean Farrar declares: "The chief social danger is the dominance of drink. The chief political danger is our apathetic laxity in facing serious problems." Cardinal Gibbons says that "the greatest dangers that now seem to confront us are political corruption and the lust for gain and the unholy purpose to which it is perverted."

Four authors, Stanley Weyman, Max Beerbohm, Conan Doyle, and Max O'Rell, fear most the growing power of what Dr. Doyle calls "an ill-balanced, excitable, and sensation-mongering press," and what Max Beerbohm describes as the "jumpy journals." Mme. Sarah Grand finds the greatest evil in the laxity of marriage relations; Ellen Terry, in growing artificiality in our social life; and George R. Sims, in the spread of insanity. Henry Arthur Jones, the English playwright, sums up his conclusion in the word "Dishonesty"; William Watson, in the word "Greed."

"Among all these discordant voices," facetiously observes the Philadelphia *Times*, "there was one note of wisdom. The Archbishop of Canterbury, asked what was the chief danger of the

coming century, replied: 'I have not the slightest idea.' If all our prophets were as judicious as Dr. Temple, they would command more respect."

## GENERAL ALGER'S DEFENSE OF ARMY BEEF.

THE fact that nearly nine tenths of the casualties in our army during the Spanish war were the result of disease; the further fact that the soldiers who died of disease in the United States numbered more than twice as many as all those who died of disease in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, and at sea; and the testimony of General Miles before the Dodge commission that in his judgment the food furnished to the army "was one of the serious causes of so much sickness and distress on the part of our troops," all help to explain why General Alger's remarks in the current *North American Review* on "The Food of the Army during the Spanish War" is, even at this late date, exciting comment all over the country. The following table may be made from figures contained in a letter written by Adjutant-General Corbin and published in *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington) in its issue for August 19, 1899:

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY BETWEEN MAY, 1898, AND JUNE 30, 1899.

| | Killed. | Died of wounds. | Died of disease. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuba | 244 | 74 | 922 | 1,240 |
| Porto Rico | 4 | 8 | 255 | 267 |
| Philippines | 253 | 92 | 380 | 725 |
| Hawaii | ... | .... | 46 | 46 |
| At sea | .... | 7 | 213 | 220 |
| United States | 6 | 8 | 4,091 | 4,105 |
| Total | 507 | 189 | 5,907 | 6,603 |

General Alger's article takes the form of an attack upon General Miles, who said in his testimony before the Dodge commis-

THE VOICE FROM THE GRAVE: "Let's try this beef again!"
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

sion that "the pretense is" that the canned roast beef supplied to the army "was sent as an experiment," and who said of the refrigerated beef (which he called "embalmed beef"): "If I was furnished for any expedition in this country, or any other, with such stuff, I would prohibit the men from taking it. . . . I do not think that beef such as was sent to Cuba and Porto Rico would be good in any country in the stomach of any man." W. H. Daly, major and chief surgeon of volunteers, in a letter to the War Department, expressed the opinion that the fresh beef was "apparently preserved with secret chemicals," and said that the beef, "while it looked well, was of a sickening odor, like a human body dead of disease and injected with preservatives, and when cooked was quite unpalatable, consequently likely to prove an efficient cause of ill-health." General Alger charges that General Miles based his "startling and scandalous accusations" entirely upon the statements of Dr. Daly. Commissary-General Eagan, it will be remembered, used such strong language before the Dodge commission in replying to General Miles's charges that a court-martial recommended that he be dismissed from the service, a sentence that was commuted to suspension from rank and duty (but with full pay) for six years, until his retirement.

The allegation that the canned beef was supplied under pretense of experiment is bitterly resented by the former Secretary of War, who says that canned beef has been "a recognized part of the army ration for nearly a quarter of a century," and that France and England have in recent years bought more than 35,000,000 pounds of it in this country for their armies and navies. "The secret of the source of complaint" against it, he thinks, was the fact that it "should have been used only when cooked with vegetables and properly seasoned," which could not always be done. He adds: "The ration was not used to any great extent in the camps in the United States, but only on the transports to Cuba and Porto Rico, and for a short time in Cuba by part of Shafter's army in the trenches, where objection to its use could also be raised on account of the inability to cook and serve it suitably. A few issues were also made in Porto Rico." As regards the "embalmed" beef, General Alger quotes the verdict of the Dodge commission that it was not "subjected to or treated with any chemicals," and cites the verdict of the court of inquiry that it "was not 'doctored' or treated with any other agent than cold air," that the use of the refrigerated beef "was wise and desirable," and that "there was no better food available or practicable."

All these charges and counter-charges were matters of daily report in 1898 and 1899, so that the publication of them now is not strictly in the nature of news. What makes the article remarkable is that General Alger should attempt to revive the controversy now, and revive it in the form of a personal attack on General Miles. He calls General Miles's conduct "inexcusable" and "unsoldierly," and likens his charges against the commissary department to "a blow from an assassin's knife out of the dark." General Miles, he says in conclusion, was not only to blame for the sacrifice of "a brave, honest, and faithful officer" (General Eagan), but, "besides this, a false impression had been created throughout the country as to the food furnished the army, which may never be removed. The charges of General Miles, twice proven false in spirit and substance, are therefore the more heinous in their effect. Yet the present Congress promoted General Miles to be lieutenant-general, and has thus far failed to give to General Shafter the rank of major-general to retire upon in his old age, and this after his magnificent campaign at Santiago, as well as his former distinguished services."

Most of the newspapers side with General Miles. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "The whole indictment of General Eagan is, not that he bought canned beef, but that he bought bad canned beef and did not take the ordinary precautions of a dealer against being imposed on. As to the fresh beef, the effort to deliver it in a tropical latitude in July may have been impracticable; certainly it was unsuccessful. Whether the beef had been embalmed or not, much of it was not in good condition. The correspondence between General Eagan and some of the contractors is difficult to reconcile with any theory that General Eagan performed his full duty by the soldiers." The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.), on the other hand, declares: "The war, under all the circumstances, was one of the most brilliant in conception, execution, and triumph the history of the world records. The master-mind of it all was hounded

from his exalted position into private life, while the chief traducer of his matchless service to his country is rewarded with undeserved and unearned honors."

## GOVERNOR PINGREE'S PARDONS.

THE critics of Hazen S. Pingree, whose term as governor of Michigan expired with the old year, think that the quality of his mercy was not strained in the last few weeks of his term, when he pardoned so many convicts that it almost amounted, the Detroit papers say, to a prison delivery. The Philadelphia *Press* says that "such a record of wholesale pardoning has probably not been equaled in the same space of time by any governor of a State," and declares that "it is a reckless use of power for which no executive can be excused"; while the Chicago *Times-Herald* says that his "pardoning notorious crooks and swindlers" is "a matter that invites the gravest public concern." The Detroit papers have reported the rapid fire of pardons day by day, but a more comprehensive review of the month's work is given in a despatch from Jackson, Mich., where the state prison is located, to the New York *Journal*. It says:

"On December 1 there were in the Michigan state prison here 778 convicts. By the end of this month there will be less than 600. During the month of December alone Governor Pingree signed orders calling for the release of 119 prisoners. Pardons, paroles, and commutations of sentence have been numerous. Indeed the ex-governor signed pardons up to the last minute of his official career.

"Never before has the State of Michigan experienced such a general and indiscriminate prison delivery. The releases by order of Governor Pingree during December have numbered among them the most noted criminals in the State. They include twenty men serving time for offenses against women and nineteen serving life sentences for murder. One man, Archibald McCallum, who pleaded guilty of excessive brutality to his own mother, she being over eighty years of age, is now enjoying life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Noted forgers and world-renowned confidence men, besides the ordinary run of crooks, have been released."

Most of the pardoned prisoners were men who had been convicted of serious crimes. The "small fry" were left in jail. To quote again:

"The feast of pardons really began December 1, with the release of the former quartermaster-general of the State, Gen. W. L. White, who had fled to South Africa, after embezzling $43,000 from the military fund after the Spanish war. White pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten years. He was pardoned before he had served thirty-six hours of his sentence, the reason given being that others, accomplices, had not been prosecuted. Gen. Arthur F. Marsh, adjutant-general of the State, an accomplice, was also pardoned, tho his case was before the Supreme Court and he had not been sentenced.

"Ever since then the pardon mill has been humming merrily, until to-day, in some of the departments of the prison, there are not men enough to do the work of the institution, which has been heretofore assigned to convicts. Every clerk and bookkeeper has been pardoned or paroled; in the tailor shop there is left but one lone man to make and repair the clothing for the remaining convicts, and he goes out this month.

"It will take months, now that Governor Pingree is out of office and there is some prospect that the stream of pardons will cease, to get the prison on a normal footing. New men will have to be broken in to fill the places of those who have been released.

"To most of the pardons Governor Pingree attached his reasons for extending executive clemency. In many cases they were as weird and wonderful as those given for the pardon of the 'two generals,' Marsh and White. The Molitor murderers were set at liberty because, it was stated, 'they had taken the law into their own hands and freed Isle County of a tyrant'; McCallum because 'both he and his victim were drunk'; Defrance, who had worked banks all over the country to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars, because 'public opinion was against him,' and a fair trial was impossible.

"The ex-governor is unsparing in his denunciation of judges, prosecuting attorneys, and juries. He has in nearly every instance taken the testimony presented by the attorneys for the prisoners, allowed the lawyers to draft some good-enough reasons for the pardons, and signed them without further investigation."

Governor Pingree said in his farewell address to the legislature that the newspapers had "lost no opportunity" to make personal attacks on him, and to publish "malicious and wilful libels," so it may be that a later report may show that Governor Pingree's large-hearted month of forgiveness was less injudicious than the newspapers represent.

## NEW ZEALAND AS THE "EXPERIMENT STATION" FOR RADICAL LEGISLATION.

NEW ZEALAND democracy is to-day the talk of a good part of the world. Nowhere else has a government undertaken so many reform schemes, of which England and America have only begun to dream and talk; and not only have they been undertaken, but, according to Mr. Henry Demarest Lloyd, they are being conducted with success.

Last year Mr. Lloyd (who is the author of "Wealth Versus Commonwealth" and other notable books on industrial subjects), went to New Zealand to see for himself the most "advanced" democracy in the world. In his book, "Newest England," recently published, he writes of the people of New Zealand as a people who have almost completely substituted cooperation for competition in most of the departments of business. In their stores, factories, banks, and farms, the consumers and producers, the capitalists and laborers, are now one and the same class. He calls their democracy the "Farthest North" in the sphere of self-help.

New Zealand, or rather Australasia, is a sort of transported Europe, according to Mr. Lloyd, including transplanted men and ideas, animals and plants; and these men, left free in the South Seas to experiment to their hearts' content, have succeeded to a remarkable degree.

Yet these South Sea Englishmen still have some open seams in their ship of state. In municipal government they are even worse off than America and Europe. In New Zealand, "a country without strikes," trades-unionism is impotent to help out labor in the arbitration courts. That country has two great trusts, a sheep ring and a coal ring, and every one of the Government's reform schemes for dealing with land, labor, taxation, finance, and industry is lame somewhere; but, tho lame, "it still moves," and moves faster there than elsewhere. The New Zealanders, says Mr. Lloyd somewhat paradoxically, are not the most civilized, the most happy, the most prosperous people in the world; but they certainly are the least uncivilized, the least unhappy, the least disinherited.

The first scheme through which the people of New Zealand began to take business out of the hands of private individuals and conduct it collectively through their Government, was the public insurance act, passed by parliament in 1869 at the instance of Sir Julius Vogel. The people wanted insurance, but at that time the population of the country was so comparatively small and so far out of the world that the great life insurance companies elsewhere did not care to do business there. So from the start governmental insurance was popular. Now, the total amount of governmental insurance outstanding is $46,525,710 among a population of less than 900,000. Almost everybody in New Zealand over fifteen years of age is insured, the average for men being about $375, and for women about $35. The Government does more than one half of the insurance business, and it keeps the rates down to a minimum. Nothing illustrates better the general prosperity of the people than this enormous amount of capital invested in insurance. The Government con-

ducts the business on the same principles as a private company. The fact that the state is behind every one of its policies and has never failed to pay up promptly has added to the popularity of state insurance. The state has also freed its policies of all oppressive restrictions. The one restriction is that the heirs of the insured can not collect if he or she commits suicide within six months of the time of taking out the policy.

There are several departments of this state insurance, one of which is called the "Temperance Section," for total-abstainers, which was established in 1882. In a few years "interesting statistics" are promised from this section on the relative length of life of drinkers and non-drinkers. The millions of dollars received by the Government annually for insurance go back to the people in loans.

Another interesting aspect of the Government's activities is the public trusteeship. When a man dies with his estate so invested that suspension of business would probably mean its ruin, the state, through its commissioner, steps in and takes the man's place, carrying the business on till the heirs can decide upon its disposition. When the man's widow is left with property she does not know how to manage or invest profitably, the public trustee, at her invitation, gives her his advice and the benefit of his assistance by investing and conducting the business for her. To this official cities or individuals desiring to create a public trust may go. A person wishing to be absent from his business for an indefinite period may put his business in the hands of this trustee and go away feeling perfectly assured that it will be conducted as well as, if not better than, he could conduct it himself. He knows the trustee is backed by the people, who are responsible for the last dollar if any blunder or mistake is made. The property of a man who becomes insane goes to the trustee also, and in conserved and protected for him or his heirs.

Another part of the book that will interest American readers is that which describes the Government's management of railroads, its methods of giving land to the landless, and its great success in teaching men to work without contractors and bosses, and in inducing the tramp and vagabond to take up the ax, the pick, and the spade.

The government railroads in New Zealand—and nearly all the leading roads are now under government control, we are told—are run for service and not for profit. The minister of railways said to Mr. Lloyd: "After we have earned enough to pay the expenses of the operation, and the interest on the money borrowed to build the railroads, we reduce charges as rapidly as profits increase." Any profit over three per cent. is now returned to the people in the form of cheaper rates. It costs adults one half a cent and children one fourth of a cent per mile to ride, and naturally the railroads are more popular there than elsewhere. Mr. Lloyd saw frequently great excursions of school-children going from the cities to the country, and *vice versa*. Children of the primary grades were carried free. Working-people are given the same rates for holiday trips as the schools. The rates on the trains between the cities and their suburbs are so low that the working-people can afford to have their homes several miles away from the shops.

A seven-pound parcel can be sent anywhere in the colony for twenty-five cents. Newspapers and books are carried for less than one half the rates that prevail in the United States. A farmer can send fifty-six pounds of his garden truck to the city for twelve cents, and a large shipper can get no lower rates than a small shipper. Such a thing as one shipper's getting a rebate or advantage over another is unknown.

The railroad problems that confront public ownership are:

When shall the new lines be built?

How shall the new employees be selected?

How shall promotion and conditions of employment be determined?

How shall rates be fixed?

They are regarded elsewhere as hard questions, but New Zealand is working out the answers with satisfaction. When the people want a new line in any certain locality, they petition the ministry, who in turn bring the subject before parliament, where it is finally decided. The minister of railways fixes the rates. The employees are selected on the basis of a civil-service examination. Examinations are also required for promotions. The railroad system is by no means perfect, for the principal cities, Auckland, the capital, and Wellington, are not yet connected by rail on account of jealousies of their inhabitants; but the people control all the roads they have built, and they give good service.

Among the things that soon become familiar to the traveler in New Zealand are the abolition of the contractor and direct employment by the state, the cooperative system of public works, the relief of the unemployed, the settlement of the land, and treasury advances to farmers and workingmen.

All these reforms were introduced in 1890 by an overwhelming vote of the people. The contractor had made himself as obnoxious to the workingman and the people as the landowners had made themselves to the farmers. Previous to 1890 considerably more than half of the best land in New Zealand was in the hands of a few men, the most of whom lived abroad. The great masses of the people were landless and homeless. They were forbidden to set their feet upon many of these wide tracts, laid out for sheep-raising and so enclosed as to make the land of many small farmers valueless. The Government, under the leadership of Premier John Ballance and Labor Commissioner Richard J. Siddon, condemned the vast tracts, paying their owners for them. Then began the building of public roads, railroads, and other public works through these lands, giving all the idle men in the colony work, and encouraging them to build homes along the roads they worked upon. In this way the people have recovered their lands, settled upon them, and are rid of the hated contract system. The state in turn was rewarded with good roads, railroads, and other public works; and to-day, in New Zealand, a man is regarded as being worth more than a sheep—the sheep that kept him off the land so long.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF Mr. Hanna wants the subsidy bill passed on its merits, he should give it more of them.—*The Detroit News.*

LOOK out for number one—at the end of the nineteen hundred when writing a date.—*The Boston Transcript.*

THE quietude in Kentucky would indicate that the State has about run out of ammunition.—*The Washington Star.*

SLY BOERS.—The Boers are probably releasing the English prisoners in order to have somebody to fight.—*The Washington Post.*

A SCIENTIST prophesies that the earth will yet have a big ring like Saturn. Some people think there are several already.—*The Boston Globe.*

A SHORT time ago the British were complaining that they couldn't find DeWet, and now their chief trouble is their inability to lose him.—*The Salt Lake Herald.*

PROBABLY the report that Li Hung Chang has influenza was caused by his efforts to announce that the Empress had gone to SzeChuan.—*The Baltimore American.*

ALL DOWN BUT ONE.—Everybody else having handed down a decision in the Porto Rican case, we shall now hear what the court has to say.—*The Chicago Record.*

"WHAT'S this!" exclaimed the Boer general, in a tone of annoyance. "More prisoners." "Dear me! I wish they would show some consideration for the fact that we are trying to conduct a war instead of running a boarding-house."—*The Washington Star.*

IT is not certain whether Mr. Croker's silence on the way things are going in New York is due to satisfaction with the management or to the refusal of the cable companies to transmit the only language he deems appropriate to the situation.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

LAST winter two little children were standing in front of the main entrance to the Senate chamber, when Senator Chandler, who, as you know, is a great wag, and a friend came through the door. One of them, a little girl of eleven, burning with curiosity, stepped up to them and asked: "Mister, how much does it cost to go in there?" "You had better ask that gentleman coming up the corridor," said the Senator from New Hampshire, pointing to Senator Clark, of Montana, who was leisurely approaching the entrance.—*The Chicago Record.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

### IS CHINESE TO BE THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE?

CHILDREN—and some elders—who find the mysteries of English orthography hard to master, will hardly be elated to learn that a recent writer believes Chinese destined to be the universal language of commerce and the professions. Even tho living men may not adopt the tortuous signs of the yellow man, he remarks, our grandchildren may be obliged to learn them. The writer, Mr. Johannes Hrolf Wisby, says (in *Mind*, December, 1900) :

"The presence of the allied forces in China may ultimately prove to be the lever that will launch the Chinese language into our very schools as part of the curriculum. When nations wage war upon one another, they generally manage to learn from one another as well, and the scientists accompanying the allied forces in China are already recommending the idea, in despatches to their respective governments, that written Chinese be adopted, experimentally at least, as a professional and business language. Everywhere these men went in China they were astounded by the fact that the people of the various provinces, altho incapable of understanding one another verbally, were able to communicate with ease and accuracy in writing. As this condition is exactly opposite to those governing in Europe, where the people are bunched off, as it were, in dialect districts, and where no uniformly intelligible code exists, these men began to examine into the merits of the Chinese tongue. They seem convinced that it is the most practical language in the world, and better suited for universal adoption than any other. They are not anxious to have it replace existing languages, but they recommend it as an international vehicle of business correspondence. We are not to write poetry in Chinese, nor to have our daily or periodical press infested with the 'crow's feet' of the yellow man; but the typewriting-machines that our grandchildren may use are likely to have Chinese characters, and our business letters and advertising may, to a large extent, have to be written according to the method used by Confucius.

"The idea is as simple as it is natural. The only thing that must be overcome, before it will work its way through Western civilization, is prejudice. There is a widespread superstition that Chinese is an extremely hard language to learn, and the appalling obstacle is vociferously tooted in our ears that the alphabet consists of 'no less and perhaps more than 50,000 characters.' As a matter of fact, Chinese being a symbolic tongue has no alphabet; and as long as no attempt to pronounce it is made, the written language is by no means difficult to learn. The phonetic or spoken language is, however, so variable, and so cut up into dialectic phrases—each province in China, and there are eighteen, having its own vernacular—that very few people, even among the most learned mandarins, ever acquire a mastery over them. A Peking scholar has about as much, or as little, chance of understanding a farmer in the Yun-nan province as a London dandy has of understanding a Welsh miner; but, when it comes to writing, the startling fact develops that while the miner and the dandy would not be able to make themselves mutually understood, the Chinese farmer and the scholar comprehend each other perfectly.

"All other languages, if let alone, deteriorate or develop with comparative quickness and become a barrier, through branching out into dialects, rather than a medium of intercourse between the nations. Chinese is the only language, possibly with the exception of the almost prehistoric Egyptian, that may be regarded as fully developed, in that it never changes, but draws the people together around a common standard of symbolic meaning that carries the same significance to-day as it did over two thousand years before Christ. Take English—undoubtedly one of the most perfectly developed of the so-called civilized tongues: what a pitiably inconstant, changeable, and utterly unreliable medium of expression it is! Since Chaucer it has changed so that the ordinary reader of to-day finds it a task to pick his way to the meaning of phrases and combinations that were perfectly intelligible a couple of centuries ago. Linguistic research shows us that while modern languages, and they are all phonetic, undergo perceptible, and sometimes confusing changes every century, Chinese, which is the only truly symbolic language surviving, is also the only language incapable of being changed by time.

"Then what is the radical difference between the tongue of the Celestials and the speech of the rest of the world? A nutshell explanation will do. Language, all over the world, except in China, is phonetic, and relies for the creation of the words upon various combinations of a few elementary signs, arranged in the order of an alphabet. The chief disadvantage of this system is that since the writing follows the sound, and the sound of speech is constantly changing, the written language changes as well. The Chinese method is best illustrated by an example. If you take up a city directory in Germany, you will notice at intervals certain little cuts with numbers representing telephone-receivers. They arrest your attention, but you do not have to speculate long before you guess that the cuts signify which parties have telephones and the number you must ask for if you wish to call any one up. That's Chinese! Instead of explaining that this and that and the other man has telephone connection, a drawing, a cut, a *symbol* telling the same tale, is substituted. The index finger on sign-boards saying 'This way,' the maritime-flag signal code, the characters employed in mathematics, in natural philosophy, in astronomy, in geodesy, and in many other branches of science, are really Chinese forms of communicating ideas—so far as they are strictly symbolic, fixed signs with a fixed, unmistakable, unchangeable meaning. When you write that 2 and 2 make 4, this is phonetic writing; when you write $2+2=4$, this is symbolic writing. The brevity and clearness of this are evident. Mathematics is only a species of sign-writing; and in this fact we find the secret reason why Chinese scholars are so fond of algebra and geometry, and why they make such pronounced success of their studies in this field. There can be no doubt that much of the progress made in the mathematical sciences of late years has been rendered feasible by the adoption of carefully selected symbols; or, in other words, by the adoption of the same methods as China has been using for thousands of years. Complicated trains of reasoning and calculation, such as, for instance, in chemistry, are presented to the mind *en bloc* by a few arbitrary signs, and are comprehended at a glance—as the character of a landscape is gleaned in the twinkle of an eye. When we write c. o. d. on a package, or f. o. b. on a bill of lading; when we write '$' instead of 'dollar,' and a hundred other characters, we are virtually acknowledging the superiority of the Chinese method. And when the Londoners write 'Charing X' instead of Charing Cross, the Norwegians 'Xania' for Christiania, and Christmas is spelled by all Anglo-Saxon peoples 'Xmas' for brevity, it only demonstrates the world-wide want of a symbolic language."

There would be nothing, says the writer, to hinder New York, London, and Paris from at once introducing the use of Chinese characters in cable despatches and in the law, medical, and mechanical courses of the various colleges. Latin and the "hideous" Volapük failed, he says, because they had no national basis or because a phonetic tongue offers no guaranty of permanency or unity of meaning. "But a symbolic language never changes. It remains forever a unifying influence. As long as the idea to be expressed remains the same, it is expressed in the same way. The symbol expresses an idea quite apart from the spoken utterance of that idea. In other words, we may benefit by the advantages of written Chinese without ever bothering about pronouncing it."

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**Joseph Conrad: a New English Writer of Sea Stories.**—Mr. Joseph Conrad, altho already well known in England by his "Nigger of the Narcissus" and other stories, is comparatively unknown in this country. Mr. William L. Alden, the London literary correspondent of the New York *Times*, makes some surprising statements about Mr. Conrad's latest book, "Lord Jim." He calls it a work of "superb genius," and says that "the book ought to place Mr. Conrad at the head of all English short-story writers with the solitary exception of Mr. Kipling." "It is a phenomenon," he adds, "almost as strange

as the author himself—the man who spent a lifetime at sea, dealing with the roughest phases of life, and living almost wholly without books, and then suddenly showing himself to be one of the most striking writers known to English literature." In similar vein Mr. Alden continues (in the New York *Times*, December 1):

"It is hardly a novel, for it lacks the essential form. In fact, it does not pretend to be anything of the sort. It is simply a story told by one man to a circle of friends—the story of a sailor who made a ruinous mistake.

"'Lord Jim' is a great book, a wonderful book, a magnificent book. I fear to praise it as it deserves, for, if I could do it, I should be thought by most people to have fallen into the deepest mire of 'gush.' But I venture to say that no book like it has ever before been published in the English language. That does not, of course, mean that greater books have not been published. But 'Lord Jim' stands alone. I can recall nothing that can properly be placed in comparison with it. It is the fruition of the blossom that we saw in 'The Nigger of the Narcissus' and 'The Outcast of the Islands'; but, admirable as those books were, Mr. Conrad has this time left them nearly out of sight."

## A PUBLISHER'S DEFENSE OF THE CONTEMPORARY NOVEL.

FOR some time an animated discussion has been going on in England over the merits and demerits of the novel of to-day, which, as we have already pointed out, is more and more crowding serious works to the wall. So largely does the novel dominate the book-market in England that Mr. George Allen, a publisher who has hitherto brought out other kinds of literature than fiction, announces that hereafter he will make a regular business of novel-publishing. Partly in defense of his course, he writes an article in the London *Outlook*. He does not agree with those who believe the novel to be deteriorating. He says:

"How is it, if the novel is deteriorating, that publishers of good standing, caring something, as the latest *Outlook* leader on the subject implies they do, for literature and reputation, ally themselves with the personal purveyors of rubbish for the lower multitudes? If I say, in answer to this question, that I think the novel has not deteriorated, I prepare the way for a justification of my individual action; but that is hardly of sufficient interest or importance to warrant this intrusion upon valuable space. I have the advantage over some others who are taking part in this discussion in being able to consult a retentive memory. If *The Outlook* cries 'Shame!' on the generation of Marie Corelli, may not I invoke the shade of Martin Tupper? True, the proverbial philosopher was not a novelist. But in both cases we have precisely the same phenomenon—the greedy exploitation of rubbish resulting in large financial success, followed by immense agitation amongst the reading public—agitation so universal that for a time criticism itself is confounded; for, as *The Outlook* is careful to point out, success carries all before it. But is that all? Consult experience. The noise is made, but it dies away again. The Martin Tupper to whose name I appealed is only a type. The generation for which he wrote was also the generation of many great poets and great novelists. They stand: the rest pass."

The publisher of to-day, says Mr. Allen, must offer his work to all classes, yet at the same time he should so far as possible adhere to the principle of encouraging the relatively good workman. Concerning some of the intimate and important relations which the publishing business bears to literary development, he says:

"A publisher of my acquaintance, loving the good, decided to issue some time since a minor classic—a work of fiction. He resolved to give it a worthy and an artistic form, and on the expenditure necessary to secure this he lavished a sum of twelve hundred pounds. Commercially, he made a mistake; artistically, he did a good work. He does not regret it. But he is resolved to be more careful in future. Such things, repeated, lead obviously enough to ruin. What is the alternative? Never to venture anything for that smaller public? By no means. He must appeal to all publics; and then, by the doctrine of compensation, he may be able again to indulge in costly and beautiful experiments. It is even so with the modern novel. By catering for all publics he may eventually be able to encourage the good writer in whom he believes: the writer who comes slowly to the front, the man who by dint of perseverance and hard work gradually, by his publisher's aid, gains the place to which he is entitled. If I appeal to the smaller class only, it is useless to think of helping that man. And yet *The Outlook's* plea for severer criticism, if effective, will make any task more difficult. Surely it would be a saner thing to admit the publisher's difficulty by judging the books issued according to the standard, low or high, for which, whatever the authors may think, the publisher knows they are adjusted; or must the publisher himself label his novels? . . . . . .

"No publisher will complain if any journal will take his books for what they are, even if it should become necessary to rule out some types of novel altogether from all consideration. The critic's task, in fact, is comparatively easy, and yet, as you admit, the power of the purse and the pressure of the market make him fail in performing it. The publisher is in a very different position, and a far harder one. He must, as I said, supply all classes. As long as the illiterate exist he must take heed of them; otherwise the very word *publisher* is a misnomer.

"The remedy? Crush the illiterate, and all those for whom that rough-and-ready term can be made to stand. But that is a matter for you educationalists to settle. When you have settled it, publishers like myself will have occasion to bless you."

## A NEGLECTED AMERICAN POET.

ALTHO most poets suffer a period of neglect in their earlier years, it is not often that a genuine poet remains almost wholly unrecognized by the public during his whole lifetime. Such appears to have been the fate of Ellery Channing, who is a nephew of the great Boston preacher of the same name, and who, tho still living, published his first volume of poems five years before Emerson's first volume appeared. As early as 1849 Thoreau, in alluding to Channing's home on the Concord, wrote of him:

"There
A poet wise has settled, whose fine ray
Doth often shine on Concord's twilight day;
Like those first stars, whose silver beams on high
Most travelers can not at first descry,
But eyes that wont to range the evening sky."

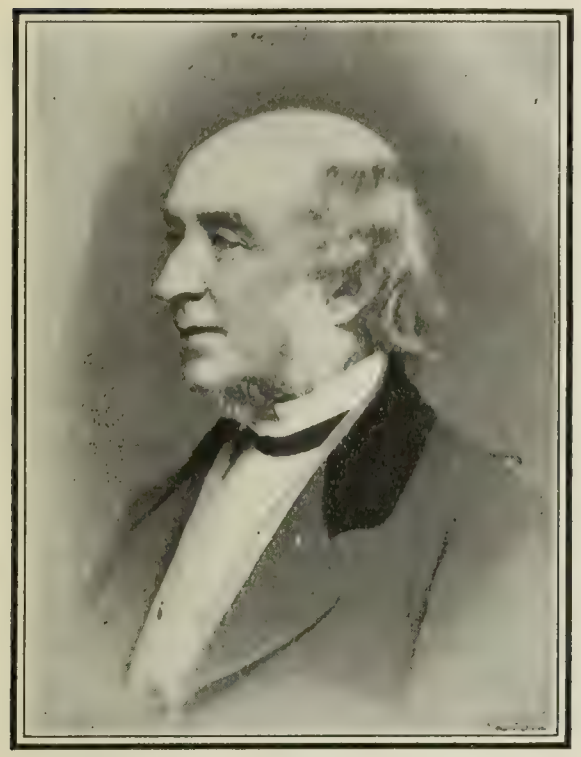
"It was a true verdict," writes Mr. F. B. Sanborn, in *The Atlantic Monthly* (December); "very few were the contemporaries who recognized the poetic radiance of Channing's genius, rare and fitful, but permanent, and winning greater attention now than when, more than half a century ago, his first book of poems was published, and commanded the praise of Emerson in *The Dial* and *The Democratic Review*." Mr. Sanborn, who was himself a friend of the chief writers of the Concord school, and has written biographies of his fellow townsmen Emerson, Thoreau, and Alcott, gives an interesting sketch of Channing's life and genius. He writes:

"Born in November, 1818, sixteen months later than Thoreau, and entering Harvard College a year after (in 1834), his first published poem ('The Spider') appeared in 1835, and he was as early a contributor to the famous *Dial* as Thoreau. His papers there were almost as many as Thoreau's, and he had printed three volumes of verse and one of prose ('Conversations in Rome,' 1847) when the first of Thoreau's two books, the 'Week,' came out in 1849. Be it remembered, for the encouragement of unread authors, that of the dozen or twenty volumes now maintaining the credit of Thoreau, the poet-naturalist himself published only two, of which the second alone, 'Walden,' paid for itself during his lifetime. Since 1850, Channing has published four more volumes of verse and one of prose: 'Near Home,' in 1858; 'The Wanderer,' in 1871; 'Life of Thoreau,' in 1873; and in 1885 and 1886, two single poems, 'Eliot' and 'John Brown.'

The last is a dramatic poem, quite different from the verses which the author contributed to Mr. Orcutt's 'History of Torrington,' the birthplace of Brown, and introduces the visit made by Mrs. Ellen Russell, a daughter of Father Taylor, to the hero of Harper's Ferry in his Virginia prison. . . . . .

After a journey to the Far West, Mr. Channing came eastward in 1840.

"In 1842 he returned to his native region, and not long after took up his residence in Concord, where he has now mainly lived for nearly sixty years. In the interval he visited the Mediterranean and Italy; traversed New England, Eastern New York, and Canada with Thoreau; helped Horace Greeley edit the New York *Tribune* in its earlier years; ten years later edited the New Bedford *Mercury*, and formed the acquaintance of Thoreau's friends there, the Ricketson family. In all these wanderings and residences his artist eye was constantly seeking out the finest landscapes, and his sauntering habit was to take his friends thither and introduce them to scenery they could hardly have found for themselves. He showed Hawthorne the loveliest recesses of the Concord woods, and of the two rivers that course slowly through them; he preceded Thoreau at Yarmouth and Truro and the Highland shore of Cape Cod; and he even taught Emerson the intimate charm of regions in Concord and Sudbury which he, the older resident and unwearied walker, had never beheld. 'In walking with Ellery,' he wrote in 1848, 'you shall always see what was never before shown to the eye of man.'"



WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

In the following poem, entitled "The Lonely Road," Channing refers, says Mr. Sanborn, to the old road "winding among forests and orchards of that long-abandoned farm in Concord, near whose entrance stood Thoreau's cabin, after its removal miles away from the shores of Walden":

No track had worn the lone, deserted road,
Save where the Fox had leapt from wall to wall;
There were the swelling, glittering piles of snow;
We strayed along,—beneath our feet the lane
Creaked at each pace. . . . . .
Some scraggy orchards hem the landscape round,
A forest of sad apple-trees unpruned;
And then a newer orchard,—pet of him
Who in his dotage kept this lonely place:
In this wild scene, this shut-in orchard dell,
Men like ourselves once dwelt by roaring fires,—
Loved this still spot, nor had a further wish.

A little wall, half falling, bounds a square
Where choicer fruit-trees showed a garden's pride,—
Now crimsoned by the Sumach, whose red cones
Displace the colors of the cultured growth.
I people the void scene with Fancy's eye,
And think of childish voices,—or that kind
Caressing hands of tender parents gone
Have twined themselves in soft and golden hair,—
All fled,—and silent as an unlit cave.

A long farewell, thou dim and silent spot!
Where serious winter sleeps,—or the soft hour
Of some half-dreamy autumn afternoon:
And may no idle feet tread thy domain,
But only men to contemplation vowed,—
Still as ourselves,—creators of the Past!

The neglect which has attended his works Mr. Sanborn attributes—as did Emerson—to an apparently wilful unmelodiousness of verse. "With all this," says the writer, "conscious of his unmerited fortune among American authors, Ellery Channing has yet lived his fourscore years in the light of his own adjuration of the ideal poet:

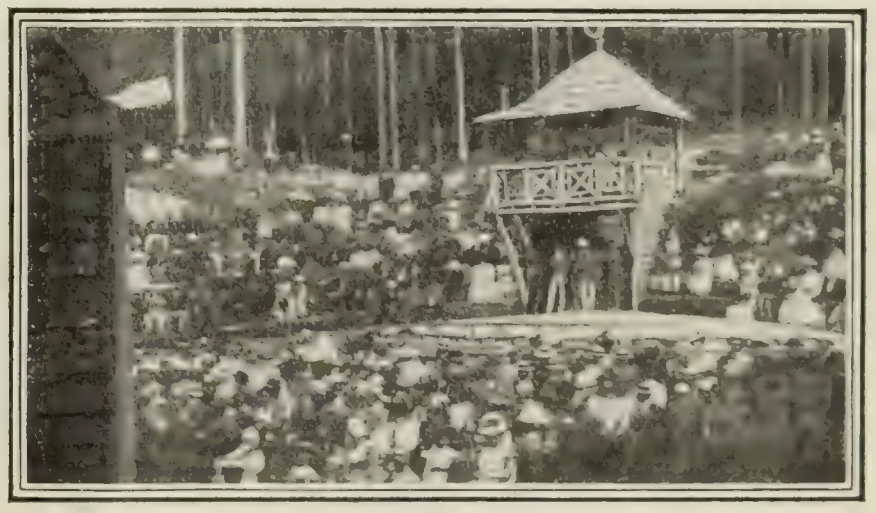
So let him stand, resigned to his estate!
Kings can not compass it, nor nobles have;
They are the children of some handsome fate,—
He of himself is beautiful and brave.

## OPEN-AIR THEATERS OF THE VOSGES.

FIVE years ago, a certain Maurice Pettecher, who is described as "a man of letters with the soul of an artist," became convinced that the miracle plays and satirical dramas (*soties*) of the Middle Ages had gained rather than lost in effectiveness by being performed by improvised actors. The continued success of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play confirmed him in this view, and one fine day in Bussang, a little French town of 2,000 inhabitants, he got a few people together to play a drama which he had hastily written. His idea was to revive the traditional popular theater whose essential function, in his own words, is "to unite in a common sentiment, to animate with a common inspiration, without distinction of class, wealth, or environment, all the minds of a given region, large or small." The story of his effort and the result is told by Léon Abric in the *Revue Illustrée* (Paris, November 15), from which we quote:

"The company consisted of an old servant, some college boys, a manufacturer, and a lawyer. All accepted the invitation, but without enthusiasm. As soon as the rehearsals were under way, however, these good people began to take themselves very seriously and attended very carefully to their gestures and the modulation of their voices. At the first performance, on an improvised stage with green trees for side-scenes and the mountains for background, the verdict of the audience was that 'the thing isn't half bad,' and their laughter and their tears appeared in the right places.

"The theater developed rapidly. The company was increased by the addition of shopkeepers from the village and workmen from the Pettecher factory. Every year a new piece is presented. The rehearsals usually begin in June and take place every evening after working-hours. The writer was present at one of them



THE AUDITORIUM AT BUSSANG.

and was surprised by the sincerity and enthusiasm of the actors. . . . To be sure, the local accent resisted all the instructor's efforts; but it lends an additional charm, and enhances the local color, for the action of all the plays occurs in Lorraine. The costumes, which were amusingly picturesque, were made by local seamstresses after Madame Pettecher's designs, and the scenes were painted by local artists whose intentions, at least, were good.

"The troupe has been in existence five years and has had no

internal dissensions. The actors never complain that their names appear neither on programs nor placards.

"The playwright has sought to give each of his pieces a moral as well as local color. In some he satirizes and ridicules local superstitions; in one he combats alcoholism; the interest of others is purely literary. All are written with careful and artistic simplicity so that their lessons may be appreciated by the most uncultivated of the audience."

The scenery and the accessories, M. Abric goes on to say, are the "real thing" whenever possible. The side-scenes consist of living trees, the actors walk on real turf, and for country scenes the curtain is removed entirely and the bright meadows and dark pine forests of the Vosges become visible. While the play is thus conducted in the open air, there are three covered galleries with seats for 2,000 spectators, and abundant standing-room in front of these is protected by an awning from sun and rain.

Inspired by this success at Bussang, three residents of Gérardmer, near by, established a popular theater at that picturesque place. The auditorium consists of level meadow surrounded by terraces. Here also most of the plays are performed by a troupe made up of local talent. At still another place, Menil-eu-Xaintos, the contagion has spread, the originator here being the Abbé Meignien, and the play being always the same—"The Mystery of Joan of Arc"—full of pious candor and naive devotion. Here also the players are natives of the district, and all "give evidence of praiseworthy conviction." This is the best attended theater of the three, pilgrimages being made to it and special trains carrying constantly increasing crowds. Similar theaters are also to be found in Brittany and Provence.

Of the plays themselves, M. Abric writes:

"The spectator carries away from them a most delightful impression of novelty and simplicity. To enjoy them thoroughly, however, he must forget that he has ever attended a theater. He must leave his cheap sarcasm and skepticism at home and come with the soul of a child. The spirit of the boulevards is out of place among these picturesque mountains. Nature is in command and ridicule loses its power."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE RETURN OF ROMANCE IN LITERATURE.

MR. MAURICE F. EGAN, professor of English literature in the Catholic University at Washington, views the contending claims of realism and of romance in fiction from a standpoint directly opposed to that of Mr. W. D. Howells, from whose article on "The New Historical Romances" we lately quoted. Dr. Egan is a romanticist, a believer in faith and intuition, not as opposed to reason and analysis, but as the masters and interpreters of them. The spirit of romance, which is the product of man's intuitional and spiritual nature moving over the waters of life and recreating them in the vision of faith, ebbs and flows, he says, as these higher elements in his soul assert themselves strongly at different periods, or in other periods lie quiescent while the lower rationalizing and materializing conceptions of life temporarily are in the ascendant. The latter half of the nineteenth century has been a period of spiritual obscuration, and material conceptions of all kinds momentarily triumphed. In the realm of philosophy we had materialism, and agnosticism, which is a belief that the spirit of man is not strong enough to see through the veils of matter and answer for itself the great questions of human destiny. In the realm of letters we had the naturalistic school, which, like physical science, merely sees what the eye can see or what can be analyzed in the retort. Now, however, in both realms, Dr. Egan sees an incoming wave of spiritual vibrations; and he dwells with pleasure on the fact that on its crest are many good things. Writing in *The Catholic University Bulletin*, he says of the realistic and of the new conception of art and life:

"Realism itself could not escape analysis; the newer man wanted to dry it as the chemist does alcohol. Every drop of water must disappear. And then the Darwinian movement was affecting life. Realism, after all, can not escape being synthetical, since even the most scientific of the new school were forced to call in the aid of imagination. Here was the difficulty. Besides, Balzac—even the all-seeing Balzac—hesitated to say some things; Flaubert had his reserves. The movement of realism was hampered by prudery, and it was not sufficiently 'scientific.' Zola, instead of being the founder of a school, is the beginning and the end of an illogical attempt in literature to dig around the roots of animal life in search of the monstrous grubs that infest them. The naturalistic-scientific movement somewhat affected Matilde Serao in Italy and the clever Spanish novelists, among whom are Galdós and Madame Pardo-Bazan. In England it touched George Moore. In Russia it influenced Tolstoy and Dostoyeffsky. It has had no permanent effect, except upon D'Annunzio, who may call himself a pathological criminologist of the scientific-naturalist school. Literature, one sees, has for some time been forging checks upon the Bank of Science just as that bank was engaged in playing the same game with the Bank of Theology.

"In English-speaking countries the scientific-realistic movement has spent its force. Reverence and mysticism are coming into vogue again, and with them the romance. A man who does not to-day assume that he would like to believe, if he could, is as much out of the fashion as the man who doubted Spencer or Huxley twenty-five years ago. And the more you believe, the more you are in the current of the stream. It is the old motion of the pendulum. Therefore the romance is king. Poetry is even coming into vogue; the poets are struggling out of their twilight, and it will soon be day for them. Everybody who is rich looks around for ideals, and everybody who is not rich hopes to acquire some as soon as he can afford to keep them."

## NOTES.

THE marriage of Miss Mary E. Wilkins to Dr. Charles Freeman, of Metuchen, N. J., has been postponed in order to allow her to finish her new story, "The Lion's Share."

THE misquotation of book titles by the public library reader is a perennial source of amusement to the bookman. Following are some of the latest calls for books at a Western library:

Account of Monte Cristo. Acrost the Kontinent by Boles. Bula. Count of Corpus Cristy. Dant's Infernal Comedy. Darwin's Descent on man. Feminine Cooper's works. Infeleese. Less Miserable. Some of Macbeth's writings. Something in the way of friction. Squeal to a book.

The following lines by Arthur Sherburne Hardy are quoted by *Unity* (Chicago), anent the recent debates as to what is the real teaching of the Rubáiyát:

ON A FLY-LEAF OF OMAR.

Deem not this book a creed; 'tis but the cry
Of one who fears not death, but would not die,
Who at the table feigns with sorry jest
To love the wine the Master's hand has pres't—
The while he loves the absent Master best—
The bitter cry of Love for Love's reply.

THE report of educational progress in Porto Rico is most encouraging. When the Hon. M. G. Brumbaugh, the commissioner of education for the island, took charge in San Juan on March 6, 1900, the only schools were those held in rented rooms, many of which had no floors, desks, or sanitary arrangement of any sort. The teachers were notoriously incompetent, and educational advantages were open to only a small number of children. Of the new conditions the New York *Mail and Express* says: "According to the commissioner's data, there were in Porto Rico on October 1, 800 schools with 38,000 pupils, an increase of 180 schools and 9,000 pupils within the ten weeks after his arrival. These results, however, he says, are but the beginning of the educational system which the people need and desire. There are 300,000 children of school age for whom no training can be provided under available appropriations. Every school in the island has its full quota of pupils; hundreds of applicants are turned away for lack of room and teachers."

THE death of Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson in Rome, at the age of sixty-three, calls attention to a remarkable woman, who in her heroic career brings to mind Mrs. Oliphant. Left at the age of hardly more than twenty—through a painful tragedy—with two children, she supported herself and them with her pen and by lectures, in the mean time pursuing studies in Elizabethan literature, Anglo-Saxon, and other literary subjects. From the time when she was left apparently helpless by the cruelty of one man and the death of another, she lived wholly by her own exertions, and later gave her sons the benefit of higher education and foreign travel. She will be best remembered through her "Old English Poetry," "Familiar Talks in English Literature," "Abelard and Heloise," and "Old Love-Letters." Her youngest son, Mr. William Sage, is author of "Robert Tourney," one of the successful novels of the past year. Mrs. Richardson also wrote, in collaboration with Miss Grace Furniss, "The Colonial Girl," and "The Pride of Jennico," besides other plays.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### PRESENT STATUS OF THE EVOLUTIONARY THEORY.

"THE crowning achievement of the nineteenth century"—this is what the Darwinian theory of natural selection is called by one who shared with Darwin the establishment of that theory and who has long been one of its chief expositors and popularizers. Alfred Russell Wallace, in the first of a series of articles on the history of the "passing century," now appearing in a syndicate of newspapers, makes this assertion at the conclusion of a review of the rise, progress, and present status of the doctrine of organic evolution. Dr. Wallace first tells us that most of the objections made to theories of evolution, and especially to those that deal with living organisms, rest upon misconception of what any such theory can possibly explain. He says:

"Evolution, as a general principle, implies that all things in the universe as we see them have arisen from other things which preceded them by a process of modification, under the action of those all-pervading but mysterious agencies known to us as 'natural forces,' or more generally the 'laws of nature.' More particularly the term evolution implies that the process is an 'unrolling' or 'unfolding,' derived probably from the way in which leaves and flowers are usually rolled up or crumpled up in the bud and grow into their perfect form by unrolling or unfolding. Insects in the pupa and vertebrates in the embryo exhibit a somewhat similar condition of folding, and the word is therefore very applicable to an extensive range of phenomena; but it must not be taken as universally applicable, since in the material world there are other modes of orderly change under natural laws to which the terms development or evolution are equally applicable. The 'continuity' of physical phenomena as illustrated by the late Sir William Grove in 1866 has the same general meaning; but evolution implies more than mere continuity or succession—something like growth or definite change from form to form under the action of unchangeable laws.

"The point especially to be noted here is, that evolution, even if it is essentially a true and complete theory of the universe, can explain only the existing conditions of nature by showing that it has been derived from some preexisting condition through the action of known forces and laws. It may also show the high probability of a similar derivation from a still earlier condition; but the farther back we go the more uncertain must be our conclusions, while we can never make any real approach to the absolute beginnings of things. Herbert Spencer, and many other thinkers before him, have shown that if we try to realize the absolute nature of the simplest phenomena, we are inevitably landed either in a contradiction or in some unthinkable proposition. Thus, suppose we ask—Is matter infinitely divisible or is it not? If we say it is, we can not think it out, since all infinity, however it may be stated in words, is really unthinkable.

"If we say there is a limit—the ultimate atom—then, as all size is comparative, we can imagine a being to whom this atom seems as large as an apple or even a house does to us; and we then find it quite unthinkable that this mass of matter should be in its nature absolutely indivisible even by an infinite force. It follows that all explanations of phenomena can only be partial explanations. They can inform us of the last change or the last series of changes which brought about the actual conditions now existing, and they can often enable us to predict future changes to a limited extent; but both the infinite past and the remote future are alike beyond our powers. Yet the explanations that the theory of evolution gives us are none the less real and none the less important, especially when we compare its teachings with the wild guesses or the total ignorance of the thinkers of earlier ages."

A large part of Dr. Wallace's review is taken up with a recital of earlier attempts at evolutionary theory, such as those of the ancients, and, in modern times, those of Buffon, Goethe, and Lamarck. Darwin's announcement of the principle of natural selection by survival of the fittest he regards as the crown of all these. He sums the matter up thus:

"Altho the philosophical writers of classical times obtained a few glimpses of the action of law in nature regulating its successive changes, nothing satisfactory could be effected till the actual facts had been better ascertained by the whole body of workers who, during the last five centuries, have penetrated ever more and more deeply into nature's mysteries and laws. By their labors we became possessed of such a body of carefully observed facts that, toward the end of the last century, such thinkers as Laplace and Hutton were enabled to give us the first rudiments of theories of evolution as applied to the solar system and the earth's crust, both of which have been greatly developed and rendered more secure during the century now passing away.

"In like manner Buffon and Goethe may be said to have started the idea of organic evolution, more systematically treated a little later by Lamarck, but still without any discovery of laws adequate to produce the results we see everywhere in nature. The subject then languished till, after twenty years of observation and research, Charles Darwin produced a work which at once satisfied many thinkers that the long-desired clew had been discovered. Its acceptance by almost the whole scientific world soon followed; it threw new light on almost every branch of research, and it will probably take its place, in the opinion of future generations, as the crowning achievement of the nineteenth century."

Objections and difficulties brought up by critics of the theory have, Dr. Wallace thinks, been fully answered, and it remains the last word of science on the vexed problem of the world's origin. To quote the author's final summary:

"This theory of natural selection—meaning the elimination of the least fit and therefore the ultimate 'survival of the fittest'—has furnished a rational and precise explanation of the means of adaptation of all existing organisms to their conditions, and therefore of their transformation from the series of distinct but allied species which occupied the earth at some preceding epoch. In this sense it has actually demonstrated the 'origin of species,' and, by carrying back this process step by step into earlier and earlier geological times, we are able mentally to follow out the evolution of all forms of life from one or a few primordial forms. Natural selection has thus supplied that motive power of change and adaptation that was wanting in all earlier attempts at explanation, and this has led to its very general acceptance both by naturalists and by the great majority of thinkers and men of science."

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### SALT AS A HEART STIMULANT.

THE discovery of the "elixir of life" by two professors in the University of Chicago is announced in large headlines by the sensational section of the daily press. Not only so, but we are told that the said elixir is so familiar a substance as common salt, which most of us have used more or less regularly without a thought that we were absorbing so potent a stimulant. This version of their investigation the Chicago scientists—Professors Loeb and Lingle—repudiate with some indignation, and apparently with reason, for the pamphlet in which they explain their results treats simply of some experiments confirmatory of the theory already advanced by several physiologists, that the origin of the heart's rhythmic beat must be sought among the inorganic constituents of the blood. Says Professor Lingle in the pamphlet already referred to:

"The latest theory to explain this action has been advanced by Howell, who holds that to produce rhythmic contractions in heart tissue the interaction of three salts is necessary—sodium chlorid to maintain pressure, calcium salts to produce tone and act as the real excitant, and potassium salts to cause relaxation and neutralize the excessive stimulating action of the calcium salts.

"The idea of the rhythmic activity of the heart being a function of the inorganic salts of the blood is indirectly supported by some work by Professor Loeb. He has shown that rhythmic contraction can be produced at will in the striped muscle of the frog by the action of a single salt solution, thus contradicting Biedermann's theory that a mixture of salts is necessary."

Professor Loeb's theories have also been tested by his col-

league in experiments on turtles, in which he gave especial attention to the following three points:

"First—Will ventricular tissue beat rhythmically in solutions of non-conductors; or, in other words, is rhythmic activity an ion effect in heart muscle [an ion is a chemical element as it exists in a solution decomposable by an electric current]?

"Second—If the stimulus of this rhythmical activity is an ion, is it the calcium or sodium ion?

"Third—What is the rôle of other ions with respect to ventricular rhythmic activity?"

Says the correspondent of the New York *Sun* in describing these experiments further:

"Professor Lingle found that hearts would not begin to beat or maintain rhythmic beats in solutions of non-conductors. To test this a series of experiments was made with solutions of cane-sugar, dextrose, and glycerin. The fact that no rhythm was developed in these solutions, Professor Lingle says, proves Professor Loeb's conclusions that rhythmic activity occurs only in solutions of electrolytes and is, therefore, an ion effect.

"Professor Loeb maintains that the stimulus is most closely associated with the sodium compounds, or, rather, with the sodium ion. The calcium and potassium salts simply prolong the rhythm and improve it by their ability to neutralize the injurious effects of too much or too extended action of sodium. Professor Loeb has studied separately and together the action on heart tissue of the three ions, sodium, calcium, and potassium, and finds that while the other ions may start heart action, the sodium ion is the only one which will maintain it."

## THE SUN AS A FAMINE PROPHET.

NUMEROUS attempts have been made to connect sun-spots with terrestrial events. Not to mention all sorts of astrological theories, with which we need not concern ourselves, most of these attempts relate to supposed influence of the spots on the weather, and are related to the now well-known eleven-year "sun-spot period," which was long ago shown to correspond with a similar cycle in the earth's magnetic condition. Added to this correspondence, the observation that the appearance of a large sun-spot is often accompanied by a violent magnetic disturbance left little doubt that these phenomena are related, at any rate, to the earth's magnetic condition, whether the connection goes any farther or not. More than twenty years ago Sir Norman Lockyer and the late Sir William Hunter undertook an investigation of the records of sun-spots, magnetic storms, cyclones, and rainfall, especially with regard to India, from which they drew the following conclusion:

"That the eleven years' cycle in terrestrial magnetism has a direct and important influence upon telegraphic enterprise; that the cycle of wind disturbances produces direct results upon the percentages of casualties among the shipping of the world, and that the cycle of tropical rainfall has a portentous coincidence with a cycle of famine in India."

All these cycles were found to be coincident with that of the sun-spots. These conclusions were not accepted by the whole scientific world. Nevertheless, Sir Norman, who is the only surviving member of the scientific partnership just mentioned, read before the Royal Society in November last a paper that carries his conclusions much farther, at least so far as India is concerned. Says the Manchester *Guardian* (November 26) in an editorial account of the paper:

"Spectroscopic study of the spots has shown certain abnormalities in the light which they send us—for they are but relatively dark—to be accompanied by irregularities in the Indian rainfall. A study of climatic variations during the past century has shown that India has 'two pulses of rainfall, one near the maximum and the other near the minimum of the sun-spot period.' All the famines of the past fifty years have occurred in the intervals between these two 'pulses.' Why it should be so is easy to perceive; the 'pulses' are limited in extent, and during the intervals between them the quantity of rain falling in India ceases to be sufficient for agriculture, which in that teeming land is pushed up to the limit possible in good years. The inference is that the likelihood of famine in India recurs in cycles of eleven years, and our records actually show that this has been the case. Thus 1880 and 1891, 1885–86 and 1896–97 have been notable years of famine, or at least—for the theory is not mathematically rigid—have been closely followed by famines for which they prepared by drought. It is clear that if we can thus be aware in advance of the probable failure of the Indian crops it will help us to provide against the ensuing famine. In that way Sir Norman Lockyer's research may be of incalculable value if further experience confirms its results, tho we must still bear in mind Mr. Abercromby's warning that, tho there are strong grounds for the belief in a connection between sun-spots and weather, yet 'from the nature of atmospheric circulation we are unable to utilize this fact in forecasting weather, either for any season or for any day.' Before we are able to carry the business so far years of investigation will have to pass. In the mean time we are reasonably sure of the interesting fact that the same power which tears the sun's photosphere into flaming craters alters the price of bread in our markets and fills our skies with the brandished streamers of the aurora."

Sir Norman is reported by *The Westminster Gazette* as fairly confident of being able in four or five years to localize the exact province or district in which severe drought will take place. It says:

"Nor will India alone gain by this notable discovery. Famine years in India are generally years of low flood in Egypt, and having obtained the law followed by the former the scientists have been able to arrive at that governing the Nile valley. In a word, a limitless vista of possibilities is opened up. And the initial results have been achieved mainly by taking photographs of the sun daily!

"'Faraday toyed with a needle,' remarked Sir Norman, with a twinkle in his eye, 'and they laughed at him; yet he gave us the electric telegraph. The history of science has established the fact that the "*useless*" turns out to be the most *useful* in the end. The man in the street becomes very skeptical when you begin to talk of sun-spots and "prominences" and the effect of both on meteorology; but there will remain perhaps,' added Sir Norman, 'some compensation to science if it can save millions of lives and millions of pounds in India.' . . . . . .

"South Kensington, Sir Norman informed our representative, in conclusion, will be the center for future observations and further developments, and photographs will come there daily from India, Mauritius, and Greenwich. The Royal Society is taking a deep interest in the subject, while the Prime Minister, who has been Secretary for India at one time, and is a personal friend of Sir Norman Lockyer's, is understood to be directly alive to its great possibilities."

It need not be expected, however, that the world of science will be any more nearly unanimous in this matter than it was a score of years ago. Even now protests are heard. One, from an anonymous correspondent of the paper from which we have just quoted, puts the case against Sir Norman's theory fairly well. Says this writer:

"No knowledge of sun-spots and protuberances, however exact, can get over the fact that there is no real correspondence between their changes and the variations of terrestrial weather. In these variations a cyclical order may be roughly discerned. As meteorological study goes on it may be made out more clearly. But in any case nothing can be gained by going from the obscure to the more obscure, and substituting study of a solar cycle not in correspondence for study of the terrestrial cycle which primarily concerns us. . . . . .

"There is no evidence for his assumption that the unknown lines sometimes seen in sun-spots spectra are due to known substances at enormously high temperatures. His own argument compels him to rely upon the fact that such lines are sometimes present and sometimes absent in the spectra of sun-spots otherwise indistinguishable. Sun-spots at the best cover so small an area of the sun's disk that he does not pretend to assign to them any power over terrestrial weather. He assumes that when they

are abnormally hot an immense unspotted area is abnormally hot also. But for this assumption there is not an atom of proof, either experimental or deductive. He told your interviewer that the sun is now 'unusually hot.' But it is as inconceivable that the sun should spontaneously increase his total energy as it is that your paper-weight should sometimes increase its weight from eight ounces to twelve. The proposition is absolutely and diametrically opposed to the fundamental conceptions of physics."

## TALKING-MACHINES, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

THE old-fashioned talking-machine, which was an attempt rather than a finished product, was an endeavor to imitate the human voice; the modern talking-machine, the phonograph, reproduces an actual voice. They differ very much as an original painting and a photograph; only, to carry the simile further, the painting in this case was a scarcely recognizable daub, while the photograph is reasonably clear and faithful. Yet for some scientific purposes the original or synthetic method of reproducing and studying the voice is still employed. Of some recent developments of it, M. A. da Cunha writes as follows in *La Nature* (Paris, December 1):

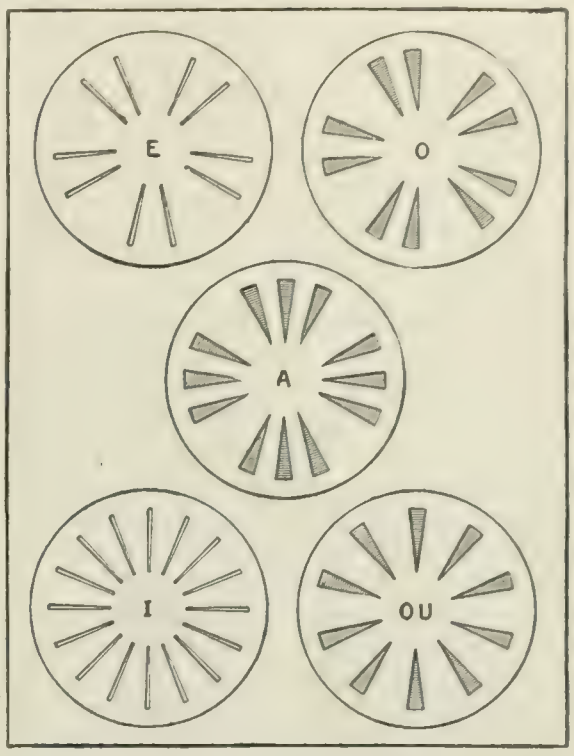
FIGS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.—Analytic Flames of Vowel-Formation, I, U, OU, E, D, A (French).

"When the phonograph made its appearance about fifteen years since, it put a stop almost brutally to the labors of a host of inventors who had at once to give up seeking a purely mechanical method of imitating the human voice. This was wrong; for nothing that is connected with the study of our organism should be neglected. Altho some scientists like Helmholtz, Koenig, and Herrmann have continued their studies, the results in general are not known outside their laboratories. It thus seemed to us that it would be interesting to say a few words about the ideas of Dr. Marage, which have led him to the construction of an apparatus that is well thought out and that may be the starting-point for very important applications. This device, which is limited to the production of the vowels, works admirably, and it has the peculiarity that it has been constructed by exactly reversing the whole series of experiments made for the analysis of sounds. It is, then, if not an absolutely perfect apparatus, at least one made on correct mathematical principles. . . . . .

"The apparatus necessary for the analysis of sounds, no matter what method may be employed, consist of a stretched membrane placed at the end of a mouthpiece. On one of the faces of this membrane the air is caused to vibrate by means of sounds, and to the other some system of registration is applied. In general this consists of a very long needle connected to the membrane, and vibrating with it, which traces a curve on a moving sheet of paper.

FIG. 7.—"Acouometer," giving standard sound.

M. Marage has constructed a very simple device; its simplicity, in fact, is a great part of his invention. He had showed that the experiments of his predecessors often differed among themselves, and were sometimes confused. The reason of this was that the forms of apparatus employed were defective owing to their different elements. By suppressing these elements, the causes of error were done away with.




FIGS. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.—Movable Plates for giving different vowels in the "siren."

"In the new machine all annexes not absolutely indispensable are done away with; mouthpieces and conducting-tubes were suppressed; it followed that the vibrations took place in direct contact with the membrane. This was made of stretched india-rubber, a material which is known not to modify the voice in any way. Finally, as a last and important modification, the author changed the registering system completely; in place of using a needle, he caused acetylene gas at constant pressure to be delivered on the inverse side of the membrane. This gas escaped by a tube and was lighted at its extremity. When the membrane vibrated, the pressure of the gas varied and the flame changed in intensity. By receiving the successive images on a moving band of sensitized paper we have a graphic record that gives valuable information about the formation of different sounds.

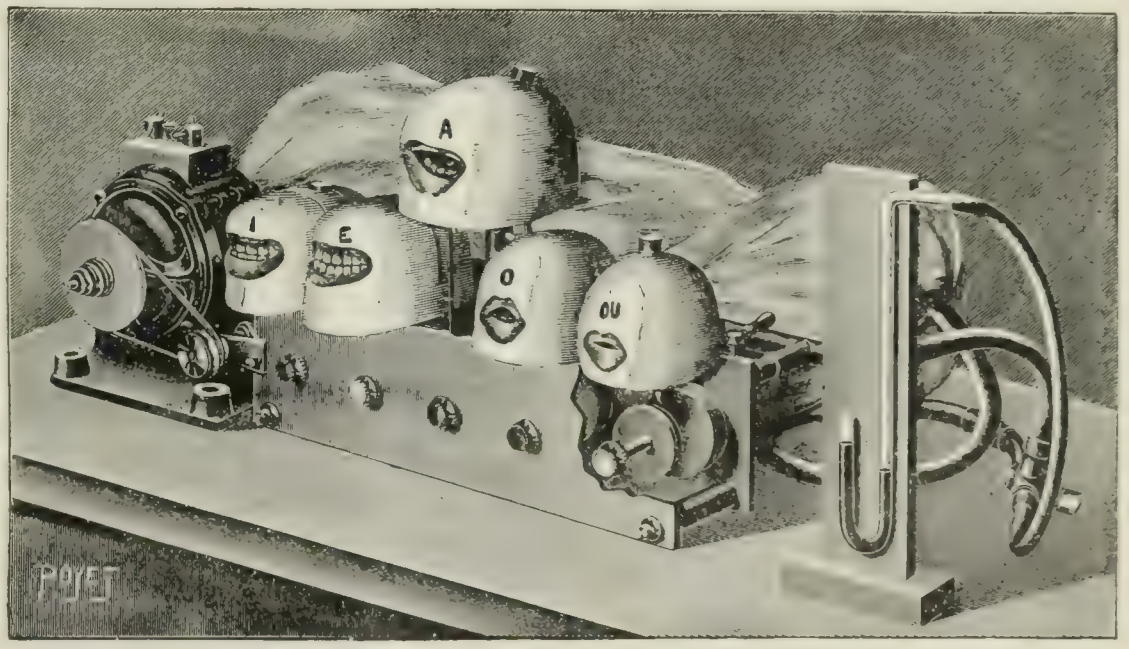



FIG. 13.—Synthetic Apparatus for forming vowel-sounds.

In applying this method to the emission of vowels he proved the following:

"Certain vowels, I, U, OU [in French] are formed by a series of vibrations of different intensity and separation, but regularly spaced; in other words, there exists for these sounds a series of continued and similar vibrations (see Figs. 1, 2, 3). For É and O these vibrations are also regular, but each is formed of two oscillations (Figs. 4 and 5) arranged in a special manner for each. We thus have groups of double vibrations. Finally, in the case of A, these groups have three component vibrations (Fig. 6).

"These observations are not new, for previous experiment by the method of rigid connections had given similar indications. The present investigations, however, not only confirmed these, but had the important advantage of rendering the graphic records clearer, so that they became easier to follow. . . . . .

"M. Marage is not satisfied with the 'siren' for the production

of the vowels. Not only the larynx, but also the cheeks play an important part in the production of sounds, adding the harmonies that give the voice its character. Other elements also contribute to this special characteristic of the voice whereby that of a particular person is at once recognized; but we can not touch upon them here.

"To give to his apparatus the feature that he considered necessary, M. Marage has been able with Dr. Roussel's aid to reproduce the interior of a person's mouth while he is pronouncing the different vowels, using for this purpose the plastic substance employed by dentists. He fits these reproductions, made in plaster-of-Paris, to sirens giving the appropriate combinations of sounds, and then sets his machine going. . . . As we have seen, this synthetic process is interesting, and altho it has no future before it, so far as reproduction of the human voice is concerned, at least it may have a few useful applications.

"The author proposes to modify the steam sirens used on shipboard so that they will emit the vowel sounds; thus different phonetic signals may be obtained, which may be used to form an international alphabet. Another important application of this synthetic process can be made in the construction of ear-trumpets that will not fatigue the deaf, because they will not modify the grouping of the oscillations adapted to the ear.

"Finally, there has been constructed an 'acouometer,' giving a typical sound (the vowel A, for example), which may be used as a standard to which certain other sounds may be referred (Fig. 7). There will also be a great number of interesting applications in medicine; but we have no space to describe them here."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**The Peanut as a Civilizer in Africa.**—The peanut may yet prove the salvation of the African negro. At least so it is asserted by Herr Bernega, of Hanover, who delivered, before the section of pharmacy at the recent Congress of Naturalists at Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), a lecture on the products of the German colonies, viewed in their relations to the chemical industries of the mother country. "Among other subjects," says *The National Druggist*, "he touched on the cultivation of *Arachys hypogæa*, or the peanut, in the Kameruns and elsewhere in tropical Africa. While in Dakar (Senegambia) the speaker found that enormous quantities of the nuts were shipped thence, by the Kusfisque and St. Louis railway, to Marseilles, and that the quantity was ever on the increase. The price of the nuts there, in Dakar, was about a shilling a bushel, the latter weighing from 20 to 23 pounds, while in Marseilles they commanded £9 to £10 sterling [$45 to $50] per ton. In 1898 there were shipped, from Bathurst alone, 29,000 tons. The peanut, says the author, is proving an excellent educator of the negro in the paths of agriculture. The 'factories' or trading-posts in the colony give each negro a bushel of nuts, free, as seed, on the condition that he returns four bushels from his crop from the seed. The yield he states, is usually twenty-fold, in good years. The seed is planted at the close of the rainy season (in April-May) and the nuts are dug in November. Enormous crops are made by the natives in the English and Portuguese possessions, and the author urges the German Government to press it in its colonies. The nut yields a delightful oil, which is used, we may remark, in sophistication and imitation of olive oil, and the nut is now one of the cheapest-known sources of albumen. It contains a very large percentage of nitrogenous matter, and constitutes an important ingredient of the concentrated rations issued to the German soldiers on the march."

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**News by Telephone.**—For several years past there has existed at Budapest, Hungary, a so-called telephone-journal, or system of news-distribution by telephone. This received a good deal of notice from the press at the time when it was established in 1893, and it has several times been mentioned in these columns. The German paper *Die Reform*, as quoted in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 8), tells us that the system is still successfully operated. Says this paper: "It is well known that this journal keeps its subscribers in touch with the news by telephone, items of interest being telephoned from the central office to each subscriber from 8 A.M. till 11 P.M. Each communication comes on the hour, except the news of the money market and parliament, which are sent every half-hour. The subscription price is 3.75 francs [75 cents] a month, and the subscriber is not bound for more than four months: he pays nothing extra for receivers or lines. The receiving-apparatus is so arranged that two persons can listen at once, and communications are announced by a prearranged bell-signal. At the end of 1898, the circuit, which is limited to the city of Budapest, had reached 914 kilometers [567 miles] of lines; the present number of subscribers is about 7,000, or eight times those of the first year. Trials have been made, with good results, looking to the extension of the system to the neighboring towns of Szegedin and Arad. *Die Reform* also gives technical details, with figures, of the mode of installation of the system and of the arrangements used for the telephonic transmission of the news."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Inoculation for Malaria.**—In a recent number of a German medical weekly, as quoted in the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, Dr. Sander, of Germany, has described a discovery of the highest importance for the stamping out of malaria and the acclimation of the white race in the tropics. The article is based on letters received from Dr. Kuehn, an army surgeon in German Southwest Africa, who has been studying the so-called "Sterbe," a plague which has decimated the horses of that country. It was found that serum from horses afflicted with this disease is a cure and a preventive of malaria in men, white or black. Inoculations with such serum produce neither general nor local inflammation, and have been employed with success in very severe cases. The experiments were begun early in 1899. Fifty persons inoculated in that year passed the rainy season, from November to May, without showing the slightest symptom of malaria. On the other hand, many who had not been inoculated were attacked by the disease, but were easily cured by inoculation. All these persons were natives; but it is a remarkable fact that the natives of this region show less natural immunity to malaria than Europeans.

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"MOLTEN WOOD."—It is reported through consular channels that Mr. De Gall, inspector of forests at Lemur, France, has invented a substance which he calls "molten wood," and which among other things is a good electrical insulator. By dry distillation of the wood under high pressure the escape of developing gases is prevented, thereby reducting the substance to a molten condition. After cooling off, the report states, the mass assumes the character of coal, yet without showing a trace of the organic structure of that material. This new body is hard, but can be shaped and polished at will. It is also represented as impervious to water and acid and is a perfect electric non-conductor.

SEA-WEED.—It has been discovered by Messrs. Letts and Hawthorne that sea-weed is a valuable test for ascertaining the presence of sewage in sea-water. "The authors' attention was directed to this subject," says *Merck's Report*, "by the large quantities of sea-weed outside Dublin and Belfast that were putrefying. The two chemists thereupon determined to discover the reason of this extensive putrefaction of the weed, and protracted investigations proved that the successful growth of the weed depends almost entirely upon the presence of sewage in the water. The greater the pollution, the more prolific was the growth of the weed, while on the other hand, if no pollution of the water existed, the weed simply died."

"IT is stated that a movement is on foot to do away with automobile shows," says *The Scientific American*. "The reason for the step is to be found in the experience of bicycle manufacturers. As long as a few of the leading makers engaged spaces at the show, all of the others felt obliged to be represented. This results in a heavy expense. A plan has been formulated for starting a train of automobiles around the country, beginning next March. The train will visit all cities of consequence and remain from one to four days in each, in order that the residents may inspect the automobiles and have their merits explained to them. It is thought that this will benefit the industry to a greater degree than can be accomplished by holding shows, and the expense would not be greater than in going from one show to another."

A MOVING platform is to be constructed in Paris on the right bank of the Seine. It will be underground, and its length will be about ten kilometers [6 miles]. "The route proposed," says *Electricity*, "passes under the Avenue de l'Opéra, the great boulevards, the Boulevard Sébastopol, the Rue Turbigo, and the Rue de Rivoli. In place of the three platforms now existing at the Exposition the new scheme embraces four. The first, as at the Exposition, will be stationary, the second will have a velocity of 1.50 meters 5 feet], the third 3 meters [10 feet], and the fourth 5 meters [16½ feet]. Thus a very rapid means of transit afoot will exist in that portion of Paris now the most encumbered by vehicular traffic, for as all locomotion will be in one direction a person walking fast on the fourth platform, having no adverse stream of pedestrians to avoid, will easily be able to do more than ten miles an hour.

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

### THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE AS CLAIMED BY ROMAN CATHOLICS.

THE Roman question is evidently not a dead issue, and the Rev. Dr. Humphrey Moynihan, in an article said to be inspired by Cardinal Rampolla (the Papal Secretary of State) and prepared under his direction, declares that it will not be a dead issue until the temporal power is restored to the papacy. Writing in *The Catholic World* (December), Dr. Moynihan gives the following reasons why the Pope will never acquiesce in the present status in Italy:

"The church is essentially a sovereign and complete society, possessing its own organization and laws, and having to do with the moral and spiritual interests of mankind. At its head is one who is the Universal Teacher of Christendom. The spiritual ruler of many nations can not be the vassal or dependent of a government; the man who guides the destinies of a mighty spiritual empire, standing for justice and righteousness amongst the nations and rulers of nations, must be independent of political control. Independence is the very breath of life of a moral power. 'Let the very enemies of the temporal power of the Apostolic See,' wrote Pius IX., 'say with what confidence and respect they would receive the exhortations, advice, orders, and decrees of the sovereign pontiff if they beheld him subject to the will of a prince or government.' The Pope must be above suspicion. His authority must not be neutralized by mistrust as to his motives or uncertainty as to his freedom of action. If Leo XIII. were but the first subject of the new King of Italy, he would ere long be regarded as the instrument of a government, and his decrees would be scanned for evidences of Quirinal diplomacy. Other nations would not turn to him with that unquestioning confidence which is due to the Father of the Faithful. Sooner or later the Roman pontiff would be no better than the Archbishop of Canterbury, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction only under the shadow of a scepter, and the Church Catholic would shrink to the limits and the servitude of a national institution. The popes have always understood that they were not as other kings. When, for example, seven hundred years ago Nicholas III. published a constitution in which a foreign prince or potentate was forbidden to rule in Rome, it was on the ground that the pontiff should be free in his administration of the church. When in more recent times, by the orders of Napoleon I., the papal colors were hauled down in Rome, Pius VII. at once launched against the French Emperor a decree of excommunication, while other princes were silently acquiescing in the sentence by which the master of the world deprived them of their inheritance.

"In the Roman pontiff sovereignty and independence are inseparable. This is freely acknowledged even by eminent Protestant historians, who admit that, on the one hand, secular governments have an inborn tendency to control the church, and that, on the other hand, the saddest pages of the annals of the church were written when the papacy was under the influence of a dynasty. Gregorovius, rising from his study of the mind of the church, testifies: 'The Metropolis of Christendom, representing a universal principle, should have liberty, and the supreme pontiff who has his seat there should not be the subject of any king.' Ranke, with the history of the church before him, re-echoes words spoken at the Council of Basle: 'I was once of opinion that it would be good to separate the spiritual wholly from the temporal power; but I have learned that the Pope without the patrimony of Peter would be nothing more than the slave of kings or princes.'"

As to the Pope's "title deeds" to Rome, Dr. Moynihan says:

"Few dynasties there are that have not begun in violence or perfidy; the papacy, the most majestic as well as the most ancient of all dynasties, is founded not on fraud or force, but on the homage of a grateful people. 'The temporal dominion of the popes,' writes Gibbons, 'is now confirmed by the reverence of one thousand years, and their noblest title is the choice of a people whom they had redeemed from slavery.' None, save perhaps those who are profoundly ignorant of history or careless of the arguments that would buttress usurpation, now deny that for eleven hundred years and more the popes ruled Rome through the choice of the people they had saved. The days when the papacy acquired its title-deeds to Rome were the stormiest that Italy and the world have ever seen. Europe rocked beneath the tramp of hordes of barbarians; the fairest provinces of civilization were given over to havoc and pillage; those who cowered in walled cities looked out on flaming homes and vineyards, and listened to the cries of their countrymen as they were put to the sword or swept away as slaves. It was a time when, as Dean Church says, it seemed as if the whole world and human society were hopelessly wrecked without prospect or hope of escape. It was then, when animalism and brute force were let loose upon the Garden of Europe, that Italy, left to the mercy of every invader, looked to the popes of Rome for safety, and the popes saved Italy, and with it the cause of civilization. Then, and in days to come, the papacy was the one stable institution which by virtue of the dominating power of religion could exercise a controlling influence over the warring elements of the age, and establish a new order of things upon the ruins of the old. . . . Were it not for the Roman pontiffs, Rome would have shared the fate of Memphis and Babylon: it would be a nameless and shapeless heap of ruins in a wilderness swept by pestilence. 'It is not necessary,' writes Leo XIII., 'to recall the immense benefit and the glory with which the popes have covered the city of their choice—a glory and benefaction which are written in indestructible letters upon the monuments and the history of all the ages. Rome belongs to the popes by titles such and so many that no prince, whoever he be, can show the like for any city in his kingdom.'"

On the other hand, says the writer, the present occupants hold Rome only by "an act of treachery that is a blot on the history of Italy and a scandal to the world":

"The deed of the 20th of September, 1870, was a violation not only of the rights of nations, but also of a convention to the observance of which the honor of Italy had been pledged. That deed, unjust and dishonorable in its inception, has never been legitimized. True, in the reign of terror which followed the storming of Rome, almost before the roar of the cannon had died away, a plebiscitum of the people of Rome was held in order to justify usurpation; but the fact that only forty votes were cast for the Pope, while forty thousand were cast for the invaders, is sufficient proof, if any proof were needed, that the popular vote of the Romans was a shameless farce. Only a few months afterward an address of loyalty presented to Pius IX. by a society of the city bore the signatures of over twenty-seven thousand Roman citizens. On the first anniversary of the so-called plebiscitum an address was again presented to the Holy Father by the young men of Rome, who declared: 'Our hearts burned with indignation when we witnessed the impudence of your enemies, who dared to lie on parchment and marble, representing as a vote of the Roman people that ridiculous *plébiscite* which was nothing but the vote of a horde of immigrants, strangers, public criminals, and the few cowards who allowed themselves to be drawn by threats and promises.'"

The Roman question, Dr. Moynihan asserts, is more acute today than it has been at any time during the past thirty years, and Leo believes with confidence that Rome will be restored:

"The spoliation of the Holy See is only an incident in the history of the papacy. Nine times have men taken Rome from the popes, and nine times have they given it back. Once more will the patrimony of Peter be given back—not, perhaps, so extensive as it was in days gone by, for it is only independence that is sought, not territorial aggrandizement—but certain it is that immemorial right and the eternal patience of Rome will triumph over the iniquities of 'accomplished acts,' and Leo's dream will be fulfilled: 'Rome will again become what Providence and the course of ages made it, not dwarfed to the condition of a capital of one kingdom, nor divided between two different and sovereign powers in a dualism contrary to its whole history, but the worthy capital of the Catholic world, great with all the majesty of religion and of the supreme priesthood, a teacher and an example to the nations of morality and civilization.'"

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, who has lately returned from a visit to Rome, pointed out in a recent sermon in Washington

some of the reasons why Roman Catholics believe that the Pope should be an independent sovereign, and prophesied that at no remote day the "Italian people and Christendom at large would give back to the papacy its wonted dignity and liberty." He said in part (we quote from the New York *Tribune*, December 10):

"The Catholic Church is a divinely created organism, receiving directly from Christ its mission and all the rights which are needed that it may live and work; its life and mission are expressed in its supreme chief, the successor of Peter, and to him belong in a preeminent manner all the rights inherent in the church and whose possession is needed for fulfilment of its mission and work willed by Christ. Hence the pontiff's right to independence and as a consequence to temporal sovereignty.

"If the Pope is a civil subject of an authority outside of himself, he has not the necessary freedom; the ruler or government would interfere, make laws impairing his freedom of action, or strive to impose methods more serviceable to the state than the church. The pontiff's words must bear no possible suspicion that they were imposed by men who have no authority in things moral and spiritual. If the sovereign pontiff be the subject of the King of Italy, what guaranty is there for other peoples and other rulers that, whether through fear or favor, Italian influences have not penetrated into the Vatican, and that Italian interests are not to be served? The peril of national jealousies would be the greater were the foreign countries at the time warring with the King of Italy.

"We in America are willing indeed to hearken to the words of Peter, but it must be plain that they are not the words of a foreign ruler whose sole purpose is the interest of a foreign nationality, not of the church. The sole effective guaranty of independence for the pontiff is temporal sovereignty, which marks out for him sufficient space on earth upon which he may work in fulfilment of his mission, with all the independence he needs. The dependence of a bishop upon the civil ruler severs him from union with Christians in other countries, reduces his church to the condition of a national church, and disrupts the oneness of the universal church. Other churches than the Catholic do not demand civil independence and temporal power for their chieftains, because no other church than the Catholic is a world church, nor aims at being at the same time universal and one; nor fulfils the injunction of the Savior, 'Teach all nations.'"

## MAX MÜLLER'S INFLUENCE ON RELIGIOUS THOUGHT AND SCHOLARSHIP.

AMONG the most appreciative of recent estimates of the late Professor Max Müller is one contributed by Mr. Moncure D. Conway, who, tho an American, lived for over thirty years in England and knew the great Oriental scholar during that time. Mr. Conway speaks of Müller's deep and far-reaching influence over religious thinkers and scholars not only in England and America but in India. Of this influence on scholars in three continents he says, writing in *The North American Review* (December, 1900):

"I was much impressed by some characteristics of the memorial meeting held at Columbia University. The large assembly of cultured people was addressed by eminent educators in different institutions, men occupied with various branches of learning, and the most striking feature of every tribute was its pervading sentiment of personal gratitude to the teacher whose labors had ended. Apparently none of the speakers had known Max Müller personally, and only one—Prof. Richard Gottheil—mentioned having seen him; not one appeared to have adopted his peculiar theories; but each had his grateful debt to pay. He had opened for one his field of research; he had stimulated others to their tasks; he had enriched all by his literary and linguistic masterpieces. What are incidental *errata* of a pioneer in unexplored regions compared with this creation of a scholarly race able to correct the mistake? The master sat at his mighty task, assiduous, unwearied: now his hands are folded on his breast; his case goes to the jury of scholars, and their verdict will everywhere confirm that of the professor of philosophy of Columbia University: 'In a generation rich in scholars no one could be called greater than Max Müller.'

"Especially impressive were the simple words of the Hindu speaker at the meeting, the Swami Abhedananda, who spoke always of the deceased scholar as 'our friend.' Max Müller was indeed the greatest friend India ever had. He not only exhumed for the young Hindus whom England was educating the literature of their race, but gave them the means of understanding it. Wherever I went in India I usually met the students and the pundits, and a number of the titled men and all of these, of whatever caste or sect, regarded Max Müller as the greatest of mankind, and I was charged with messages entreating him to visit India. This enthusiasm of the cultured influenced even the illiterate, insomuch that when his illness was announced in India special sacrifices were offered in the temples for their 'friend.' For the many Hindu students in England Max Müller's house was a sort of shrine. His hospitality to them was pathetically noble. Most of them spoke good English, but he could converse with them in their mother-tongue, and it was beautiful to listen—occasionally I enjoyed that happiness—to his sympathetic talk with them on their studies and their religious ideas. These pilgrims sometimes carried to him even their personal sorrows. Once there presented himself before him a fine-looking Hindu in threadbare dress, who began addressing him excitedly in Sanskrit. Few Hindus can speak Sanskrit, and Max Müller at once recognized an extraordinary man beneath the poor garb. When he answered in Sanskrit and asked the youth to take a seat, and cordially grasped his hand, the Hindu wept. He had a sad story to tell. A Brahman of high caste, Nilakantha Goreh by name, learned in Oriental literature, he had for years studied the various religions, and reached faith in that taught by Jesus. It involved martyrdom. At the nearest mission he announced his conversion. He was deprived of his caste and cast out by his relatives. The stupid missionaries called him 'Nehemiah,' sent him to their book establishment in London, and there he was set to the lowest drudgery. 'A negro slave could hardly be worse treated,' said Max Müller. For a long time that was endured by this most learned convert to Christianity ever known in India. At last he fled, and, knowing by repute just one man in England, found his way to Oxford and to that man. The penniless Hindu scholar was at once installed as a guest in Max Müller's home, and there wrote a useful little work on the Vedantic philosophy.

"Max Müller appeared to have a mission to individual minds. To every thinker his heart and home were always open, and intolerance was absolutely unknown to him. 'You know I do not mind difference of opinion,' he wrote me in relation to criticisms on his Hibbert lectures ('Origin and Growth of Religion,' etc.); and concerning some comments I forwarded he wrote: 'I liked Bradlaugh's articles—they show one of the many possibilities of misunderstanding.' He never showed the slightest heat when discussing a religious question, however fundamental, but he once wrote a rather stern note about the dismay into which some of us were thrown by certain fanatical proceedings of the leader of the Brahmo-Somaj in India, Keshub Chunder Sen. When this leader visited England (1870), his first discourse was given in Martineau's chapel, his second in mine, and all rationalists, including some of the clergy (Dean Stanley, of course), united to give him a grand welcome. This was reported in India and gave his theistic movement a great sanction. But some years later not only Keshub Chunder Sen, but some of his nearest followers, gave themselves up to such superstitious extravagances that their London supporters were compromised. This was especially the case with Max Müller, for just at that time *The Indian Mirror* (Brahmo-Somaj organ at Calcutta) printed extracts from his private letters, praises of the Brahmo movement, that seemed to carry his support to the new fanaticism. A printed lecture of my own being liable to the same misinterpretation, I asked Max Müller whether some mild protest was not needed. He was at first inclined to think there must be misunderstanding or exaggeration in the stories coming from Calcutta, which he, too, had heard: 'Nothing is so easily misrepresented as Oriental phraseology. You remember a beautiful prayer that Colenso quoted, and people laughed at it because it began, "Oh, Ram! oh, Ram!" (*i.e.*, Rama). I enclose you some letters from Keshub Chunder Sen and Mozoomdár. They will show you whether these men are fools or knaves.' It was not, however, a question of what was said, but of wild performances—a combination of

dervish dances and Roman Catholic rites—and in 1881 the scandal in Calcutta and in London became so acute that silence became impossible. Being in America that year, I did not see what Max Müller wrote, but it was characteristic that his deprecation of the performances should take the form of a quasi-defense of severely censured Sen. He wrote me, December 21, 1881:

"'Altho I am busy with other matters, I could not resist saying a few words for K. Chunder Sen—not that I am not afraid that he has overstrained his brain and may break down altogether, but because I hate ingratitude. That excellent man (and I feel confident of his honesty and freedom of vanity in the beginning) has spent himself—some wheels in the machine with which he worked are out of order—surely he should be treated with kindness—if anything can restore him, it is kindness and sympathy and gratitude. It is the old story of the squeezed-out orange—we do not want that any more, let us throw it out of the window.'

"Max Müller never, I think, met the Brahmo leader. Had he known him or listened to his sermons he must have realized that, however good-hearted, Sen had not the culture or the wisdom to establish any really important movement. He had not the wit to recognize that the grand welcome he received in England and the crowds attending his sermons—wearisome rhapsodies—were all due to the interest in India awakened by the long labors of Max Müller. But, for that matter, how many philologists, orientalists, anthropologists are aware that before Max Müller's time such investigators as themselves were voices in the wilderness? Dean Stanley remarked (I quote from memory): 'In my early life few knew even the name of Buddha; now he is second to but one other.' It was this Oxford scholar who created audiences for such studies, enthusiasts for 'The Light of Asia,' and devout readers for the forty-nine Sacred Books of the East which he has placed in our hands—the most important ethical service ever done by any man for mankind."

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## THE CREED OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

INCREASED public interest in Christian Science has been stimulated by the recent discussion of this creed in the Protestant Episcopal Church Congress (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 1, 1900). In various church assemblies this theme is continually presenting itself as a matter of growing importance to all the churches, and Christian Scientists believe they see a larger measure of comprehension of their tenets. The Ministerial Association of Pembroke, N. H., lately embodied its discussions of Christian Science in a report, which meets with some criticism in an article published in *The Christian Science Sentinel*, the official organ of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy. The writer expresses himself as follows in regard to the much-debated belief of Christian Science as to God, sin, and the existence of matter:

"It is quite true, as stated in the report, that Christian Science gives a more spiritual meaning to certain words. For instance, it gives a clear and explicit definition of God, and consequently a better conception of Him as divine Love—the author and foundation of all that is real. Similarly, Jesus revealed to the world the nature and essence of God in a brighter light than God's chosen people had before conceived of. Mortals need to be stirred and reformed by vigorous and righteous utterances. Our fellow beings are yearning to know God as their ever-present, all-powerful Friend, whom the poet has aptly styled 'The Great Physician.' Few, if any, will say that God is understood and depended upon as fully as He ought to be in the dear relationship of 'Our Father,' who is now and always has been with us, the omnipresent One 'in whom we live, and move, and have our being.'

"Those who believe in one God should rely upon Him as the only cause and motive power of all that really exists. Can it, for a moment, be assumed that God is the cause of sin? Would it not be quite as unreasonable to maintain that sin has any substance or reality? From what first cause has sin derived its substance and reality? The omnipotence and omnipresence and infinity of God has been literally accepted by orthodoxy. Then, to remain orthodox, one must abide by the principle of this fundamental statement. The principle would be departed from and it would be heterodox to say that God's perfect man—reflecting the divine image and likeness—brought a substance called 'sin' into the world, or to say that an unknown would-be creator has done so. It is absurd to believe there is another power called the devil and sin, if God is the only power—Omnipotence—All-in-all. The question is: 'Was it God's man, created in the divine likeness, who sinned, or was it a man of dust, a mortal?' Jesus said, 'A good tree bringeth not forth corrupt fruit.' The water which turns the large wheel is a sufficient motive power for the smaller wheel connected therewith. God controls His universe now even as He did 'when the morning stars sang together.' It is evident that God's standard of perfection would be trailed in the dust by the claim that His creation, originally perfect and pronounced by Him 'very good,' could afterward become very bad. If such were true, there could be no such thing as unchangeable perfection in God's universe. Yet Jesus said: 'Ye therefore shall be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect' (Matt. v. 48, Revised Version). In other words, through obeying the sacred injunctions laid down by the Master, it will at length become clear to our apprehension that the eternal perfection of God and man exists here and now—'the kingdom of heaven within you.'

"Referring to 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' by Mary Baker G. Eddy, and the quotation therefrom in the ministerial report, that 'man is incapable of sin,' it is necessary to read the context, from which it is seen that God's man is referred to, not mortal men. This is clearly what John the beloved meant when he said: 'Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin; . . . he can not sin because he is born of God.' Christian Science takes the Scriptural ground that because sin and matter are not of God—Spirit—they have no right to exist, and can not exist as part of God's kingdom; hence they belong only to mortal consciousness, and will eventually be cast out and destroyed. Sin is a murderer, whose action will cease only when mortals learn to cease sinning. 'And ye know that no murderer hath eternal life.' Eventually it will be found that divine Love actually reigns supreme over all. Is 'such teaching fraught with moral and spiritual danger'? Christianity demands reasonable and scientific conclusions only. It is a grave injustice to say this 'leads to looseness in morals,' even if all do not, as they should, live up to the teachings of Christian Science. A Methodist would persistently deny the statement that any inconsistency in church-members is due to a lack in John Wesley's highest ideals of the Christian life. The teachings of Christian Science strictly inculcate the highest degree of morality.

"The report states that 'Christian Science denies the efficacy of the atonement for the forgiveness of sin.' This statement is the opposite of the tenets prepared by Rev. Mary Baker Eddy for the use of the Christian Science churches. These tenets distinctly acknowledge 'God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin,' and 'the atonement as the efficacy and evidence of divine Love, of man's unity with God, and the great merits of Jesus, the Wayshower.'

"The term 'personality' as applied to God seems to be thought appropriate by some. Christian Scientists have no objection to that conception, provided 'personality' be understood to mean Infinite, Omnipresent Being—Divine Love. The question is asked, 'To whom do Christian Scientists pray?' I reply, They pray to 'Our Father which art in heaven,' as the great Teacher taught how to pray. Our Lord's prayer, spiritually interpreted, heals the sick.

"The report points out that the success of Christian Science is due to two causes: (1) 'Mental weakness,' (2) 'its cures.' As to the first, Festus said, 'Paul, thou art beside thyself'; others said, 'These men are full of new wine.' As to its cures, the report says: 'It is true that Christian Science has produced a large number of cures, especially of nervous disorders.' From my extensive reading, and from personal information, I feel safe in saying there are very many more patients healed by Christian Science from dyspepsia, rheumatism, fevers, tumors, and cancers than there are from hysteria or other nervous symptoms. It is quite true, as the brethren have stated, that 'this is not a sufficient reason for a Christian becoming a skeptic.' The fact is, however, that no one ever becomes a skeptic through reading 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.' On the contrary, many infidels have been reclaimed by it, and many who formerly seldom read their Bible now love it and use it as their daily companion. The first tenet of Christian Scientists is: 'As

adherents of Truth, we take the Scriptures for our guide to eternal Life.' That leaves no room for skepticism."

Christian Science, says the writer, does not assert that the flesh is an illusion and pain an imagination, as these words are commonly understood. He quotes from "Science and Health" (p. 457) the statement: "Sickness is neither imaginary nor unreal—that is, to the false sense of the patient. It is more than fancy, for it is solid conviction. It is therefore to be dealt with through right apprehension of the Truth of Being." Christian Science, he adds, has no quarrel with medical men, who, he freely acknowledges, "are striving to reach a higher ideal in the art of healing diseases and alleviating suffering." Neither has it any quarrel with ministers of the Gospel, "who would, if they understood Christian Science, rejoice to imitate Christ by cleansing lepers, restoring sight to the blind, causing the lame to walk, and raising the dead. . . . When the student of Christ's religion learns, through glad experience in living more fully up to the teachings of our Lord, that Christianity has a right to a science to declare and prove the Truth, then he will know that he has indeed found Christian Science, and that this name is by no means 'a misleading term,' but that it is, as the words imply, the truth of Christ made practical in the salvation of mankind from sin, sickness, and death."

## IS JAPAN, WITHOUT CHRISTIANITY, A "YELLOW PERIL"?

AT the recent Church Congress in Newcastle, England, Mrs. Isabella Bishop, the famous Oriental traveler, and the first lady member of the Royal Geographical Society, well known also as the author of "Unbeaten Paths in Japan," "Korea and Her Neighbors," and other works, made some remarks upon the religious condition of Japan which attracted considerable attention. In referring to the recent well-known failure of Christianity to make any satisfactory headway in that country, "where agnosticism has carried all before it," she declared that "the growing manhood of the country, freed from the teaching of Confucius, and not having the teaching of Christ, was, indeed, a yellow peril, not only to Japan itself, but to the Far East. Dazzling as the progress of Japan has been, she has as much need of the Gospel and Christian teaching as Central Africa has, and possibly more."

This statement has aroused considerable criticism from the Japanese press, which do not relish having their race called a "yellow peril." Among other journals the Kobe *Chronicle* (November 15) thus comments on Mrs. Bishop's words:

"It puzzles us how a lady of Mrs. Bishop's observation can, after visiting not only the beaten but unbeaten tracts of Japan, believe that her own particular country exhibits under Christianity such immense moral superiority that any nation failing to profess the same religion is going straight to perdition, and is a 'peril,' yellow or white. For the inference of course is, that Christian England or Christian Europe being morally superior to non-Christian Japan, let us therefore redouble our mission work. If those who assemble in the Church Congress care to send missionaries to this country to propagate the faith in which they believe, there is no reason why they should not do so. Such emissaries will receive better treatment on the whole in Japan than a Buddhist missionary would receive in England. But to declare Japan to be on the level of the savages of Central Africa, because she is not Christian—and it is difficult to see what else Mrs. Bishop could have meant—is a flight of imagination that may cause an inquiry from an agnostic Japanese as to whether veracity is included among the Christian virtues. Such a remark inevitably suggests comparisons. There are Japanese who have visited Europe and America without being much impressed by the overwhelming moral superiority that ought to be evident in the West before the West undertakes to convert the East. We venture to say that there is no country in the world where life and property are more safe than in Japan; there are few civilized countries where there is less of that hopeless wretchedness which is the result among industrial nations of the wide gulf established between the rich and poor; nor, as older residents will admit, are there many countries where there is more mutual help between individuals, especially among the poorer classes. There are vices that are peculiar to other countries, and we are by no means among those who reckon the Japanese as a little less than angels, any more than we would place Englishmen or Americans or Germans in that interesting category.

"Our opinion is that if the virtues and vices of civilized countries could by any process be summed up, the balance as between nations would be found fairly even. At the same time it may be pointed out that Mrs. Bishop has chosen a rather unfortunate time for her Central African comparison. Recently there came back to Japan a Japanese Christian preacher who had been sent to work among the army in China by Japanese Christian congregations. On the same steamer was the correspondent of an Osaka journal. In the course of conversation the former remarked how good it was to see Japan joining the Christian nations in spreading the glorious gospel of civilization among the Chinese. To which the Japanese journalist replied by asking the Christian commissioner whether he had noticed the curious fact that the peacefully disposed Chinese found their lives, property, and women far safer among the heathen Japanese troops than among the Christian Occidentals. Moreover, we have been assured on the authority of a late resident that the quarter of Peking which is under the control of the Japanese is the only part of the Chinese capital where the people have recovered sufficient confidence to pursue their ordinary avocations. This may be because the Japanese understand the Chinese better; it may be that the Chinese would rather be subject to a 'yellow' people than a white; it may be that the Japanese have a more efficient military police; whatever the reason, the fact remains that confidence appears to have been more quickly established in that part of Peking under Japanese control than in the others. Nor is the case singular. Those who follow the events of the campaign in North China in 1894–95 will remember the remarkable fashion in which the country settled down as soon as the Japanese occupied it. Nothing surprised those who watched the incidents of that war so much as the remarkable talent for the administration of conquered territory shown by the Japanese, and the placidity with which the Chinese accepted Japanese rule. Of looting there was little or none; offenses against property and person were punished with the utmost rigor; there was the least possible interference with existing laws or customs; Chinese headmen of villages were even invited to sit with Japanese administrators in hearing a charge against any inhabitant; and the result was that, instead of fleeing, the Chinese remained to pursue their ordinary avocations and even to assist the invaders by their services in transport—services, by the way, which were paid for, not 'commandeered.' These are facts which Mrs. Bishop could have discovered for herself before drawing her Central African parallel; but they are now further enforced by what is almost universally acknowledged to be the admirable behavior of the Japanese troops during the recent troubles in China. We do not know that it is possible to better demonstrate the utter hollowness of the assertion that Christianizing a nation necessarily means the humanizing thereof, than to compare the conduct of the Japanese with the other troops engaged in the recent operations."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A NUMBER of usages hitherto looked upon as Roman Catholic are being adopted from time to time by Protestant churches. "Retreats" and "missions" have long been common in the Episcopal church, as are many other Catholic customs. It is more surprising to hear of the former usage adopted by a Presbyterian church in New York. The "Old First" Presbyterian Church in this city has also lately thrown open its doors for meditation and prayer during each week-day. *The Catholic News* tells of a Methodist church in Arcola, Ill., where an "angelus" bell is rung every morning at eleven o'clock "as a signal for each member to cease his or her worldly labors and engage in prayer."

PEROSI turns out oratorio after oratorio with a facility that suggests to some of his irreverent critics the comparison of an Italian barrel-organ. His latest work is called "Mosé." *The Westminster Gazette* says of it: "In the first part Moses goes into the country of the Midianites, where he meets with Zipporah, the wise and gentle. The dominant idea here is idyllic. This part ends with the command given to Moses by Jehovah from the burning bush. In the second part Moses and Aaron menace Pharaoh, and the plagues of Egypt are represented by choruses and orchestral interludes in Perosi's well-known style. The third part represents Moses praying by the side of the Red Sea, the murmurs of the Hebrews, the triumph of the pursuing Egyptians, the parting of the waters, and the hymn of the conquering Hebrews."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## LATER PHASES OF THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE end of the year is marked by a revival of interest in the struggle between Great Britain and the Boers. There is no longer talk of intervention on the part of the powers. "Whoever understands the feeling of England, whoever realizes what she has already expended in this war, will also understand that Great Britain would rather risk war with the whole world than brook interference," says the *National Zeitung* (Berlin). The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) nevertheless hopes that the British Government may sooner or later welcome arbitration. "There is no need for armed interference," says the paper; "and no one can wish to see the struggle extended into a bloody European war; but why should Great Britain refuse the good offices of friendly negotiators?" It is being realized throughout the British empire that the resistance of the Boers is not broken, tho that resistance is attributed chiefly to Boer ignorance. The London (Ontario) *Advertiser* fears that the withdrawal of troops from South Africa was premature. It says:

NO FLEECE.

KRUGER-CALCHAS: "Flowers, flowers, beautiful lady—and nothing but flowers."

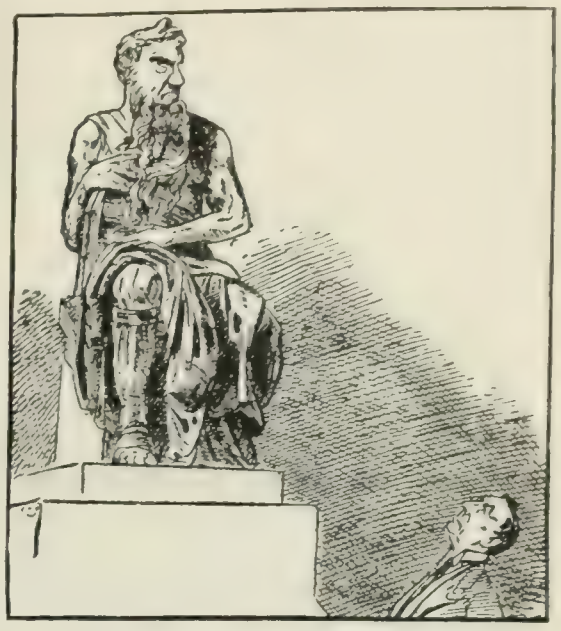
—*Humoristische Blätter, Berlin.*

"Better far would it have been to have kept a very large force in the field for the last two months, and thereby have thoroughly controlled the veldt, than to have led the Boers, very ill-informed as many of them are, to believe the stories told by their leaders that the British were withdrawing because they were afraid. A thoroughgoing surrender of every Boer commander in the field, and a complete covering of the territory with well-drilled mounted police, will alone show the Boers how hopeless is their struggle against destiny."

A correspondent of the London *Times* reiterates the opinion that the Boers, if they could be reached by proclamations, would give up the struggle, especially if they were asked to consider the feelings of the prisoners who have been transported from Africa, and if the power of Great Britain were duly explained to them. Here and there, however, it is suggested that the British Government should offer terms. *The Statist* (London) expresses itself to the following effect:

Men like Botha and De Wet should be approached with a view to ascertaining what terms they would accept. The Boers may be offered full citizens' rights, and their leaders could be given positions in the executive council of the new colonies. Brave enemies, such as the Boers have shown themselves to be, are not likely to surrender unconditionally, and the way the war is being carried on is not likely to end their resistance. If the Boers will not come to terms with Sir Alfred Milner, the chief justice of the Cape Colony, Mr. Hofmeyer, may find them more willing to listen. The British Government must show that England is not vengeful.

*The Westminster Gazette* also suggests the granting of terms. But it is doubtful that the Boers will accept anything short of complete independence. President Kruger says they will not. The Boer envoys in Europe all agree that their people's chances are improving. On the other hand, the British army is reported on the Continent to be very tired of the struggle. The London correspondent of the *Schlesische Zeitung* describes the views of British military men on the whole as follows:



MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND MOSES.

"Good heavens! Can that be Kruger?"

(Mr. Chamberlain, with his wife and son, yesterday morning visited the churches of St. John Lateran, Santa Maria Maggiore, and San Pietro in Vincoli, where he stayed for some time admiring the celebrated statue of Moses by Michael Angelo.—*The London Times*, November 20, 1900.)

—*Westminster Gazette.*

This is what military men thought in Pretoria about November 10, when these gentlemen were returning: If anything, the military situation has improved from the Boers' point of view. Only their best men are in the field now and under the best leaders. On our side (the British) the situation is getting worse. Our losses are enormous, and the volunteers return home as fast as they can get away, as there is so little return for the enthusiasm with which they went out. The generals can not do much, for the troops obey very unwillingly. Moreover, there are not enough reinforcements, for the number of those who are willing to take the place of the returning ones is decreasing continually. For some weeks we have been waiting in vain for the organization of that police force which was to be ten thousand strong. People will not volunteer for it. The officers are

HE HAS PUT HIS MONEY IN THE SLOT, BUT THE FIGURES WON'T WORK.

—*South African Review, Cape Town.*

as dissatisfied as the men, and the commanding officers are quarreling. "I am tired of it!" is what you hear on all sides, and this naturally affects the discipline. The wealthy officers, who manage to get home, are much envied by their poorer comrades. A few brilliant engagements would improve the spirit of the army; but the Boers are not to be caught: their object is to tire us out, and they know that time is in their favor. There is no rest. The Boers are swarming everywhere and we hear of "victories" continually; but they are barren victories. There is a rumor that Austenburg had to be evacuated because it was impossible to provision the place. Here in Pretoria we have not too many provisions, the sick list is swelling, and everybody wonders how we will get along when the rainy season begins. The Outlander refugees are getting to be very restless, and even Rhodes seems to be at loggerheads with the imperialists now.

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) quotes from the Dutch South African papers at length to show that the sufferings of the Boer women and children who are treated on the *reconcentrado* plan are very considerable. The Boer women of the Cape Colony have been aroused thereby, and there is again talk of a general revolt of the Afrikanders. The following, from a letter by Miss Cronje, daughter of the Free State commandant, Andries Cronje, is typical of the narratives which fill pages of the Dutch papers:

. . . "Later, General Macdonald returned. They took everything—the car, the dried fruit, the blankets, even the servants' clothes. 'I had better take all these good things, else you will give them to the Boers,' he said. Then he asked me what reason I could give why the house should not be burned? 'What is to become of my poor old mother,' I asked. 'Oh, never mind about your mother,' he said. 'Why don't you tell your father to come back and plow his land?' He told mother to go and pull father home by his whiskers. September 16 a skirmish took place not far from our home. On the 18th they came and burned the house. I asked them to let me keep at least one cow, but they said: 'Not one, not one! Tell your men to give in.' We told them that our men would never give in, and that the only people they, the English, could war against were women, because women could not shoot back."

Some British Liberal and Radical papers regard the methods employed in South Africa as not creditable; but *The Standard* points out that advances were made to the Boer commanders at a comparatively early time. It says:

"It has been suggested, not without plausibility, that the exclusion of the Boer commanding officers from the offer made by Lord Roberts to those who voluntarily surrendered has tended to keep the hostile bands in the field. As a matter of fact, the officers, tho not included in the terms of the proclamation, were not shut out. . . . Through Mrs. Botha and Mrs. Joubert, as intermediaries, communications were sent to General Botha and his colleagues. We may be sure that no argument was omitted to persuade them of the certainty of receiving honorable treatment. Yet they took no notice, and went on fighting. The blame rests not with the British authorities, but with those who, outside the wasted territories, have encouraged the belief that, by maintaining their tactics of sporadic vexation, the Boers may in the end weary us into restoring their independence. That can never be."

According to statements published at the time in the *Staats-Courant* by General Botha, he was offered $50,000 a year if he would accept the British terms, and similar offers were made to other leaders.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Alcoholic Drinks in the Boer Army.**—The fighting Boer has always discouraged whisky-drinking, and the present war is no exception to the rule, as the following by Fritz v. d. Straaten in the *Süd-Afrikanische Korrespondenz* shows:

"In the Boer army liquor-drinking has been prohibited from the beginning, and smuggling prevented as much as possible. The rule worked well. Our men have been in the saddle hundreds of miles at a stretch and in all sorts of weather, yet none 'caved in.' We had no hygienic uniforms, many had not even warm overcoats; yet the cold nights and hot days did not hurt the men. I have asked many medical men about the matter, and nearly all attributed the remarkable physical endurance of the Boers to their abstemiousness. It has been said that liquor will assist one in bearing fatigue. Not a word of it is true. Once during the campaign on the Tugela, I, with a few comrades, reached an abandoned farm. The sun was sinking. We had been in the saddle since daybreak, without food or drink. Nothing eatable was in the house, but one of the men found a bottle of Cape brandy. Every one shared the find except an old cattle Boer. And the result? All who took a drink were in a raging fever half an hour after. Despite all the hunger and thirst I had experienced I never felt so bad during the whole campaign. Had we met any Britishers when we continued our ride the old Boer who refused to drink would have been the only one able to fight. It is absolutely false that liquor raises the courage. The only result it has is to make the men more careless. This may have been of some value in the old days of hand-to-hand fighting; but what is wanted to-day is iron nerve, a clear eye, quick decision. I will only add that the Europeans, on the Boers' side, felt no bad effects from being deprived of liquor."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## EUROPEAN COMMENT ON THE AMENDED CANAL TREATY.

THE European comment on this subject is chiefly British comment; and such interest as is shown by the press of other countries lies not in the relation of the canal to their own nations, but in the possible rupture which it may cause between America and Great Britain.

In some of the British comment, a number of points are brought out that have not been dwelt upon in the general discussion that has taken place on this side regarding the importance of the canal. *The Times* (London), after quoting figures from the report of the isthmian canal commission to prove that the "tonnage likely to go through the canal would, after all, be inconsiderable," declares that "there are some doubts as to whether the thing is commercially worth doing." Referring to the comparison with the Suez Canal, *The Times* says:

"As a matter of fact the analogy is very imperfect. The Suez Canal lies in one of the greatest trade routes of the world. The Nicaragua Canal has no such advantage. The Suez Canal joins great trading communities; the Nicaragua Canal would join only two great oceans which themselves produce no trade. The Suez Canal has no railway rivals; the Nicaragua Canal would have a dozen transcontinental lines to compete with; and, as the backbone of the American continent lies very near the Pacific, the trend of trade is eastward, always eastward at every parallel one chooses to take. The Panama Railway carries goods at a cost, including transshipment at both ends, which is considerably less than could be charged on the Nicaragua Canal. Yet if that canal were to secure the whole transcontinental trade of Panama, it would not levy dues on more than 600,000 tons of shipping. It is sometimes assumed that British trade with the East would follow the projected route. But to Calcutta the voyage would be 9,000 miles longer by Nicaragua than by Suez; to Hongkong it would be 4,000 miles longer; to Yokohama 800 miles longer; and to Melbourne 1,600 miles longer. Add to this that the Suez dues are far lower than the Nicaragua Canal could by any possibility afford to charge, and that the Suez route is infinitely better provided with coaling-stations."

Summarizing, from a British standpoint, *The Times* concludes:

"The great currents of British trade are little likely to pass through the Nicaragua Canal. There is a very considerable trade with Chile and other states on the Pacific slope, but it is carried on in sailing-vessels, which can not use the Nicaragua Canal because both ends are in the belt of calms called the doldrums; and there are reasons which shippers understand well enough why transfer to steam-vessels is unlikely."

The same journal, referring to the adoption of the Davis amendment, regrets that "such an unnecessary piece of jingoism" should have been perpetrated by the Senate. The

amended treaty it characterizes as "subversive of the avowed and apparent objects of the original agreement." It concludes as follows: "If the concessions to which we have consented are refused, we can only express our regret. Our existing treaty rights remain untouched, and, as we have said, they are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States so long as they are neither broken by force nor amended by amicable negotiation."

*The Standard* (London) declares that "the Senate by its amendment has nullified the efforts of its own State Department as well as of the British Foreign Office, and has run counter to the views of both governments." It concludes: "That the Hay-Pauncefote treaty should be accepted by us, as now amended, is of course out of the question." *The Globe* (London) declares that "the Hay-Pauncefote compromise goes to the farthest extreme in conciliation and represents England's last word on the canal question." Henry Labouchere thinks that Great Britain would be wise in accepting the amended treaty, and that the United States has a right to be paramount in the Nicaragua Canal, just as England has a right to control the Suez Canal. *The Chronicle* (London) says that, "as the first outcome of President McKinley's reelection, this is discouraging. . . . It means, in a word, that the jingoes and anti-English members of the Senate have triumphed, and we are back again to-day where we were at the time of the Venezuela quarrel and President Cleveland's insolent and provocative speech." *The Chronicle* bluntly demands "unconditional refusal of the new amendment," but asks, in conclusion, "What force has Lord Salisbury to back up a refusal? Our army is shut up in South Africa and China, and our navy is needed to protect communications with both. Seldom in its stormy career has the Conservative Government been placed in a more dangerous dilemma."

"It is incredible that the English Government could allow itself even to consider the possibility of permitting its rights to be ignored in so cool and insolent a manner," remarks *The Saturday Review*. It continues:

"The policy of perpetual concession to the United States, and overstrained eulogium of her statesmen, meets with no response from the other party save fresh demands and increasing insolence. The conviction that we shall on no possible grounds quarrel with them has become so ingrained in American politicians, and has been so carefully fostered by our fatuous courting of their good will, that it is almost impossible now to convince them that they are wrong."

*The Westminster Gazette* thinks that the British should get some concessions on the Alaska boundary dispute in return for acceptance of the canal amendments. *The Speaker*, another Liberal paper, says: "We imagined that we could foster in others a spirit of disregard for international usage and that this crime would not recoil upon our own heads. Almost its first effect has been the launching against the country of a direct menace to which we shall probably bow with all the loss of dignity and national position which it involves."

Turning to the continental nations, the *Nieuws van den Dag* (Amsterdam) does not think that England will seriously oppose as strong a power as the United States. That is also the opinion of the *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne). Other German papers regard the amendments as likely to provoke serious "misunderstandings" between this country and Great Britain.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"The Senate has created rather a delicate situation, from the point of view of the Anglo-American relations. In the face of this diplomatic embroglio, outsiders should remain cool and view it without being influenced by the sentiment of the masses. At first sight, the vote of the Senate looks like an affront both to England and the United States; it even offers the perspective of complications between these powers; and the general public, ill-disposed toward the English as it is, may not be displeased to find that new embarrassments are in preparation for them. But we think it would be imprudent to give way to this sentiment, however natural it may seem to be. For the Nicaragua question interests all nations, and the attitude of the Senate may create difficulties for the Washington Government with the whole world. Without a doubt, the United States, while showing contempt for Great Britain, offers violence to the rights of the human race. Hence the other powers, especially those which still have territory and interests in America, can not remain indifferent, for they must say to themselves: *hodie tibi, cras mihi.* [To-day, for you; to-morrow, for me]."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## BRUNETIÈRE ON THE "AMERICAN SPIRIT."

THE European contention that the people of the United States are too heterogeneous in origin and as yet too diverse in temperament to admit of the existence of a real "American type," is presented exhaustively and at considerable length by Ferdinand Brunetière, of the French Academy, in a recent magazine article. M. Brunetière's text is a book entitled "The American Spirit," by Edmond de Nevers, a French Canadian, brought out a month or so ago in Paris. M. Nevers is disturbed over the great migration of Canadians, especially French Canadians, to the United States. Do these become real Americans, he asks, or do they retain their old-world French traditions and customs? He asks further: "Is it to our political interest to contribute to the unification of the entire North American continent; and will it be possible for us, under the Stars and Stripes, to grow and develop, without losing anything, without sacrificing anything we hold dear, but remaining faithful to our French Catholic traditions?"

In answer, M. Nevers concludes that the contributions of Europe to the population of the United States are so diverse that, adding the negro and the Indian, we can not possibly as yet have a pure national type here.

The Americans, declares M. Brunetière, in his review of the book (in *Le Revue des Deux Mondes*), call themselves Anglo-Saxons, and "such they are to a certain extent"; but the original strain has been greatly modified by alien populations, particularly by Germans and Irish. The Anglo-Saxon is naturally an aristocrat. His most marked characteristics are "a love of gain, a spirit of practical enterprise, a cold, proud exclusiveness, and distrust of strangers." "The progress of the democratic idea in America," M. Brunetière continues, "is the very contradiction of the Anglo-Saxon ideal, and, if proof is desired, it may be found in the resistance, pushed to the point of cruel persecution, with which the Americans, when they were really Anglo-Saxons, opposed the immigration of foreigners." The Americans, M. Brunetière thinks, are being gradually but surely democratized by the preponderating influence of the Irish immigrant, "who is essentially and always a democrat." As soon as the first Irish immigrant came to America, he "instinctively, perhaps unconsciously, set about destroying what traces of inequality he found in the structure of American society." It is due to his influence, M. Brunetière holds, that American cities are all alike, and "present such a dreary monotony of appearance." It is the democracy of art and of architecture. This "deadly abrogation of inequality" may also be seen in the dress on our streets. "No one in America, man or woman, appears in the costume of his or her condition. In the streets of American cities one never sees the blouse of the workman, or the little cap of the working-girl; every man dresses like a gentleman, every woman like a lady." Our citizens of Irish origin, moreover, are not to be found in any large numbers in our aristocratic cities, such as Boston, Baltimore, and New Orleans. They flock to our democratic strongholds: New York, Chicago, San Francisco. The influence of the Germans, Dutch, and other foreign nation-

alities M. Brunetière admits to be strong, but less evident than that exercised by the Irish.

The solution of the race problem in America, which must precede the appearance of a real national spirit, he thinks, is as yet in the distant future, but it will come. We quote again:

"The democratic movement, represented, if you will, by the Irish element, is presenting in 'course of separation and contact' from all the races of ancient Europe, the essential characteristics of an American spirit, as yet undetermined and variable. When these characteristics have, as it were, become fixed, the old strains of blood will become dormant, and then, just as formerly, the Romanizing of the world did not prevent the Gaul from becoming France and the Iberian from becoming Spain, so the Anglicizing of the North American continent will not prevent the American spirit from stamping its individuality upon the heterogeneous elements of which it is formed and which it will be able to assimilate to itself. . . . If one asks why the Irish element has become so powerful in the United States, and, as the real source of the American spirit, why it may be said to rule the nation, it is precisely because this element has not attempted to maintain its autonomy in the Union."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WAS THE PARIS EXPOSITION A NATIONAL LOSS TO FRANCE?

THE general verdict of European opinion on the results of the Paris Exposition seems to be that from a financial standpoint the great fair has been a failure, but from an artistic point of view it merits very high commendation. We gave a number of newspaper comments recently (December 8); the Reviews are now beginning to discuss the matter. Speaking of the splendid art collections in the Palais des Beaux Arts and the different industrial and mechanical exhibits to be seen along the Rue des Nations, the *Vox Urbis* (a semi-monthly published in Rome in the Latin language) declares that "even the shortest visit to the Paris Exposition was, to an observant person, in itself a liberal education." *Figaro Illustré* (Paris) quotes statistics to prove that the Exposition was the greatest of the century (and, consequently, of all time), and that "it was an unqualified success in the best sense of the word." *La Ilustracion Española y Americana* (Madrid) thinks that the results were "in the highest degree good and useful, and made for civilization." It especially commends the "alimentation and machinery exhibits of America."

All the comments, however, are not so complimentary. In a caustic review, entitled "The End of the Dream," in a recent number of *Le Correspondant*, Louis Joubert calls the Exposition "a gigantic exploitation of the national resources for the benefit of a coterie and a political party," and quotes François Coppée's characterization of a former exhibition as having for "its real *raison d'être* to satisfy the thirst for medals and decorations." M. Joubert says further: "Prematurely opened and badly begun from its very foundations upward, the Exposition terminated in ruin and bankruptcy, having passed through a series of accidents and misfortunes the like of which preceding expositions never knew." Apropos of this premature opening and bad beginning, it is now being declared in the Paris journals that M. Picard, who "made" the Exposition, practically drew up the scheme "while you wait." France believed that Germany was planning an international exposition for 1900, and the French Government determined to appropriate the date. At ten o'clock one morning M. Picard was asked if he could have ready by two in the afternoon a rough scheme for the consideration of the cabinet. At the hour appointed he laid his plan before the President (Carnot) and his ministers. It was at once incorporated in a decree.

The chief "grievance of patriots," declares M. Joubert, "against the originators of this useless exposition" has been the fact that they have "subordinated to personal and party advantage the very honor and standing of France before the world":

"During the three years of its active preparation, all our political interests, domestic as well as foreign, have been made to give way before that one narrow idea—the success of the fair. We have been compelled to submit to the insolence of England in Egypt, to bow our head in humiliation at Fashoda. . . . We have been forced to repress our enthusiasm for the gallant little people struggling for its liberty in South Africa—our generous nation whose heart and hand have always gone out in sympathy and battle for the liberty of America, of Ireland, of Belgium, of Poland, of Greece, of every weak and oppressed people. We have let slip all our opportunities to regain our lost influence and mount once more to our rightful place in the world's counsels, all because the dominant consideration, the welfare of the Exposition, imposed upon us the duty of self-effacement and humiliation. Before all, the 'palace of the cane and the bandbox'; before all, the bazar and the mountebank's platform. We have had to submit to every insult, to choke down every mortification, to let pass every opportunity, lest we jeopardize the success of the Universal Exposition."

The second grave charge made against the management of the Exposition is that, instead of using it as a "peaceful conference for the repudiation of ancient hatreds and time-worn persecutions," the managers of the congresses permitted "all sorts of social discontent and revolutionary incendiarism" to be launched from the tribunes.

Those who received concessions to sell goods or carry on other business enterprises on the fair grounds, the same writer asserts, were "sheared unmercifully." They were subjected to "every imaginable extortion," and most of them realized much less than they paid for their concessions. Twelve restaurant-keepers demanded the return of a total of nearly four millions of francs, declaring they had lost this sum. The writer finds fault with the entire financial management, and speaks of the "incoherence, confusion, and unheard-of disorders" of the exhibition. He quotes M. Henri Houssaye, the Academician, as saying on this last count:

"After twenty or thirty visits one learned (he could not learn it in any other way) that to see Japan he must go successively to the Champ de Mars, to the Esplanade des Invalides, and to the Trocadero; that perfumery was limited to the department of threads and textiles, hygiene to the space devoted to war, and optics to that of pianos; that the exhibits of Greece were separated by those of Turkey, of Sweden, of Spain, of England, of Germany, and of the United States; that the 'exhibition of the ancient charitable associations' was to be found in the 'gallery of alimentation'; that one must look for the specimens of Sévres pottery in the sections devoted to foreign exhibitors; that combs, feathers, and brushes were classed as 'decorative arts'; that the bath-tub of Marat was found in the department of public assistance, and the saber carried by the great Napoleon at Marengo must be sought on the third floor of the pavilion of waters and forests."

Yet, despite all the obstacles, all the mismanagement, M. Joubert concludes that "the fair must be regarded as a triumph of the genius and marvelous vitality of La Belle France."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE following story of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, is related by Mr. R. Holmes, a member of the Canadian parliament from West Huron, Ontario: "Some one asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier how it came that he, being a Roman Catholic, was so broad in his views and tendencies toward others. His answer, in effect, was as follows: 'Up to the age of eighteen I could speak nothing but French, and I hired out with a Scotch farmer in order to learn English. Every morning this good man held family worship, and the different members of the household read in turn a verse of the Bible. In the course of time I was invited to remain with the family while morning service was held, and I had every opportunity of judging of the sterling and consistent character of that good farmer and his family, and I must admit that the impressions I there received have remained with me through life, and have undoubtedly influenced me more than I know.'"

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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

Yawps and Other Things.—William J. Lampton. (Henry Altemus Co., $1.00.)

The Joys of Sport.—W. Y. Stevenson. (Henry Altemus Co., $1.00.)

Le Duc de Reichstadt.—Madame H. Castegnier and Prof. G. Castegnier. (William R. Jenkins, $0.50.)

Vaccination. A Curse and a Menace.—J. M. Peebles, A.M., M.D., Ph.D. (Temple of Health Publishing Co.)

The Story of Cyrus. Clarence W. Gleason. (American Book Co., $0.75.)

Helps for the Quiet Hour.—[Preface by Rev. Jesse Bowman Young, D.D.] (Eaton & Mains, $1 00)

Man and the Spiritual World.—Rev. Arthur Chambers. (George W. Jacobs & Co., $1.25.)

Instruction for Chinese Women and Girls.—Lady Tsao.—Translated by Mrs. S. L. Baldwin. (Eaton & Mains, $0.75.)

The Lapidaries, and Aunt Deborah hears "The Messiah."—Mrs. Elizabeth Cheney. (Eaton & Mains, $0.30.)

The Bandit Mouse, Etc.—W. A. Frisbie.—(Rand, McNally & Co.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

### A Seasonable Fellow.

By FRANK L. STANTON.

I'm mighty fond o' winter, when the frost is lyin' gray
On the gardens where we frolicked with the flowers o' the May;
When they have the candy-pullin's, an' the cider's sharp an' sweet,
An' the music o' the fiddle makes a fidget in yer feet!
Then you'll find me *shore*
On the creakin' cabin floor,
A-dancin' ev'ry quadrille an' a-coaxin' 'em fer more!

I've got a friendly feelin' fer the spring, so rosy-dressed,
With the wind in all her ringlets an' the blossoms on her breast;
When the mockin' birds air singin', an' you hear the honey-bees,
An' the robins an' the rabbits air as happy as you please!
Then you'll find me *shore*
Just a-th'owin' wide the door
To the sunshine an' the singin', an' a-whistlin' out fer more!

An' then I like the season when the summer comes along,
An' the drowsy, dreamful weather's like a sigh that's in a song;
When the cattle-bells air clankin' on the dusty hill an' plain,
An' the lilies air a-holdin' of their silver-cups fer rain.
Then I takes my ease
In the shadders o' the trees,
While the partridge in the medder whistles lively fer a breeze!

An' I like the fall time, bretherin'—when the leaves air gold an' gray;
When all's so still 'pears like the wind has sighed itself away
From the scented shadders o' the night, an' from the sleepy day—
When, if you'd only listen, you'd hear *all* the angels —Say!
Then you'll find me *shore*
Jest a-th'owin' wide the door
An' lettin' heaven come down to me, an' askin' 'em fer more!

*Collier's Weekly.*

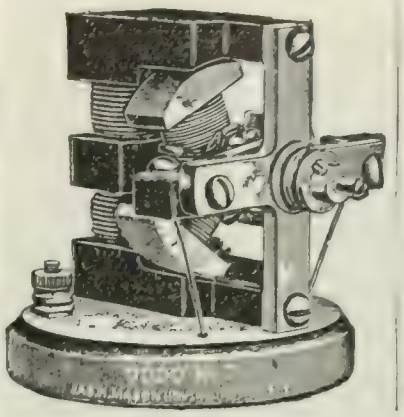

**Have you Eaten Too Much?**

**Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate**

If your dinner distresses you, half a teaspoon in half a glass of water gives quick relief.



# Electricity enters into every Industry



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In addition to the above, which I have continuously advertised in these columns, I recommend for your home my

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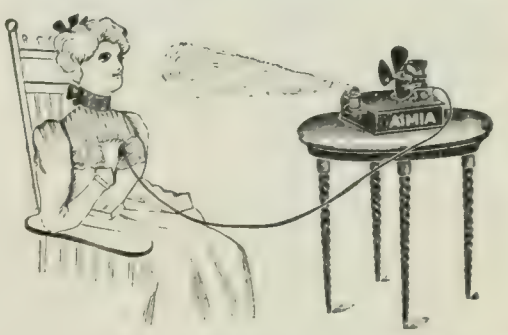


The "Aimia" Vitalized Air Circulator is an ideal one in Winter or Summer. It is noiseless, and its refreshing coolness is of the greatest value.

A BLESSING for the bedroom, serving room, office, store, telephone closet, dining table, etc. It may be **used to deodorize** toilet rooms by placing any desired deodorizer in front of the fan.

**Very refreshing in a second.** Place a bottle of perfume, smelling salts, sal volatile, menthol, lavender salts or a bouquet of flowers in front of the fan, press the push button, and in a moment the swiftly revolving fan will diffuse the odor throughout the room.

This arrangement will be found most delightful near the bedside, even in Winter, as outfit can be kept on a table with push button under pillow or in easy reach.

TRY IT ONCE and you will never be without it afterward.

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This apparatus is highly endorsed by the medical profession.

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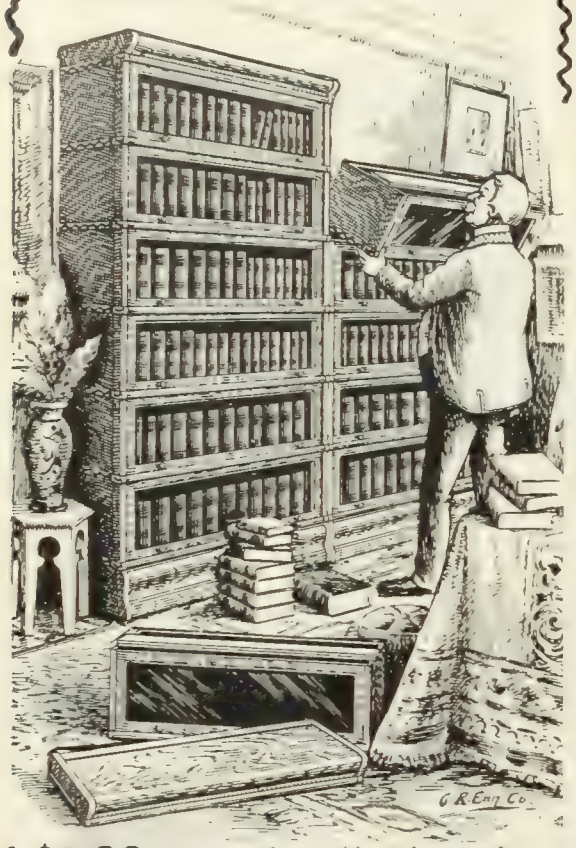

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## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**But in Another Sense.—**

Altho from very earliest dawn
Till set of evening sun,
Back and cross my would-be lawn
My troublesome neighbors run;

And tho they jeer with voice malign,
As back and forth they pass,
They yet, in truth, obey the sign,
For they "keep off the grass."

—*Harlem Life.*

**Stealing a March** —The famous composer sat in the orchestra-chair and listened to the comic opera of his rival. As the chorus roared out a swinging, familiar air, the tears started to the great musician's eyes. "Ah," he said sadly, "I would not have believed it, but he has stolen a march on me."

To those familiar with his works, the truth of this remark would have been apparent.—*Princeton Tiger.*

**He was all Fixed.**—One of the churches in a little Western town is so fortunate as to have a young woman as its pastor. She was called to the door of the parsonage one day, and saw there a much-embarrassed young farmer of the German type. "Dey said der minister lifed in dis house," he said. "Yes," replied the fair pastor. "Vell—m—I—I vant to kit merrit!" "To get married? Very well, I can marry you," said the ministeress, encouragingly. "Oh, but I got a girl alreaty," was the disconcerting reply.—*Brooklyn Life.*

**With the Critics.**—"It seems a pity," droned critic No. 1 (a heavy man), "that in Mr. Stephen Phillips' play of 'Herod' we should twice be confronted with the sight of dead persons on a bier—namely, Aristobulus in Act I., and Mariamne in Act III. And the trick is all the more deplorable by reason of the circumstance that Mr. Phillips has previously had recourse to it in his 'Paolo and Francesca.'" "Um," grunted critic No. 2, who is something of a wag. "But surely you don't wish to deprive a poor poet of his bier."—*St. James's Gazette.*

**The Disease and the Cure.**—The candidate, in the course of a speech just previous to election, had occasion to refer to the flogging of children. "Some folks," he said, "object to beating youngsters, but I agree with the truth conveyed in that saying of the wise man, 'Spare the rod and spoil the child.' I suppose I was no worse than other boys," he went on to say, "but I know I had some flogging myself, and I believe it did me good. On one occasion I was flogged for telling the truth." "It cured you, sir!" cried a voice from the back.—*London Answers.*

**"Out of the Mouth of Babes."**—Mr. William Canton, in his book "Children's Sayings," reveals many bright phases of child life. A writer in *The Westminster Gazette*, in reviewing the book, says:

"A few of the stories, picked out at random, may be given. The loving-kindness of children is one of the most charming characteristics. Two little lads were discussing how much they loved their father and mother. The elder said: 'Oh, I couldn't live without "muvver"; if she ever dies, I shall go and dig her up.' His brother replied: 'Yours is a very stupid plan: when "farver" dies I'm going to have him stuffed.' As examples of the combination of 'wild imagination and sound common sense' in children, Mr. Canton gives the following:

"A lady meeting a small boy whom she knew, asked him where he was going. He answered: 'I am going into the town to spend a penny, but I haven't got one.'

"A gentleman found his little daughter crying

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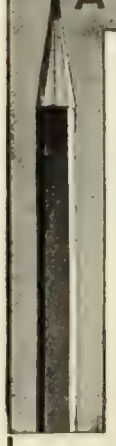

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bitterly because she had had a tumble. 'Never mind, Wynnie,' he said, 'won't a chocolate make it better?' 'No,' said the child between her sobs, 'but two would do it.'

"A London child, in a copse carpeted with wild hyacinths, gathered bunches of the blue flowers, and shaking them on either side of her head, cried, 'They ring the sweetest music I have ever heard.'

"A little boy and girl, whose mother was ill and inaccessible, were overheard by their aunt holding the following pathetic consultation on the subject of their nurse's unkindness to them:

"'What shall we do?' said the girl hopelessly. 'I'm going to ask father to send nurse away,' replied her brother sturdily. 'What shall you do if he won't?' 'Then I'll ask God to help us.' 'But perhaps God won't send her away.' 'Well, then,' said the little chap in desperate earnest, 'I'll see what the devil can do for us.'

"After proper investigation it is pleasant to know that the nurse was dismissed."

---

**Mr. Dooley on "L'Aiglon."**—The new volume by Mr. Dunne entitled "Mr. Dooley's Philosophy," while perhaps not quite up to the level of his two preceding books, is generally accepted as an excellent piece of humor. Among the best touches in the volume is the following graphic description of a well-known scene in "L'Aiglon," as conceived by the Chicago philosopher:

"Wan day a tailor shows up to measure him (the Duc de Reichstadt) f'r some clothes. Th' tailor, d'ye mind, is a rivolutionist in disguise, an' has come down fr'm Paris f'r to injooce th' young man to take th' vacancy. 'Fourteen, six, thirty-three. How'll ye have th' pants made, Impror?' says th' tailor. 'Wan or two hip pockets?' says he.

"'Two hips,' says young Napolyon. 'What do ye mean be that?' he says.

"'Thirty-eight, siventeen, two sides, wan watch, buckle behind. All Paris awaits ye, sire.'"

"'Make th' sleeves a little longer thin this,' says th' boy. 'An' fill out th' shouldhers. What proof have I?'"

"'Wan or two inside pockets?' says th' tailor. 'Two insides. Hankerchief pocket? Wan hankerchief. Th' pants is warn much fuller this year. Make that twinty-eight instid iv twinty-siven,' he says. 'Paris shrieks f'r ye,' he says.

"'Proof,' says th' la-ad.

"'They've named a perfume afther ye, a shirt waist, a paper collar, a five-cint see-gar, a lot iv childher. Nay more, a breakfast dish christened f'r ye is on ivry lip. Will I forward th' soot collect?' he says."

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

December 31.—Emperor Kwang Su, reports say, has written a letter congratulating the Czar on his recovery.

January 1.—Li Hung Chang expresses the belief that the Chinese Emperor will accede to the requests of the powers.

The murderer of Baron von Ketteler is beheaded.

January 5.—Count von Waldersee gives notice to his staff to cease hostilities.

Li Hung Chang suffers a relapse, and his illness delays peace negotiations.

January 6.—The Empress-Dowager of China orders one of the Chinese generals to move to the Yang-tse valley and thence northward with an army of 15,000 men.

Count von Waldersee agrees not to operate in certain districts of Pe-chi-li province.

SOUTH AFRICA.

December 31.—The loyalists of Cape Colony, it is said, have been asked to organize a paid defense corps to help repel the Boer invaders, who have penetrated farther south than ever.


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An Offer

Send your name and address for our book "Horse Sense on Horses' Feet." Sent free, no charge.

Set your horse's hoof on a piece of paper, draw outline of hoof with pencil, mail to us and we will send you prepaid, a pair for front or hind feet, complete ready for use, on receipt of $1.50. Put them on and try them, and if afterwards they are not considered simply a boon to both horse and driver, and almost a half saving in shoeing bills, and a thing you wish never to be without, we will refund your $1.50 in full. Certainly this is a proposal which speaks for itself, and it is made by

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January 1.—General Knox, who has been following De Wet, reports the capture of some of De Wet's supplies.

General French reports the capture of a Boer despatch rider.

January 2.—Martial law is proclaimed in five divisions of Cape Colony, due to the rising of the Dutch.

De Wet is headed off by Pilcher, and the British occupy Graaf Reinet, in the heart of the disaffected district of Cape Colony.

January 5.—General Kitchener reports the reappearance of the Boers on the railway north of Bloemfontein.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 1.—The Earl of Hopetoun is sworn in as the first governor-general of the Federation of Australian colonies.

January 2.—Lord Roberts is greeted personally by the Queen at Osborne Castle, Isle of Wight, and she confers an earldom on him and makes him a Knight of the Garter.

More revolutionary risings are reported in the provinces of Venezuela.

January 3.—Earl Roberts proceeds from Southampton to London, where he is received with royal honors.

January 4.—Earl Roberts assumes charge of the army headquarters in London.

Reports of an outbreak of plague at Vladivostok and a renewal of plague cases at Smyrna are confirmed.

## Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 3.—Business is resumed after the holiday recess.

*House:* Much excitement is caused by a resolution offered by Mr. Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, looking to the reduction of representation from Southern States in which the franchise is abridged; the Democrats filibustered against consideration, and adjournment is forced by a vote of 77 to 75.

January 4.—*House:* The Olmsted resolution proposing an investigation of disfranchisement methods in the South is referred to the committee on census.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 1.—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., is inaugurated as governor of New York State.

January 2.—The New York State legislature meets and organizes, Senator Ellsworth being reelected president *pro tem* of the Senate.

January 5.—The Census Bureau issues a bulletin stating that the center of population is in latitude 39.9.36; longitude 85.48.54.

January 6.—Philip D. Armour, the head of the packing house of Armour & Co., dies in Chicago.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 4.—*Philippines:* Generals Wheaton and Bates report small captures, the destruction of insurgents' camps, and the seizure of supplies in Luzon.

January 5.—*Philippines:* The Philippine Commission passes a bill appointing trustees to institute legal proceedings to determine whether the ownership and control of the San Jose medical college of Manila are vested in the church or in the United States Government.


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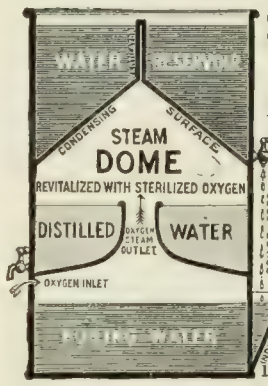


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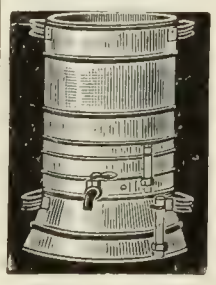

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## CHESS.

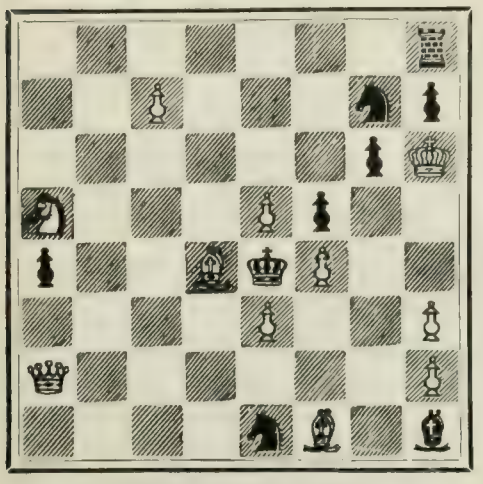
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 530.

By F. FUCHS.

From *The Schweizerische Schachzeitung.*

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 526 (1st).

Key-move, R—K B 6.

No. 527.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt—B 8 / K—K 4 | 2. K* (B 8)—Q 7 ch / K—B 4 | 3. P—K 4, mate | |
| | 2. ..... / K—Q 3 | 3. Kt—K 8, mate | |
| 1. ..... / K x R | 2. Kt (B 8)—Q 7 ch / K—Q 3 (must) | 3. Kt—K 8, mate | |
| 1. . .... / B—K 6 | 2. Kt (B 8)—Q 7 / B x R | 3. Kt—K 8, mate | |
| | 2. ..... / Other | 3. R—B 6, mate | |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; N. Weil, Calhoun, Ky.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; Prof. W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.; Miss E. C. Cram, Wilton, N. H.; D. G. Harris, Memphis; R. J. Williams, Ashland, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; F. E. Reid, New York City; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.; Dr. O. L. Telling, Independence, Col.; T. Hilgers, Paterson, N. J.

526 (only): The Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; Prof. R. H. Dabney, University of Virginia; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; S. Stoddard, Kansas City, Mo.; G. B. Morrison Battle Creek, Mich.; "Merope," Cincinnati; R. S. Eskridge, Swannanoa, N. C.; H. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; E. M. McCall, Nevada, Ia.

Comments (526): "Made without sight, yet with insight"—I. W. B.; "An original setting of a very old and worn-out theme"—H. W. B.; "Very good"—M. M.; "Many a problematist who can see, fails to make as good a one as this"—A K.; "Compound subtlety in key"—W. R. C.; "For a *sans voir* conception it is fine"—G. D.; "One of the best 100 for the Hall of Fame"—P. A. T.; "Fine"—N. W.; "One of the best and most difficult of 2-movers"—E. C. C.; "Very clever"—W. J. L.

(527): "A Knightly novelty"—I. W. B.; "Economy is sacrificed to purity in this rather shallow, tho fairly good, version of an old idea"—H. W. B.; "A most excellent 3-er with some fine points"—M. M.; "A fine problem despite duals"—A K.; "Commonplace in the extreme"—W. R. C.; "First class"—F. S. F.; "Rather *jejune*"—G. D.; "Very difficult"—A. S. O.; "All right, but not in the Hall of Fame"—P. A. T.; "Novel by reason of the successive moves of the first Kt"—N. W.

In addition to those reported, F. F. C., D. G. H.,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Our medicated bath treatment will cure Nervous Troubles, Debility, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Aches, Pains, Colds, Lagrippe, Obesity. **Cures Rheumatism** (we offer $50 reward for a case that cannot be relieved). **Cures** Headache, Gout, Sciatica, Piles, Dropsy, Diabetes, Indigestion, **all blood, skin, liver, stomach** and **kidney troubles.** Not only cures, but prevents all ailments peculiar to ladies.

**Not Ours.** All cheap affairs, pull on over head like this are **Dangerous.**

**Not Ours.** Cheap, flimsy affair, top separate, pulls on over head said to be Dangerous. Raise up or move Cabinet falls to pieces.

**DON'T BE DECEIVED.**

**Not Ours.** Why pay $7.50 or $12.00 for wooden frame affairs, which rot, warp, split and are unsatisfactory, when a genuine "Quaker" with steel frame, costs only $5.00? Lasts for 20 years, and is guaranteed superior, or money refunded.

With the Cabinet, if desired, is a **Head** and **Complexion Steaming Attachment. Beautifies complexion.** Cures and prevents skin eruptions and diseases, Eczema, Pimples, Blotches, Blackheads, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, all Throat Trouble. **IF OURS IS NOT THE BEST CABINET MADE WE DON'T WANT YOU TO KEEP IT,** but so confident are we that it will please you, that

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S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can.; A. Wolodarsky, New Haven, got 524 and 525; O. S. B., 525.

Twenty-three States represented by the solvers of 520 and 527.

ERRATA.—Problem 520 in DIGEST December 29th should be 521, and that of January 4th should be 529 instead of 527.

---

WE receive very many *original* problems, which we can't use, because of evident defects. We are always glad to publish problems composed by our solvers; but these problems must have something special to recommend them. The Chess-Department of THE LITERARY DIGEST is not for the exploitation of *original* compositions, but first and most specially for the presentation of the works of distinguished problematists. When we publish a problem composed by one of our friends, we must, in a large sense, stand sponsor for it; but when we publish prize-problems or those that represent famous composers, we are not responsible for the defects. While we try to select the very best problems that we can find—and it is generally conceded that THE LITERARY DIGEST Problems are of great excellence—yet we must, occasionally, publish problems that do not come up to our standard. We hope that our Chess-friends will not feel aggrieved on account of the non-appearance of their problems; the fact is that if we published all the problems sent to us, we would not have room for any others.

---

WE have been requested to explain what is known as the Forsyth Notation. It is hardly possible to do this without a diagram; but if you will take Problem 522, we will try to make it plain. Begin at Black's Q R sq, use a figure to indicate the number of *vacant* squares, and capital letters for White's pieces, small letters for Black's. Then 522 will read:

2 p 5. r 2 P Q 3. 1 P 1 R 1 p 2. b p k Kt 1 p 2. 4 kt R 2. 1 P 6. 5 kt K 1.

You see that on the first row there are no pieces, hence 8; in the second row a black P on the first square, hence p 7, etc.

## "The Hall of Fame."

What do you think of the idea of selecting fifty of the problems published in THE LITERARY DIGEST for the "Hall of Fame?" If this idea strikes you favorably, select the twenty 2-ers, and the thirty 3-ers that you consider entitled to this distinction. We will keep the "polls" open until March 1st. We are quite sure that this will prove extremely interesting as revealing the various tastes of our solvers and, also, the faculty to discern the intrinsic merits of a problem. In making your list, give the number of each problem.

## A Brazilian Diamond.

This very remarkable game was played a short time ago in Rio de Janeiro:

Evans Gambit.

| DR. VIANNA. *White.* | A. SILVESTRE. *Black.* | DR. VIANNA. *White.* | A. SILVESTRE. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 18 Q R K sq | Q—Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 19 B—B 7 ch | K—B sq |
| 3 B—B 4 | B—B 4 | 20 B-Kt 6 ch | B—B 4 (a) |
| 4 P—Q Kt 4 | B x P | 21 B x B | Kt x B |
| 5 P—B 3 | B—R 4 | 22 Kt—K 4 | Q—Kt 3 |
| 6 P—Q 4 | P x P | 23 R x Kt ch | K—Kt sq |
| 7 Castles | P—Q 3 | 24 Kt-Q 6 (b) | P x P ch |
| 8 Q—Kt 3 | Q—B 3 | 25 K—R sq | P—K R 3 (c) |
| 9 P—K 5 | P x P | 26 Q—Q 5 ch | K—R 2 |
| 10 R—K sq | B—Q 2 | 27 Q—K 4 | K—Kt sq |
| 11 B-K Kt 5 | Q—B 4 | 28 Q—K 6 ch | K—R 2 |
| 12 Kt x K P | Kt x Kt | 29 R—B 6 | K R—B sq (d) |
| 13 P—K B 4 | P—K B 3 | 30 Q—B 5 ch | K—Kt sq |
| 14 Q x Kt P | R—Q sq | 31 R x R ch | R x R |
| 15 P x Kt | P x B | 32 Q x R ch | K x Q |
| 16 R—B sq | Q x P | 33 R—K 8 mate (e) | |
| 17 Kt—Q 2 | Kt—K 2 | | |

*Notes from The Times, London.*

(a) It is necessary to interpose thus, for if K—Kt sq; 21 Q—Kt 3 ch, Kt—Q 4; 22 B—B 7 ch. etc.

(b) This is remarkably fine. The Queen is *en prise* of three pieces, but any capture appears fatal. If, for example, Q x Kt, there is an easy win by Q—Kt 3 ch.

(c) If 25.... Q x Q; 26 Kt x Q, P—B 3; 27 Kt x P, R—Q 3; 28 K R—K B sq, P—B 3 = Q; 29 R mates.

(d) If P x R, 30 Q—B 7, mate.

(e) The finish is most brilliant, and the play all through quite out of the common.

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that **Robinson's Bath Cabinet** cures the very worst cases of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, COLDS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, TYPHOID and OTHER FEVERS, CONGESTIONS, KIDNEY, LIVER, SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES, OBESITY and STOMACH TROUBLES, SOOTHES THE NERVES, and PREVENTS SICKNESS. GIVES A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION. **A TURKISH BATH AT HOME FOR 2 CENTS.** It opens the pores, and sweats the POISONS (which cause disease) out of the blood. The best Physicians in America and Europe endorse and use the Robinson Bath Cabinet.

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**Dr. Brereton says:** "It has become a question with me not that the Vapor Bath **will cure,** but what it **will not cure.** Pains and aches vanish as if by magic."

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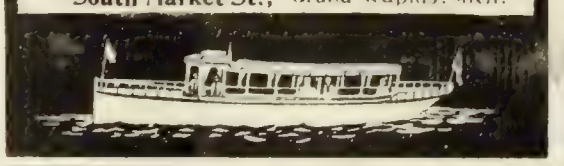

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# The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., No. 3 NEW YORK, JANUARY 19, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 561

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### NEW STEPS IN RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

IT is nothing new for the radical journals to inform the American people that they are about to bow the neck to the yoke of a few "railroad kings" or "coal barons"; but it is not customary to read such remarks in so conservative paper as *The Railway World*, of Philadelphia, which asserts that "to-day A. J. Cassatt, Mr. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, E. H. Harriman, and James J. Hill are regarded as practically ruling all the great railroads of this country"; or in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which says that "it requires no violent draft upon the imagination to anticipate in the near future the complete control of anthracite production and distribution by a single group of individuals"; and that "no one will find it difficult to conceive of the entire anthracite trade as completely controlled by a single mind as a department-store or a rolling-mill is." Even the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report last week, called the consolidation of railroad lines "at once the most conspicuous and the most significant result of current railroad financiering," and predicted that soon "it will lie within the power of two or three men, or at most a small group of men, to say what tax shall be imposed upon the vast traffic moving between the East and West." The commission adds significantly that "it is both human nature and the lesson of history that unlimited power induces misuse of that power. Railways are not combining for the purpose of 'extortion and abuse,' but none the less should the people provide some protection against that possible result of the combination."

These impressive comments from conservative sources have an obvious bearing on last week's startling railroad news. That news was, in effect, that corporations controlling steamship and railroad lines have been brought under such harmonious control as to bring about the following conditions:

1. A steamship line across the Atlantic, railroad lines reaching across the United States, and a steamship line across the Pacific are now under one control, so that a passenger can travel more than half-way around the world on lines owned by one group of Americal capitalists.

2. The same group of capitalists control all the railroad systems running into Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the other North Atlantic coast ports, so that a "railroad trust," as far as these important cities and their tributary territory is concerned, is already a reality.

3. The hard-coal situation is practically controlled by these roads. About ninety-six per cent. of the Pennsylvania hard-coal output goes to market over the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Morgan and Vanderbilt roads. There is a rumor that the road carrying the other four per cent., the Ontario and Western, will soon enter the combination.

According to Mr. Leo Canman of the Chicago *Tribune*, whom the New York *World* calls "the best railroad news authority in the country," the following roads, aggregating 76,224 miles, are in the new combination;

| | Mileage. |
|---|---|
| New York Central | 2,340 |
| West Shore | 495 |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 5,630 |
| Michigan Central | 1,663 |
| Lake Shore and Michigan Southern | 2,200 |
| New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) | 523 |
| Erie | 2,187 |
| Lehigh Valley | 1,235 |
| Reading | 1,265 |
| Central Railroad of New Jersey | 675 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna and Western | 932 |
| New York, New Haven and Hartford | 1,464 |
| Southern Railroad | 5,823 |
| Central of Georgia | 1,609 |
| Northern Pacific | 4,846 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul | 6,451 |
| Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Big Four) | 2,495 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 1,544 |
| Boston and Albany | 388 |
| Fitchburg | 458 |
| Wisconsin Central | 857 |
| Union Pacific | 3,021 |
| Baltimore and Ohio | 2,365 |
| Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern | 933 |
| Chicago and Alton | 943 |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas (Shreveport) | 560 |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas | 3,100 |
| Missouri Pacific | 5,375 |
| Southern Pacific | 7,571 |
| Kansas City Southern | 825 |
| Total | 76,224 |

Financial journals also include in the combination the Great Northern and the Pennsylvania railroads, and the American line and J. J. Hill's Pacific line of steamers.

The New York *World* exclaims: "Think of the vast quantities of commodities transported and marketed by this Oriental-Occidental system! Think of the effect of the rates fixed by these eight men [not named] upon the prosperity of whole States, of a multitude of cities and towns, of the toilers on a thousand farms!" And the Philadelphia *Times* says that "it is the most stupendous combination that has ever been made in industrial and financial circles, and it should be of positive advantage to all classes and conditions of our people. It will be so unless the extraordinary power possessed shall be perverted to extortion to gratify greed. It is dangerous to trust such unlimited power to individuals, however wise and honest in purpose, and these vast combinations impressibly teach the imperious necessity of just and positive restraint upon all possible abuses of such boundless authority." The Chicago *Tribune*, too, believes that "it can not be assumed that the altruism of railway managers will be sufficiently developed to make them refrain from the exercise of the practically unchecked power they will enjoy."

Socialistic comment is not wanting. "This is only another step," the Philadelphia *North American* believes, "toward a still vaster combination of railroad and other interests, which will place the whole transportation system of the country under the control of a consolidated corporation or trust, whose power will be incalculable and whose operations will force the question of government ownership of the national highways to final issue." The Salt Lake *Tribune* says:

"This will go on until the great combines, believing themselves to be impregnable, will become arrogant and mercenary. And the people will stand that for a less or greater time, as may be, and then the revolution will come. Then the ballot will be called in, the needed laws passed, the roads will be confiscated and paid for in government bonds, and the Government will own and run the roads. This will make such a centralization of power in government hands and supply it with such tremendous revenues that it, in turn, will become oppressive and a menace to the very liberties of the people. All this opens up a prospect which is not altogether encouraging, and foreshadows the fact that possibly this century will have even more complicated and dangerous questions to meet than did the last."

GETTING READY FOR UNCLE.

UNCLE SAM: "That's right, boys. When you get everything into the bag, you can just hand it over to me."

—*The New York Journal.*

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**Resuscitation of Galveston.**—At the time of the appalling catastrophe that befell Galveston last September, when 6,000 lives were lost and millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed by hurricane and tidal wave, the view was widely taken that the city would never be rebuilt and that the site would have to be abandoned. How far wide of the mark such predictions were is strikingly demonstrated by facts recently printed in the Galveston *News*. *The News* estimates the total property loss at $17,058,275. In all, the number of homes destroyed was 4,131, of which more than one thousand have already been rebuilt. The total relief received by the city in money and supplies is said to have been $1,594,000, while $2,258,600 has been expended in repairs and reconstruction of buildings. A large sum has also been spent in the restoration of railroads, telegraphs, machinery, etc. The demand for goods of various kinds has been so great that the retail dealers are doing better than ever before. The wholesale houses are ready for the new year's business on an advancing scale of operations. Exports of cotton and other goods during the three months following the disaster actually exceeded those for the corresponding months of the preceding year. "This is an extraordinary showing in view of the terrible destruction wrought by the storm," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The Detroit *Tribune* adds: "It will take years to make Galveston what it once was; but that so much has been accomplished in so short a time is proof that its rise from the ruins will be rapid and complete, as befits an American community which, as Kipling says, 'turns a keen, untroubled face home to the instant need of things.' Galveston is proving that she richly deserved all the sympathy of sentiment and dollars that the world laid at her feet."

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## "HELPS" THAT HINDER THE INDIAN.

A RECENT number of *Punch* contains the story of a lady who remarked consolingly, when her mare kicked another member of the hunting-party: "Oh, I'm so sorry! I do hope it didn't hurt you! She's such a gentle thing, and could only have done it in the merest play, you know." What Congress has done for the Indian, similarly, seems to have been "well meant," but equally unfortunate in its results. Major R. H. Pratt, superintendent of the United States Indian Industrial School in Carlisle, Pa., says in a letter in *The American Volunteer*, a Carlisle newspaper, "I am sorry to say that I do not feel especially confident of the Indian's future," and gives his reason for this feeling as follows: "The pernicious system of giving him rations for a long series of years and issuing clothing, distributing money, land to lease, etc., has borne the natural fruit of idleness; hence worthlessness, disease, and death. These, altho intended benevolence, have been the worst crime committed against the Indian. The present Commissioner of Indian Affairs declared recently in a public address that the Indian and our country would now be better off had the Indian tribes never been recognized, had there been no treaties made with them, and had there never been an Indian Bureau." Major Pratt says that for many years his formula for solving the Indian problem has been: "To civilize the Indian, get him into civilization, to keep him so, let him stay."

Even the Indian schools, by perpetuating and encouraging race isolation, are, in the opinion of Major Pratt, "pernicious." *The Red Man and Helper*, published at the Carlisle school, says on this point:

"On many Indian reservations, expensive and abundant school accommodations for all the children have been provided. No louder invitation to remain Indians and tribes could be given. No greater hindrance could be placed in the way of the individual who aspires to higher, broader, nobler living. The system says to the Sioux Indians, We don't want you to become useful, independent American citizens; we want you to remain independent, tribal Sioux. In twenty-three years thirty-five millions of dollars of public money have been expended on twenty-two thousand Sioux, all to hold them together educationally and in every other way as Sioux. That the method has been a complete success is established fully by every present condition. Twenty-three years hence, and another thirty-five million dollars of public money poured over them will find the maw of this cormorant system still crying Give! Give! and the Sioux Indians no less compact as Sioux and tribe than they are now; and the same is true of all the tribes.

"Seventy-five years of tribal schools among the Indians in the great State of New York have served only to compact them as tribes. The same fruit results from tribal schools for eighty years among the so-called civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, nor is the result mitigated by mixing the blood until there is an average of two parts Anglo-Saxon blood to one part Indian throughout those tribes. In fact the commingled white blood is one great influence which engineers the opposition to the assimilation of these tribes into the body politic. The reason is

found in the fact that the government policy makes it pay, in dollars, to remain Indian and tribe."

## GUAM AS OUR ST. HELENA.

THE announcement that General MacArthur has been authorized by the War Department to deport to Guam a number of Filipino political and military leaders, whose presence in Manila is considered more helpful to the insurgent cause than to our own, calls out various comments, some serious and some otherwise. The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) recalls that Spain used Guam for a similar purpose, and fears that our entire "policy of subjugation" is coming to resemble Spain's rather too closely. The Chicago *Record* sees an undesirable similarity to Russian administrative methods. The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), on the other hand, thinks "there is nothing to get excited about," as this "is no new departure, but only a wise adherence to the policy which the military authorities of the United States have constantly pursued," in proof of which it cites the detention of Geronimo, Rain-in-the-Face, and Jefferson Davis.

To quote some of the less serious comment, one finds in the New York *Times* (Ind.) the opinion that since a more solemn officer has succeeded Captain Leary as governor of Guam, the Filipino exiles "might be bored," so that—

"obviously, the thing to do with these Filipinos is to bring them to these United States. A tour across the continent would open their eyes about the comparative resources of this continent and their own island, and about the hopelessness of resisting the power of the United States. If any of them has a gift in the way of after-dinner oratory, here and not there is his field. We could sandwich him in between Chauncey M. Depew and Wu Ting Fang and give him a chance to plead his own cause. He could not be more rancorous than Atkinson or less scrupulous than Pettigrew. We might even turn him loose in Boston without fear. Such a journey for the Hispanized Malays who are our prisoners would be so enlightening that we might, after they had undergone a 'campaign of education' for six months, safely return them to Luzon as American missionaries."

The Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.) has another suggestion. It says:

"The addition of a St. Helena to our national plant as a world power suggests the inquiry why domestic as well as colonial agitators against the existing order of things may not be similarly disposed of with equal advantages to the powers-that-be, and no particular discomfort to themselves. When Mr. Debs or Mary Ellen Lease prove especially pestiferous from the G. O. P. point of view in campaign time, why could not they be sent at government expense into healthful retirement on Guam for a few months? General Hizon is one of the Filipino officers just ordered there by General MacArthur. The very name suggests that hizzonner and hizzexcellency, the erstwhile mayor of Detroit and governor of Michigan, might with profit, to the Administration, be despatched to keep the Filipinos company. Why not provide on Guam a permanent office for Editor Bryan and *The Commoner*, in the event that the peerless one should still continue in communication with the domestic forces of disorder and show symptoms of being about to give Hannaism further trouble by heading for the third time the ticket of dishonor at home and cowardly shrinking abroad?"

## END OF THE ARMY "CANTEEN."

TO judge the friends and foes of the army "canteen" by the assertions of their critics, one might gather the idea that the former think more of the brewers' campaign contributions than they do of the welfare of our soldiers, while the latter—to quote from the testimony of Secretary Root before a Senate committee—are "misguided people," who "are doing Satan's work in endeavoring to take these young fellows out from under the restraint and under the influences that surround them when they are in camp, and drive them out into the horrible and demoralizing and damning surroundings that cluster around the outside of the camps." Assuming that both sides have the real welfare of the soldier at heart, the difference of opinion which exists will lead to close observation of the effects of the measure now ordered by Congress, to abolish all sale of liquor in army camps. The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) says: "A practical test alone will decide which is the better system for the soldier, and which offers the greater temptation to him. Without regard to the principle involved, it may be said that the matter is principally one of fact and must be decided in the light of experience."

The provision inserted by the House of Representatives in the army bill and now accepted by the Senate declares that "the sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post-exchange or canteen or army transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States, is hereby prohibited. The Secretary of War is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect." The matter came before the Senate in the form of an amendment, made to the House bill by the Senate committee,

DE WET SEASON.

—*The Cleveland Leader.*

WORSE THAN SOUTH AFRICA.

—*The Detroit Journal.*

## BRITAIN'S TROUBLES IN CARTOON.

and permitting the sale of beer in the army post-exchange. The Senate showed its disapproval of this by laying the amendment on the table by a vote of 34 to 15, and leaving intact the prohibitory measure quoted above. Thirty-seven Senators were absent, or paired with absent Senators, and did not vote.

The Prohibition papers and most of the religious press are opposed to the canteen, while most of the daily press favor it. *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) says: "The anti-canteen amendment is not the demand of simply the few who are denominated 'fanatical Prohibitionists'; a vast multitude who did not vote for the Prohibition candidates are strongly in favor of it. In fact, as we believe, the great body of the better people are opposed to the canteen." The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Buffalo is reported as giving out a statement in which it remarks that "we do not think that many of our soldier boys are so depraved as to require saloons in camp, or that they will desert if they can not get their beer. If there are any such, they should be sent to the hospital for treatment instead of to the beer saloon." *The New Voice* (Chicago) points out that the post-exchange can be made just as attractive as a club-room and social center now as before, and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), recalling Attorney-General Griggs's interpretation of the other anti-canteen law, thinks that "it is a satisfaction that Congress has now made its wishes known in such clear language that even a Griggs can not find a way to again override its manifest desies." The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), too, believes that the Senators "realized that in some large sense they . . . were debating the question whether a law of Congress approved by the President should be, or should not be, annulled by a quibbling interpretation put upon it by a member of the Cabinet."

On the other side the Washington *Times* (Dem.) speaks of the measure as "designed to promote drunkenness and disorder in the service," and adds: "The assumption that, because a young man leaves civil life to enlist in our army and fight our battles, his morals and his meats and drinks are to be prescribed and controlled by the organized female hysteria of America is not only outrageous, but action upon it is absolutely certain to lead to deplorable demoralization, as soon as the new restrictions become operative." The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) observes critically: "We have no desire to accuse all members of Congress who have voted to cut off the soldiers' beer of playing politics, but had Congress voted to abolish the canteens in the Capitol it certainly would have been consistent throughout in its prohibitory policy." The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) expresses an idea current in many papers when it remarks:

"That a majority of the members of both branches of Congress were coerced into voting against their own convictions on this subject through the dread that the Women's Christian Temperance Union would start a prayer chain or some equally potent weapon against them can scarcely be doubted. They remembered the determined set that was made against the reelection of President McKinley for his acquiescence in the decision of Attorney-General Griggs, permitting the sale of beer and light wines in the army post-exchanges, and they hesitated to invoke against themselves the anger of the organization which had conducted that campaign."

The Baltimore *Sun*, quoted above, finds food for thought in the remarks of Senators Lodge and Teller on the evil effects of the saloons in Manila, and the remark of Mr. Teller that "it is in the power of the President to close every one of them as quick as a telegram can reach Manila." Says *The Sun*:

"It is significant that some of the most ardent supporters of our colonial system now recognize and deplore the demoralizing conditions which have resulted from the military occupation of the Philippines. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, in the debate on the canteen amendment, said he was 'convinced that the saloon had done incalculable harm' to the Filipinos. Recently the civilized nations of the world entered upon an agreement prohibiting the sale of liquor to the savage peoples of Africa. Mr. Lodge is evidently of the opinion that the prohibition should be extended to the Philippines, and has introduced an amendment to the army bill forbidding the importation of distilled liquors into the archipelago except for medicinal purposes. It is a well-known fact that before American troops were sent to the Philippines the natives were exceptionally temperate. According to Senator Teller, 'the United States has cursed the people of the islands with a curse as vicious and vile as any the Spanish ever placed upon them.' It is gratifying to observe that Congress is at last waking up to a realization of the nation's duty to the people of 'our dependencies.' If any moral obligation rests upon this country to protect African savages from the vices of modern civilization, surely this Government is under equally great obligations to those new wards of the nation over whom it has recently asserted its sovereignty."

*Mida's Criterion*, a liquor organ published in Chicago, pronounces the new anti-canteen measure "loosely drawn," and referring to the nullification of the present law by Mr. Griggs it says:

"An equally ingenious lawyer could probably get around the new provision quite as easily, and it will be interesting to observe the application of legal ingenuity to the new section.

"It will be observed that no penalty is provided for violation of this law, and that it is not self-operative, but calls for action by the Secretary of War before it becomes effective. Neither does it cover giving away liquor or bartering it, as ordinary liquor laws do. It is curious that this much-discussed regulation should be so loosely drawn, especially in view of past experience with the existing law. Maybe it was passed but not intended to be enforced."

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**National Marriage and Divorce Laws.**—The bill introduced into Congress by Representative R. W. Taylor, of Ohio, proposing to give Congress the power to enact national marriage and divorce laws, has stirred up some remark. Chairman Ray, of the House committee on the judiciary, supports Mr. Taylor's measure, and, indeed, favors an amendment to the Constitution, if that be found necessary, to give Congress full control of marriages and divorces. At present each State enacts its own laws for marriage and divorce, and "the gross injustice of the present system," as the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says, "by which marriage and divorces which are perfectly valid in one State are treated as illegal and null in another, is too manifest to be denied, and in spite of the agitation for a closer approach to uniformity in the action of the various legislatures on the subject little progress in this direction has so far been made." The New York *Mail and Express* thinks that "such a condition is the gravest of scandals, and while it is allowed to continue it offers just ground for the reproach that our American system has neglected to place the necessary safeguards about family life." The New York *Herald* says:

"The subject is an old one, but of vital concern to the people. It reveals in the United States an anomaly not seen in any other civilized community on the globe—a great nation in the forefront of progress, with 76,000,000 souls constituting one people, living under a common government, speaking the same language, and professing the same Christian religion, yet subject to forty-five separate codes of law governing the relation that is the foundation to the family, home, and society, and having within its borders polygamy beyond the reach of all these laws and even the general Government. It is not surprising that out of this heterogeneous state legislation has grown a conflict and looseness of law prolific of matrimonial anomalies and abuses, causing no end of domestic misery and scandal. A marriage valid in one part of the country may be held invalid in another. Divorce granted in one State may not be recognized in another. A lawful husband or wife in one may be a bigamist in another. Children legitimate in one may be illegitimate in another. In some States the tie of wedlock can be severed but for one cause, and with exacting formalities; in others divorce can be had for the asking on any one of a dozen grounds."

## PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF THE MINOR PARTIES.

THE corrected vote for the Presidential candidates of the minor parties, as indorsed by the radical papers, is given in the accompanying table. The aggregate vote for such parties in the recent election was about 82,000 greater than in 1896, but more than a million less than in 1892, when the People's Party was at the zenith of its power. On November 6 last the vote of the People's Party fell far below that even of the Social-Democratic Party, which entered national politics for the first time and drew heavily on the Socialist Labor following.

The Prohibition Party total, tho 77,000 greater than four years ago, is not as high as in 1888 or in 1892. *The New Voice* (Chicago) expresses disappointment that the figures are not as large as was at first anticipated, and attributes the falling-off to two causes: "1. An unexpected and unforeseeable slump in the vote of two or three important States, which failed inexplicably to measure up to what was reasonably expected of them. 2. A systematic counting out of Prohibition votes." "The size of the vote," adds *The New Voice*, "is in its importance very secondary to the fact that our vote really was largely increased, and that the old indomitable spirit of 'fighting it out on this line' is fully alive in our ranks." It declares:

"The men who voted for Woolley and Metcalf voted for them because they believe that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is the supreme issue in American politics. We heard much during the campaign—so much that we were led to believe that there was something in it—about the vote that we were going to get from the anti-imperialists, from the patriotic orders, and from this or that other source. That vote did not materialize. Analyzed as carefully as possible the returns show nothing of it. The men who voted with us voted for Prohibition; and nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of them can be counted on to repeat that vote as often as necessary, until Prohibition is an established policy in government."

"The only party which made decided gains," declares the New York *Outlook*, "was the Socialist. The aggregate vote of the Socialists this year was approximately one hundred and forty thousand, or just four times their vote in 1896." The Cleveland *Citizen* (Soc. Dem.) thinks that the vote "was a splendid one indeed, when it is considered that this was a Presidential year and that lines were more tightly drawn than usual, that the Social-Democratic Party was a new party in the field and compelled to live down the ignominy that was cast upon Socialism by both capitalists outside and poltroons inside of the labor movement." *The Coming Nation*, an independent Socialist paper published at the Ruskin Colony in Georgia, while declining to accept the vote as the "full Socialist strength" and maintaining that many Socialists voted for Bryan, nevertheless pays tribute to Social-Democratic progress. "The meaning of the vote," it says, "is as plain as the sound of bands and the glint of banners and helmets filing into column up the highway—an army marching straight on to industrial organization and the final freedom of which the earth has dreamed these centuries." It is contended by *The Social Democratic Herald* (Chicago) that a large number of Socialist votes were destroyed or tampered with. "This was especially true," it claims, "in Indiana and Texas."

The Socialist Labor Party finds but little consolation in the returns, which register two thousand votes less than its Presidential candidate (Charles H. Matchett) received in 1896. In the opinion of the party organ, the New York *Daily People*, this falling-off is due to the existence of a "counterfeit" Socialist Party. It says:

"The political lie about Populism being Socialism could fetch only the least guarded; this year's political lie, however, about the Social Democracy being Socialism was infinitely more insidious. it proceeded from sources whose previous connection with the Socialist Labor Party gave it a color of truth; when thereto was added the preposterous lie of the 'Socialists being united' under the Debs hat, and the never paralleled support given to the lie by the Republican press, a conception may be formed of the vehemence of the gale encountered in 1900. . . . In the midst of the hurly-burly in the nation's political formations, the Socialist Labor Party moves onward on its track ever sounder, ever stronger, ever fitter to achieve the man's work of its mission."

The decline of Populist strength is regarded by many papers as being the most significant feature in the third-party vote, and the opinion is generally expressed that "Populism is dead," and

POPULAR VOTE OF THE MINOR PARTIES.

| | Woolley (Prohibition). | Debs (Social Democratic). | Barker (People's). | Malloney (Socialist Labor). | Ellis (Union Reform). | Leonard (United Christian). | Emerson (National). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2,137 | 928 | 3,797 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arkansas | 584 | 340 | 972 | ..... | 341 | ..... | ..... |
| California | 5,087 | 7,572 | ..... | 109 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colorado | 3,790 | 687 | 389 | 714 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Connecticut | 1,617 | 1,029 | ..... | 908 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Delaware | 546 | 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Florida | 2,254 | 601 | 1,090 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgia | 1,396 | 300 | 4,584 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Idaho | 857 | ..... | 213 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Illinois | 17,626 | 9,687 | 1,141 | 1,373 | 672 | 352 | ..... |
| Indiana | 13,718 | 2,374 | 1,438 | 663 | 254 | ..... | ..... |
| Iowa | 9,502 | 2,742 | 613 | 259 | ..... | 166 | ..... |
| Kansas | 3,605 | 1,605 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kentucky | 3,780 | 760 | 2,017 | 390 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Louisiana | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Maine | 2,585 | 878 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Maryland | 4,582 | 908 | ..... | 391 | 147 | ..... | ..... |
| Massachusetts | 6,202 | 9,716 | ..... | 2,610 | ..... | ..... | 469 |
| Michigan | 11,859 | 2,826 | 837 | 903 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Minnesota | 8,555 | 3,065 | ..... | 1,329 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mississippi | ..... | ..... | 1,644 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Missouri | 5,965 | 6,128 | 4,244 | 1,294 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Montana | 298 | 708 | ..... | 116 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | 3,655 | 823 | 1,104 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Hampshire | 1,271 | 790 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Jersey | 7,183 | 4,609 | 669 | 2,074 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York | 22,043 | 12,869 | ..... | 12,622 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Carolina | 1,006 | ..... | 830 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Dakota | 770 | 518 | 110 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ohio | 10,203 | 4,847 | 251 | 1,688 | 4,284 | ..... | ..... |
| Oregon | 2,536 | 1,494 | 275 | 235 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 27,908 | 4,831 | 638 | 2,936 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rhode Island | 1,529 | ..... | ..... | 1,423 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| South Carolina | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| South Dakota | 1,542 | 169 | 339 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tennessee | 3,900 | 415 | 1,368 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Texas | 2,644 | 1,846 | 20,981 | 162 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah | 209 | 720 | ..... | 106 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vermont | 431 | 371 | 367 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Virginia | 2,150 | 145 | ..... | 169 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Washington | 2,363 | 1,906 | ..... | 1,066 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Virginia | 1,585 | 286 | 279 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wisconsin | 10,124 | 7,095 | ..... | 531 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 209,597 | 96,645 | 50,192 | 34,133 | 5,698 | 518 | 469 |

Minor party vote in 1896: Palmer (National Democracy), 133,424; Levering (Prohibition), 132,007; Matchett (Socialist Labor), 36,274; Bentley, (National), 13,969; total, 315,674.
Total minor party vote in 1900, 397,252.

that its adherents have returned to the old parties. Among the Populists themselves, no attempt is made to disguise the fact that the vote was disappointing, and much vigorous discussion is now going on as to questions of future policy. *The Missouri World*, a Populist paper published in Chillicothe, Mo., thinks that it has been the "fusion policy that has crippled the People's Party, and advocates uncompromising independence in the political field. With this view *The Populist Journal* concurs, tho it expresses willingness to cooperate with the radical reform forces outside the two old parties. *The Representative* (Minneapolis), edited until his death a few days ago by Ignatius Donnelly, also advocates a union of reform forces on the basis of a radical money plank, public ownership of monopolies, and direct legislation. It is to be noted, however, that at the recent Populist conference in St. Louis the present "Midroad" policy was approved and Socialist overtures were rejected.

Altho each of the smaller parties confidently predicts its triumph in national politics, and altho the Socialists are able to point to European countries in which their doctrines have enlisted

the support of millions, such predictions find but little credence in the daily press. Says the Philadelphia *Times*:

"While it would be rash to predict that no one of these minor parties will ever supersede one of the great parties, their present rate of growth does not indicate this as even a remote possibility. The two principal organized parties have the field, and it is easier for the leaders of either to trim sails to catch a popular breeze than it is to organize a new party from the bottom to represent even a strong popular sentiment. The late election figures furnish very little encouragement for new parties."

## TWO HUNDRED WARS IN ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

IT is now more than fifty years since the Scotch poet, Charles Mackay, wrote his tremendously popular song, "A Good Time Coming," in which he predicted that

"In the good time coming
Nations shall not quarrel then,
To prove which is the stronger
Nor slaughter men for glory's sake;
Wait a little longer."

We are still waiting. Mr. W. Fletcher Johnson, who has been ransacking the annals of the century just past, records in the New York *Tribune* a list of more than two hundred wars, large and small, that have shaken the nations in the hundred years. In this retrospect, too, the further striking fact is brought out that there has not been a single year of the century that has not seen the bloodshed and tumult of battle on some part of the globe. The roar of war has been continuous from Aboukir in 1801 to the present conflicts in China, South Africa, and the Philippines. Mr. Johnson remarks mildly that it is "impossible to declare the century a peaceful one." He says:

REGIONS DEVASTATED BY WAR, 1864-1900.

(Map sent to the Paris Exposition by the International Association of the Red Cross.)
—*From The Review of Reviews.*

"The unexampled progress of the world in civilization has resulted in greater complexity of the political relationships of the nations, and in bringing each nation into more direct contact with others and with a far greater number of others, and these conditions, amid the persistence of elemental passions, evil as well as benign, have inevitably widened the opportunity for war.

"Nor shall we err if we judge that more wars of the nineteenth century were of high import to the world than of any other century. Sir Edward Creasy has set down only fifteen 'decisive battles' in more than twenty-three centuries—battles, that is, which materially affected the course of human progress—and only one of these is in the nineteenth century, while the eighteenth century had no fewer than four. But Sir Edward stopped with Waterloo. Had he extended the scope of his observations to the end of the century he might well have found several other conflicts at least as important as the futile cannonade of Valmy. At least six or seven of the nineteenth-century wars may well be ranked as of first-class importance to the world, and several must rank in point of physical magnitude among the greatest of all time."

Then follows a catalog of wars of the century, filling nearly three newspaper columns. It is a bloody record, says Mr. Johnson:

"Yet may it largely be said that 'these dead have not died in vain.' The vested iniquities of many centuries have been swept away by the hot breath of war, millions of slaves have been set free, nations have been redeemed from alien despotism, the great principles of peaceful mediation and arbitration have been securely established, and, on the whole, civilization has gone forward, both upon the wings of peace and upon the thunderous powder-cart of war.

"If the century has not been more free from bloodshed than its predecessors, it has at least been more free from blood shed in vain, and has brought the world perceptibly nearer to the hoped-for century end when the Christmas bells shall indeed

"'Ring out the thousand wars of old—
Ring in the thousand years of peace.'"

## A STRENUOUS TEMPERANCE REFORMER.

MRS. CARRIE NATION, of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, who took the law into her own hands the other day in Wichita, Kansas, by wrecking a saloon, because the authorities had neglected to enforce the prohibition laws of the State, has leaped into national prominence as the result of her exploit, and is the subject of much comment, serious as well as facetious, in the newspapers. "Mrs. Nation is a woman with a strong arm and a good eye," humorously observes the Topeka *Capital*, "and her first attack on the Carey Hotel saloon showed evidence of long target practise. Glasses, bottles, plate-glass mirrors, and 'Cleopatra at the Bath,' a favorite Wichita masterpiece, went down before her well-directed fire of brickbats, rocks, scraps of old iron, and billiard balls." Continuing in more serious vein, *The Capital* comments:

"The strongest and most effective missiles women can aim at the saloon business are not brickbats, but moral suasion. Somebody should point out to Mrs. Nation that temperance can not be advanced by intemperate methods such as those adopted by this crusader from Barber county; but if Mrs. Nation is able to persuade the great majority of the women of Wichita to rise in their might and demand that saloon rule shall cease, she will accomplish the object she seeks in short order."

The Detroit *Journal* does not attempt to disguise a certain admiration for Mrs. Nation's feat. It says:

"There is of course no doubt that neither Mrs. Nation nor any other fanatic or person of any sort has the legal right to destroy a picture of 'Cleopatra Entering her Bath,' or a counter, or a mirror, or bottles, or even to assault a bartender. But when these things with others are collected for the sake of together composing what the law of Kansas says shall not exist—a saloon where intoxicating liquor is sold—we must confess to some sympathy with the crusade Mrs. Nation has started in her vigorous way, because it is practical enforcement of law made nugatory by criminally neglectful officials. Any private citizen would be justified in taking from one having criminal intent a dangerous weapon, and in destroying it. The saloon in Kansas is outlawed; any one is justified in shooting it on sight, and if Cleopatra at her bath is in the line of the projectiles she must go with the rest. This is apparently the line of Mrs. Nation's reasoning, and it is not so bad a case. We are wicked enough, at all events, to wish that she could put in a few licks in the prohibition State of Maine. That State is full of drinking sinners who need to be called to repentance before it is everlastingly too late."

Mrs. Nation was arrested, of course, but the authorities found that, in the words of the Salt Lake *Herald*, they had "captured

an exceedingly awkward elephant," for the friends of temperance came to the rescue from far and near and "stirred up such a storm that its echoes are reverberating all over the country." Even imprisonment could not dampen her ardor, and, tho unable to carry on the campaign she had inaugurated, she "bombarded the saloons," says the New York *World*, "from her cell in the county jail with a remarkable vocabulary of strong English words." In an impassioned appeal to her sex, reported in the last-named paper, she says: "Take your consecrated rocks, hatchets, brickbats, and anything that comes handy, and you can clean this thing up. Don't wait for the ballot! Don't stop for Chester I. Long or old Bill McKinley, even if you do find them in a gilded hell. A good square blow might bring them to their senses. God will back you and bless you. You will elevate your own sex and our men, too."

## MEANING OF THE NEW REAPPORTIONMENT.

THE passage of the Burleigh reapportionment bill by the House of Representatives by the decisive vote of 165 to 102 (in which about half the Representatives of each party voted for and half against the measure), and its speedy adoption by the Senate, bring the topic into definite form for newspaper discussion. The main feature of the measure is its addition of 29 members to the House (and therefore to the Electoral College); and the feature most noticeable by its absence is the omission to reduce Southern representation on account of the new franchise laws affecting the negro vote. The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.) charges that the Republicans who voted for the bill "are afraid to face the issue presented by the vote-suppressing Southern States that are notoriously violating the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution," and the Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) remarks that "the South has nothing to fear. The fourteenth amendment is treated by Congress as a dead letter, it does *not* follow the flag into Southern States."

More comment, however, is aroused by the enlargement of the size of the House from its present membership of 357 to 386, each Congressman to represent a population of 194,182. The following changes in representation result: States gaining one Congressman, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Arkansas, Colorado, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; gaining two Congressmen, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pensylvania; gaining three, Illinois, New York, and Texas. All the other States retain their present representation. Newspapers of both the great parties seem satisfied with this arrangement. The Boston *Journal* (Rep.) calls it "an equitable division on either a sectional basis or a party basis," and the Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.) thinks that "the change has no immediate party significance, tho it may lead to some important results hereafter." "As for the party gains," observes the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "it is of interest to note that while both parties gain in probable strength in Congress and in the Electoral College, the party which is now in the majority, and which is more progressive in spirit and influence, is the one which gains by far the more. Taking last year's election as an indication of the party standing of the States, it is seen that of the twenty-nine new members of the Electoral College the Democrats are likely to have ten and the Republicans nineteen, a net Republican gain of ten. The net Republican gain in the House of Representatives may not be quite as large, owing to the difference in electoral methods between the strong Republican States of the North and West and the strong Democratic States of the South. It is conceivable, for example, that some of the new members from New York, Illinois, and Massachusetts may be Democrats, but under present methods there is little if any hope of a corresponding Republican gain in Texas, Arkansas, or Louisiana."

Some papers fear that the enlargement of the House will hamper the transaction of public business. It seems to the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), for example, that the House "is already so large as to be unwieldy, and an addition of twenty-nine to its membership will tend only to aggravate the evils already existing"—an opinion in which the Washington *Times* (Dem.) and many other journals heartily concur. *The Times* recalls the belief of Alexander Hamilton, expressed in *The Federalist*, that "in all legislative assemblies, the greater the number composing them may be, the fewer will be the men who will in fact direct their proceedings"; and quotes further:

"The people can never err more than in supposing that by multiplying their Representatives beyond a certain limit they strengthen the barrier against the government of a few. Experience will forever admonish them that, on the contrary, after securing a sufficient number for the purposes of safety, of local information, and of diffusive sympathy with the whole society, they will counteract their own views by every addition to their Representatives. The countenance of the Government may become more democratic, but the soul that animates it will be more oligarchic. The machine will be enlarged, but the fewer and often the more secret will be the springs by which its motions are directed."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.), however, observes even now that practically all the work of the House is transacted in committee, and not on the floor of the House, so that an increase in the number of Representatives will lighten the work of the individual Congressman, and thus make the House really more efficient. "A larger House is needed," it says, "not that this or that State may have more Representatives, but that the work of the people may be properly done."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

DE WET seems to be the Dutch for Dewey.—*The Detroit News.*

JAMES J. HILL looks like a Methodist preacher, but the resemblance ends right there.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

AGUINALDO has been dead for a week this time. He should be careful. He will stay dead one of these times.—*The Buffalo News.*

STRANGE that the stock of those Transvaal gold-mines doesn't rise in value, now that the war has been ended.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

NEXT time we are informed that the Boer war is over, we shall understand that over in the next colony is meant.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THESE Boer irruptions in the Transvaal are taking on the character of epidemics, but Kitchener's troops can't catch any of them.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

THE first number of Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* will be a campaign edition. The second number will be also. So will each subsequent number.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

COMPANIES capitalized at $2,415,423,500 were formed in the United States last year. A portion of this amount is said to represent actual value.—*The Detroit News.*

AS editor of *The Commoner*, Mr. Bryan will be right in line for the Lincoln post-office in case a Democratic President is elected in 1904.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

PROBABLY General Roberts will continue to be a hero for some time to come. There is no office he can run for, and nobody has proposed to give him a house and lot.—*The Pittsburg News.*

GOVERNOR ODELL has dispensed with his legal adviser employed by the State at a salary of $10,000 a year. Mr. Platt will no doubt undertake with great pleasure to give all the advice that may be needed.—*The Washington Star.*

THE politician's wife was startled by a sound below stairs. "John," she cried, "there's a robber in the house." "The House?" replied John. "What's the matter with the Senate? That's worse."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thinks that if Cubans are wise they will not "follow the lead of windy orators." If Cubans are as wise as that, we might take a few lessons from them ourselves.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

CONSIDERATE.—Germany has protested against Turkey's paying the United States claim before Herr Krupp's bill is paid. Rather than cause any hard feeling, the Sultan probably won't pay either of them.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THEY were once more talking about trusts. "I heard another definition of a trust the other day," said Mr. Northside to Mr. Shadyside. "What was it?" "A trust is a body of men entirely surrounded by water."—*The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## IS LITERATURE BECOMING DEGENERATE?

THE professional critic of literature has plenty of chances to have his say in the literary journals concerning current books and literary tendencies, but the great army of people who buy and read books rarely have an opportunity to express themselves publicly. The New York *Times*, however, perceiving this desideratum, with commendable enterprise devotes several columns weekly to letters showing how the literature of the day is viewed by the unprofessional reader. One such reader, who appropriately signs himself "Cynique," writes as follows of the present state of literature:

"We speak of 'literature of to-day,' 'littérateurs,' 'masterpieces of word-painting,' 'great novels.' So? The literature of to-day is a vapid collocation of drivel for the most part. To be an author, observe the following rules: Learn to know the language moderately well, steal the ghost of an idea from some real author, long since dead, dilute it with reams of inky swash, a few lurid pictures, a weird, crazy cover design—and the book will sell!

"To-day our literature is nothing but dilution *pur et simple*. A drop of Plato, Æschylus, Ruskin, or some other is stewed and hypothecated till the original idea is lost in a fog of bad odors of words, and resembles thirty cents, Mexican money, with a hole in it! Of the alleged novelists now alive, there is not one deserving serious consideration, while their books are poor trash. 'Richard Carvel,' 'To Have and To Hold,' 'Janice Meredith,' and 'David Harum' are fit samples; the slaverings of distorted and unhealthy imaginations. Dooley is bad enough to have been perpetrated by M. Quad. There are, of course, some books written now that are known as 'good'; but what sort are they? Weak in conception, aimless in plot, silly in deduction, and either over or under drawn, they are pitiably misguided efforts.

"The poets are more numerous than the prose writers, or at least the scribblers who try verse are so, and if anything worse. A clergyman recently summed up the situation in a few words which seemed to me well chosen. The gentleman to whom I refer is a celebrated man of international reputation. He said: 'Kipling is a genius—and a beast; Swinburne is a genius—and an esthete, tho sometimes a bore; the American poets are so small as to merit little praise. Stedman, Riley, Harte, Carman, Scollard—even old Richard Stoddard—they are all faulty to a fault. They are not young men full of fire. They are old or middle-aged; their powers should be near their prime, either approaching or slowly descending from the summit of Parnassus. Instead, their writings are feeble, puerile, weak, more like the crude work of a promising novice than the finished creation of the successful man.'"

In somewhat similar vein is a recent editorial article in the Providence *Journal*, relating chiefly to the new American school of fiction. The renaissance of romance, the writer points out, is one of the noteworthy facts of the past few years. After a long period in which realism and psychological analysis divided the field of fiction between them, the mass of readers have turned with a sigh to what promised to be "good stories." But there are signs that the quick-change artists of the new and gory school denominated "historical romance" have overdone their stunt. The writer above-mentioned remarks:

"But now the romancers are becoming in turn fully as wearisome as the realists. It is a kind of glorified dime novel, as has been said, that they are putting forth, and it may fairly be asked how long the public will stand this sort of thing. There is an innate love of mere fable in almost every mind, and a narrative that moves swiftly, and excites either curiosity or suspense, is pretty sure of an audience. But is it necessary even in romance to discard altogether the finer touches of character, the delicate shades of thought and feeling? If that be so, then romance hardly belongs to literature at all, and the admirers of Miss Johnston, for example, might as well devote their attention to 'Old Sleuth.' The Boston *Transcript* quotes a magazine editor in praise of a story soon to appear in his publication. 'The chief merit of it,' he says, 'is that it contains no philosophy, not a word of description, not a single reflection. It is simply a collection of thrilling incidents crowded one on the top of the other in breathless succession. Evidently the author intends to turn it into a play as soon as it shall have made its mark with the public!'

"Is the taste of magazine readers, however, as childish as these remarks imply? Are romancers released from the duty of giving their books some ethical as well as esthetic purpose? Is there no philosophy or description or reflection in 'Henry Esmond' or 'Rob Roy,' or even in 'Richelieu' or 'The Tower of London' after their kind? It is absurd to call the crowding together of incidents a work of art. Skill it may demand, but not insight. If the extreme realists have sometimes placed too little reliance on incident, surely the extreme romancers have erred just as visibly in the opposite direction! Such praise as this editor bestows indicates a shockingly low standard of literary taste."

## MUSIC, ART, AND DRAMA IN JAPAN.

THE Japanese are credited with a monkey-like desire to copy everything Occidental. This, says Mr. Poultney Bigelow, is at the present time true only to a very small extent. In the course of an article narrating his late experiences in Japan, he says (in *Harper's Monthly*, January):

"The more we see and study the Japanese, the more we see that he takes the good where he finds it, and does not admire a thing merely because it is from abroad. European drama, music, and painting leave the Japanese cold—the very things we might fairly assume to be worth their admiration.

"One day Kotaka [Mr. Bigelow's host], who does not care for music, allowed me to escort his wife to a grand concert of the Symphony Society, given in the hall of the Academy of Music in Uyeno Park, at half-past one. The orchestra was all Japanese, clothed in European evening-dress, twelve pieces in all. The program was printed in English, and the tickets cost one dollar apiece, which is a monstrous price for Japan. It was a European building, and the interior, for ugliness, was like the ordinary American country meeting-house. Everything that was cultivated, rich, and swell in Tokyo society turned up here, whether foreign or domestic. There was something to suit every taste. The orchestra would play a Mascagni intermezzo, and while it rested there would be a flute and samsin performance by popular artists in native gowns. The symphony dozen sat on chairs; the flute and samsin squatted down at the front of the stage. There would be solos and duos of Beethoven and Diabelli performed by German amateurs, and then a native song by Matsunaga and others in native dress, who formed a violent contrast, yet reaped applause beyond anything given to the white man's melody, even when performed by twelve musicians of Japan.

"Mrs. Kotaka listened attentively to the white man's music, and I followed with equal attention that of the yellow composers. I asked her what she thought of Beethoven and Mascagni. She thought they were interesting, but not so satisfactory from the standpoint of music as the composers of her own country. She appreciated the efforts of Schumann and Arthur Sullivan much as we might sit through a concert of bagpipes, or the work of some amateurs whose feelings we did not wish to hurt. And Mrs. Kotaka is a lady thoroughly trained in musical matters, a famous performer both instrumentally and vocally. That we do not imitate Japanese music while we are copying so much from that artistic nation is to my mind but a proof that their work in that field is too subtle for us, lies too far below the surface. To do the white man justice, however, let me add that the orchestration of the twelve musicians, while very accurate in time, and perfect in harmony and accord of instruments, was sadly lacking in the vital quality of interpretation."

As for Japanese art, Mr. Bigelow says:

"There was a vast salon open while I was there, an international show of pictures. Of course, I was anxious to see them, but Kotaka did not care much about them. He went, however, to indulge me, but took me first for a lunch at the swell restaurant of the capital. . . . After lunch we strolled over to the

paintings, and there were acres of canvas. Every European school was represented—the theatrical rococo of a certain Viennese period; the limp and sexless sort in the Burne-Jones vein; the military in imitation of De Neuville; and a lot of other stuff suggesting Fortuny, Knaus, Bouguereau, and other popular names at very long range. The most popular manner seemed to be that of the very thin *plein air* effect, as tho done with a very dry brush. It was the result of hard work, but the result did not justify the pains involved. 'Would to God it had been impossible!' was the cry I was inclined to make, and I turned gratefully to some sketches of native themes by native masters. Japanese oil-painting, like Japanese rendering of German symphonies, wins applause—the same applause that we accord to a dog who stands on his front paws, or to a man who does some horrible but difficult contortion. It is not the art that we admire—we merely acknowledge the difficulty of his task. Kotaka thought Japanese art had nothing to fear from abroad; that the Japanese who went abroad to study excited no particular enthusiasm when they returned home, and displaced none of the local favorites. Of course native art will be modified in time to the extent of making anatomical correctness and mathematical perspective relatively more important; but even as matters are today the body of Japanese connoisseurs feel that Europe has more to learn from Japan than Japan from Europe—at least in the art world. The masterpieces of native art are jealously treasured in museums and the homes of wealthy men of taste. The price of good native work has not fallen; it is in steady demand, not merely in Japan, but abroad. The foreigner can not pick up art treasures on the streets of Tokyo any more than he can pick up Raphaels and Turners in the department-stores of London or New York. Your Japanese art-dealer is a mighty swell, to whom you must be properly introduced. He, too, loves the things he deals in, and he does not care to part with them unless he knows that they are to fall into the hands of those who are capable of appreciating them. There is little of the mercantile spirit in the typical Japanese—he is a poor merchant. When he sells it is because he has to, and the money he gets is but poor compensation to him for the loss he feels when a work of art leaves his collection."

Concerning the stage in Japan, the writer says:

"Before leaving the subject of art in Japan, just one word about the stage. My friend Professor Mitsukuri and his wife asked me to their box at a play in which appeared the famous Danjuro, who is in Japan what Edwin Booth was in America—what Sir Henry Irving is to the English stage. It was extremely difficult to secure a place anywhere when he was acting, particularly in this play, which was on the favorite Japanese theme—loyalty to one's chief, and love between parent and child, the situations being drawn from Japanese history. In this play Danjuro as a vassal deliberately slays his own child, a gallant lad, who cheerfully consents to the act, because thereby the interests of their feudal lord may be advanced. The main interest centers in the natural struggle of a loving father to overcome the feelings battling for mastery within him. The same situation has been presented in Sir Henry Irving's rendering of 'Peter the Great,' but Danjuro's conception was more affecting. There were twenty-five hundred people in the audience, and much wiping of eyes. The play lasted three hours, and between the two acts there was a pause of perhaps twenty minutes, during which we adjourned to a charming tea-house connected with the theater, where light refreshments were served. All left their walking-boots in the cloak-room, and paddled about the vast building in little straw sandals—the audience never disturbed by noise of boots.

"Professor Mitsukuri and Kotaka preferred Japanese acting to that of the European, tho they were familiar with both from extended travel and residence in both Europe and America. There is much in Danjuro that to us is grotesquely conventional, but in the sublimer passages he was most impressive; never ranted, and scarcely made a gesture. His eyes and the muscles about his mouth told the tale of his heart beyond misunderstanding, and the people whom he moved were neither illiterate nor ignorant of our methods. European dramatic companies have visited Japan, and have left the Japanese cold. Should Coquelin come to Tokyo the Japanese aristocracy would entertain him, attend his performances, be amused by the novelty of the thing, but on his departure they could return to Danjuro with renewed devotion.

"When we therefore deplore the fading away of old Japan, it may be consolation to reflect that in the fields of painting, music, and the drama at least, the Jap is prepared to grow by evolution and not by revolution."

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## THE READING OF THE WORKING CLASSES AND ITS RELATION TO CRIME.

MUCH has been written of the reading of the "working classes." It is said that they read nothing but worthless fiction and the yellow journals, and it has even been claimed in England—incredible as it may seem—that they are "too much educated," and that Hooliganism, that strange phenomenon of modern London streets, is largely a resultant of this. As so many who do not belong to these classes have written of their literary tastes, it is interesting to learn the views of the son of a working coal-miner, Mr. Tom Cliffe Phillips, of Cardiff. Mr. Phillips, who writes in the London *Literature*, adopts several views opposed to those of other writers on this subject. He says:

"The average boy and girl leave school with just the ability to read the evening paper, some periodical of *Tit-Bits* type, or interesting story; and story-reading not demanding any serious strain upon the mental faculties, and providing a stimulative salt in items of adventure or love-making, is naturally taken to on the line of least resistance. Then in view of their squalid daily environment, the revelations of a different world as depicted by the novelist, the fair scenes of mountain, valley, and river, uncontaminated by the ugly factories and workshops of industrial progress, the vivid descriptions of works of art and beauty, the account of rich dresses and splendid mansions, the clash of swords and noise of battle, or the armored panoply of chivalric times, have an amount of attraction that can not be very well understood by those whose lives have been cast in more favorable circumstances.

"I can not see or feel that this is in any way to be deplored. Before you can raise the class level of intelligence you must first show the individual members something better, and the way to attain thereto, so that they may make their endeavor accordingly. If reading is to be cultivated at all, it must be from the point of interest; and I maintain that the novelist, and he alone up to the present, has had any portion in providing the material wherewith to establish the love of reading in the masses on a firm and fruitful basis. From story-reading, readers will gradually advance to works of literature other than fiction; essays and poetry will attract attention in growing ratio, and the love of good work will gradually and surely be raised. Then working-class novel-readers, pure and simple, fall into different ranks of mental grasp and foresight, and I am of firm opinion that the general standard is on the upward grade."

*Literature*, in commenting on these statements, quotes from a recent letter in the London *Daily News* by the president of the London Metropolitan Board Teachers' Association, in answer to a statement by a member of the London School Board that Hooliganism is bred in the evening-schools. The former gentleman asserts that Hooliganism arises not from education, but from the want of it, in fact from truancy. "There are 700,000 children of school age in the London School Board area," he says; "of these, 100,000 are always absent." From this semi-illiterate portion, aided by parental neglect, emerges Hooliganism. But even of these truants, most learn to read, he says, and this, far from being an evil, is the only hope for them. *Literature* continues:

"The outcry against education which was heard in the seventies is dying, but it is dying hard. The key of knowledge is still but grudgingly offered to those who really need it. No serious person can believe—tho the protest would seem to be needed—that education, whose one function, as every age and country has believed, is to civilize, to soften the manners, and to 'let the ape and tiger die,' really leads to crimes of violence. But there

are two sorts of education. The main object of secondary education—of the public schools [*i.e.*, not of the 'Board Schools,' but Harrow, Rugby, etc.]—is to educate character. The main object of the primary schools is to impart knowledge and let character go. There undoubtedly lies one solution of the Hooligan problem. Those who assert that education is useless if it only creates a debauched literary taste can make a more plausible case. But there is much exaggeration both in their facts and their arguments. One critic sees in the fact that the porters at railway stations collect all the newspapers, all 'the ephemeral rubbish which has been idly scanned and thrown away,' a direct and melancholy result of mechanics' institutes. We need not enter now on the large question of the influence of inferior journalism; but in the matter of 'good' and 'bad' literature we can not forget that these are relative terms. What is bad in the view of the cultured gentleman may be good for the uncultured working man. The former may question some of Mr. Phillips' literary judgments; but our contributor is right in saying that 'the reading of fiction,' even poor fiction, if it is wholesome, 'is simply a symptom of an interest in things that are brighter and more alluring than that every-day dull grayness which surrounds the life of so many people.' It only wants to be guided aright—here the managers of public libraries have a great responsibility—and, at any rate, the first step will have been taken toward that appreciation of great thoughts and beautiful pictures in which lies the sovereign remedy for savagery and crime."

## MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

ACCORDING to the latest returns of *The Bookman* (January) the six most widely read books in the United States are the following:

1. "Alice of Old Vincennes." By Maurice Thompson.
2. "Eben Holden." By Irving Bachellor.
3. "In the Palace of the King." By Marion Crawford.
4. "Eleanor." By Mrs. Humphry Ward.
5. "Tommy and Grizel." By J. M. Barrie.
6. "The Master Christian." By Marie Corelli.

Other widely read books are, in fiction: "The Redemption of David Corson" (Goss); "The Voice of the People" (Glasgow); "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box" (Harland); "The Reign of Law" (Allen); "The Isle of Unrest" (Merriman); "Unleavened Bread" (Grant); "The Sky Pilot" (Connor); "Richard Yea-and-Nay" (Hewlett); "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"; "Monsieur Beaucaire" and "The Gentleman from Indiana" (Tarkington); "Stringtown on the Pike" (Lloyd); "Philip Winwood" (Stephens); "To Have and to Hold" (Johnston); "Bob, Son of Battle" (Ollivant); "Boy" (Corelli); "Wanted, A Matchmaker" (Ford); "Quisanté" (Hope); "Red Pottage" (Cholmondeley). In works other than fiction, the following are most read: "The Life of Francis Parkman" (Farnham); "Wild Animals I Have Known" (Seton-Thompson); "More Fables in Slang" (Ade); "Napoleon" (Rosebery); "China, the Long-Lived Empire" (Scidmore); "Letters of R. L. Stevenson" (Colvin); "L'Aiglon" (Rostand).

In England the six-shilling novel "continues to pour in a continuous stream" from the press, according to reports from London, altho the public has some time to give also to another highly spiced branch of literature—war books. The following are the most popular books in London, all, it will be observed, by British authors:

"The Master Christian." By Marie Corelli.
"Boy." By Marie Corelli.
"Quisanté." By Anthony Hope.
"Tommy and Grizel." By J. M. Barrie.
"The Brass Bottle." By F. Anstey.
"The Isle of Unrest." By H. S. Merriman.
"The Host of the Lord." By F. A. Steel.
"The Infidel." By Miss M. E. Braddon.
"Rue with a Difference." By Rosa N. Carey.
"The Mantle of Elijah." By I. Zangwill.
"The Stickit Minister's Wooing." By S. R. Crockett.
"Eleanor." By Mrs. Humphry Ward.
"Richard Yea-and-Nay." By Maurice Hewlett.

## THE FICTION OF 1900.

THE past year in the book world appears to have been chiefly remarkable for its phenomenal sales. Fiction, in both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, has assumed a position of such preponderating importance that so far as the great "general public" is concerned all other kinds of new literature seem to have comparatively slight chance of a hearing. The New York *Bookman* (January), which keeps careful record of book sales each month throughout the United States, contains a short commentary on the novels of the year 1900, mainly as to their relative popularity. It says:

"There have been a great many very admirable stories; several books have enjoyed sales which would have seemed incredibly large to the readers, authors, and publishers of ten years ago; but there has been no one book which has stood out above all others either by reason of its popularity or of its intrinsic literary merit. As to the ultimate importance of the novels of 1900 we shall say nothing here. It is too soon. The autumn books are as yet not fairly started, and in any ranking in order of quality they would be necessarily to some extent ignored in favor of the books of last winter and of the early summer. The question of popularity, on the other hand, rests substantially upon figures, and it is rather interesting to note how the best-selling books varied from month to month. With the close of the year 1899 'David Harum,' 'Richard Carvel,' and 'When Knighthood Was in Flower' were in the full swing of their popularity. True, according to the returns which appear in *The Bookman* for January, 1900, the first place had been taken by Mr. Ford's 'Janice Meredith,' but the three above mentioned were books whose sales had been large for many preceding months, and so they may be said to have been the three most popular books during the closing months of 1899. By March, however, 'David Harum' had dropped back to a somewhat obscure place in the race, whereas 'Janice Meredith' and 'Richard Carvel' and 'When Knighthood Was in Flower' sturdily maintained their positions until midsummer."

*The Bookman*, after reprinting the reports of the most popular books for each month of the past year, makes some comparisons. Miss Johnston's "To Have and To Hold" leads as the most widely read book of 1900, having been eight times mentioned in the monthly reports. Among the books mentioned six times are "Janice Meredith," "Richard Carvel," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and "Red Pottage." Next come "Unleavened Bread" and "The Redemption of David Corson," which were mentioned five times. "The Reign of Law," published later in the year, was four times mentioned; while "David Harum," "Via Crucis," and "Resurrection" were mentioned three times; and four books, "The Gentleman from Indiana," "The Voice of the People," "The Master Christian," and "Eben Holden" were mentioned twice. The books which secured one mention were: "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen," "Santa Claus's Partner," "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," "Sophia," "The Heart's Highway," "The Farringdons," "The Bath Comedy," "Philip Winwood," "Tommy and Grizel," "Alice of Old Vincennes," and "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box."

*The Bookman* takes an optimistic view of the literary situation as revealed in these reports:

"One of the most cheerful features of the whole matter is the fact that that growth of Americanism to which we had occasion to refer last winter is becoming steadily more apparent. Of the seventy-five places held among the best-selling books by the novels that we have mentioned, all but fifteen are to the credit of American authors. However, some of the American authors have laid their scenes in other lands, and of the sixty books that may be called American, only forty-nine treat of distinctly American subjects. The historical novel, despite the fact that it had already enjoyed an unusual lease of life, was, during the first six months of the year, extraordinarily popular. During the later summer and autumn months, however, it seems, in a measure, to have lost its hold. For the whole year the historical

novel has been included in these lists thirty-three times, while the story of contemporaneous life has had forty-two appearances. It may also be of interest to add that of the seventy-five times that these books are mentioned fifty-four are to the credit of those written by men and twenty-one to the credit of those written by women."

The following tabulation of largest editions of new books appearing in the United States in 1899–1900 appears in the new edition of the "World Almanac," the figures being given on the authority of the various publishers:

| Titles. | Authors. | Publishers. | Number Copies Printed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| David Harum | Edw. N. Westcott | D. Appleton & Co | 480,000 |
| Richard Carvel | Winston Churchill | The MacmillanCo. | Over 400,000 |
| When Knighthood Was in Flower | Charles Major | Bowen MerrillCo. | 313,000 |
| To Have and to Hold | Mary Johnston | Houghton, Mifflin & Co. | 275,000 |
| Janice Meredith | Paul L. Ford | Dodd, Mead & Co. | 255,000 |
| The World Almanac | The World | Press Pub. Co. | 200,000 |
| Eben Holden | Irving Bachelier | Lothrop Pub. Co. | 125,000 |
| The Reign of Law | James Lane Allen | The MacmillanCo. | 112,000 |
| Alice of Old Vincennes | Maurice Thompson | Bowen-MerrillCo. | 107,000 |
| The Day's Work | Rudyard Kipling | Doubleday, Page & Co. | 102,000 |
| Red Rock | Thomas N. Page | Scribner's Sons | 90,000 |
| The Redemption of David Corson | Charles F. Goss | Bowen-MerrillCo. | 72,000 |
| Wild Animals I Have Known | Ernest Seton-Thompson | Scribner's Sons | 71,000 |
| The Master Christian | Marie Corelli | Dodd, Mead & Co. | 60,000 |
| Tommy and Grizel | J. M. Barrie | Scribners | 60,000 |
| The Gentleman from Indiana | Booth Tarkington | Doubleday, Page & Co. | 60,000 |
| Philip Winwood | Robert N. Stephens | L. C. Page & Co. | 60,000 |
| Prisoners of Hope | Mary Johnston | Houghton, Mifflin Co. | 55,000 |
| In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim | Frances H. Burnett | Scribner's Sons | 55,000 |
| The Forest Lovers | Maurice Hewlett | TheMacmillan Co. | Over 50,000 |
| The Pride of Jennico | Edgerton Castle | " " " | " 50,000 |
| Young April | Edgerton Castle | " " " | " 50,000 |
| Elizabeth and Her German Garden | Anonymous | " " " | " 50,000 |
| Via Crucis | F. Marion Crawford | " " " | " 50,000 |
| Ave Roma Immortalis | F. Marion Crawford | " " " | " 50,000 |
| The Celebrity | Winston Churchill | " " " | " 50,000 |
| Red Pottage | Mary Cholmondeley | Harper & Bros. | " 50,000 |
| Eleanor | Mrs. Humphry Ward | " " | " 50,000 |
| The Mantle of Elijah | I. Zangwill | " " | " 50,000 |

## ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL VIEWS OF SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

FROM the Queen down to 'Arry the bank clerk, the English people appear to unite with continental critics in accepting the late Sir Arthur Sullivan as the most characteristic representative of British music since the death of Purcell two centuries ago. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"As to the place to be assigned to Sir Arthur Sullivan among contemporary musicians, Sir Frederick Bridge writes to *The Times* to-day to protest against the remark that Sullivan 'set himself to rival Offenbach and Lecocq instead of competing on the level of high seriousness with such musicians as Sir Hubert Parry and Professor Stanford.' Sir Frederick writes: 'Why it is necessary to make any such comparison, I am at a loss to know. Neither of these gentlemen would, I am sure, claim to have produced work which will rank higher or live longer than the "Golden Legend," the "In Memoriam," and other overtures, the Shakespeare music ("The Tempest"), and his many beautiful songs. Sir Arthur Sullivan's church music is a worthy continuance of the best cathedral traditions, and he has shown light opera writers how to combine wit and humor with perfect taste and fine and original musicianship. Does not all this disprove the statement to which I take exception?' Another correspondent, calling himself 'A Musical Amateur,' dealing with the same point, writes: 'It is perfectly safe to say that for one German or one "European" who is familiar with Parry or Stanford, there are thousands who regard Sullivan, and have regarded him for a generation past, as the only English composer of his day.'"

The same journal says further of the esteem in which Sullivan is held on the Continent:

"The news of the composer's death has been received with profound regret in Berlin, where he had many friends, and where his operas, above all 'The Mikado,' were received with great favor by a very wide public. The Emperor William was from the first a devoted admirer of 'The Mikado,' and not many months ago his Majesty patronized an entire departure from the traditions of the Berlin Royal Opera in the production of the most tuneful of Sir Arthur Sullivan's works in that temple of classical music. It was also on the Emperor's initiative that the opera 'Ivanhoe' was reproduced some years ago in Berlin, and no one in Germany will have heard the sad news with deeper regret than his Majesty.

"A Vienna paper (quoted by *The Chronicle's* correspondent) remarks that with the death of Offenbach, Strauss, and Millöcker the whole genre of operetta seems to be dying out. The world expected that either Italy or France would produce the next master of operetta, but the glory was reserved for England. The success which attended the performance of Sullivan's works at Vienna was phenomenal, and German versions have had long runs. The *Neue Freie Presse* says that Sir Arthur Sullivan was the creator of English national operetta. His death, not only in England but everywhere, will be felt as a loss to music. The *Tageblatt* says Sullivan's 'Mikado' enjoyed world-wide fame. His name will be gratefully remembered wherever it is known."

## NOTES.

IN reference to Mr. Ernest H. Crosby's recent remark, quoted in these columns, that there is only one English version of Tolstoy's "Resurrection" which does not misrepresent his teachings on social and other questions, through an almost incredible use of the "censor's stamp," we learn that the edition referred to is the one published in London in thirteen small pamphlets, to each of which is prefixed some Scriptural texts. The profits of this edition go wholly to aid the exiled Russian Doukhobors in Canada.

ONE of the most curious and interesting of journals is *Vox Urbis* ("Voice of the City"), whose scope is indicated by its subtitle, "De Litteris et Bonis Artibus Commentarius"—a commentary on literature and the fine arts. It is published semi-monthly in Rome ("Bis in mense prodit"), and contains articles in generally choice Latin by Italian, French, and German scholars. Altho antique Roman, it appears to be thoroughly up to date, and contains articles on the latest phases of the "Bellum Transvaalianum" and estimates of Tolstoy, Sienkiewicz, and "Fridericus Maximilianus Müller."

APROPOS of the recently published memoirs of the Countess Potocka (whose name, by the way, is pronounced pō-tots'kā), a writer in the New York *Times* calls attention to the fact that this countess is not the one whose beautiful and *ingénue* face is so often seen in the art-shops. The maiden name of the latter was Hélène Masaleka. The same writer says of her: "She was born in Poland in 1763. Left an orphan, she was brought to Paris by her uncle, the Bishop of Wilna, and placed in the famous Abbaye aux Bois, where she remained for four years. She was married in 1779 to Prince Charles of Lignè, 'a worthy son of a noble father.' He was killed in battle in 1792. The Princess Charles was married only three months later to Count Vincent Potocka, with whom she led a life of very varied happiness. She died in Paris October 30, 1815. The well-known portrait to which I have already referred forms the frontispiece to my edition of her life, published by Calmann Levy of Paris."

A LONDON journal quotes approvingly the following version of "Maud Muller," which, it says, "hails from the other side, of course." Printed as prose, it runs thus: "Maud Muller on a summer's day raked the meadow fresh with hay, and the bumblebee and garter snake she also raked with her little rake. And the wind that blew that summer's day brought Maud freckles in a frightful way; and her neck was roasted and her face was baked, but still she raked and raked and raked. It seems that her pap was away that day to some political fol-de-ray, and her mother, too, was a delegate to a hen convention out of the State. And the hired man in his hand-me-down was attending a circus that day in town. So Maud was left alone that day to do the chores and rake the hay. And she pitched right in her level best and only took an occasional rest, then she'd spit on her hands once more and take a better hold on her little rake. But as she wrestled the new-mown grass, these words from her lips did sadly pass: 'Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are, "They're gone again."' Busy with other folks' affairs, they've left me here to manage theirs.'"

THE following very timely literary announcements are made by *Life*:

"The editors of *Scribner's Magazine*, fully alive to the demands of readers, announce for the forthcoming year that no novel by J. M. Barrie will appear in the magazine.

"It is said that during the coming year Mr. Marion Crawford will read his own works through, a task that before this he has never had the time to accomplish.

"Miss Marie Corelli has been having her imagination made over and refitted. A lot of new material has been added, and some entirely new and gorgeous effects may be expected for the coming year.

"Some of the reviews of books in *The Bookman* have been so good of late that they are going to be set to music.

"Mr. Frank A. Munsey will shortly offer a prize of a million dollars to any one who has ever read anything he ever wrote for his own magazine. Mr. Munsey is said to be the Russell Sage of Magazinedom.

"Hall Caine and Alfred Austin are thinking seriously of having themselves dramatized, and, if they carry out their plan, will appear soon in this country as rivals to the Rogers Brothers."

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### DO ANIMALS HIDE BEFORE DEATH?

THERE is a popular belief that wild animals go into retirement as they feel death approaching. This belief is examined by Dr. Paul Balliou in an investigation regarding the death of animals, part of which has already been referred to in these columns. His results are detailed by M. Henri Coupin, in an article in *La Nature* (Paris, December 8), from which it appears that, altho there is some foundation for the popular opinion, the facts on which this opinion is based must be largely explained in another way. Says M. Coupin:

"It is a fact that in the country dead bodies of animals are almost never found, whether they are mammals, birds, reptiles, or insects. And this fact is the more striking when we remember the extremely great number of living animals on the earth's surface. The phenomenon may be explained in two ways: either the bodies disappear very rapidly or animals are accustomed, at the moment of death, to take refuge in holes and so to escape from sight. The question has not been settled, but certain known facts, which we shall proceed to describe, will put those who wish to clear up the matter in the way of so doing.

"It is a habit with dogs and cats, at the moment of death, to go into some corner, and often into a place far removed from their usual home. Doubtless this is what they did also in the savage state.

"As for rabbits, they seem to do exactly the opposite, leaving their burrows to die, not put out by their companions as some have said, but of their own free will. Field mice do the same; but it is not a general habit among rodents. Mice in particular often seem to leave their holes to die; but it is only to seek other shelters, such as hollow roof-tiles.

"The chamois, when it has received a serious wound, so we are told by Tschudi, leaves the herd and goes into a deserted place, where it lies down among the rock and licks its wound. There it either recovers or perishes.

"Elephants retire to distant places when about to die. . . . Llamas . . . have special death-places which become in time vast heaps of bones. 'It has been noted,' says M. Houzeau, 'that these animals, both domesticated and wild, select a special place where all retire to die. There are found on river-banks great spaces all whitened with their bones.' Perhaps we may explain in like manner the abundance of fossil bones of bears, hyenas, etc., that are found in caves.

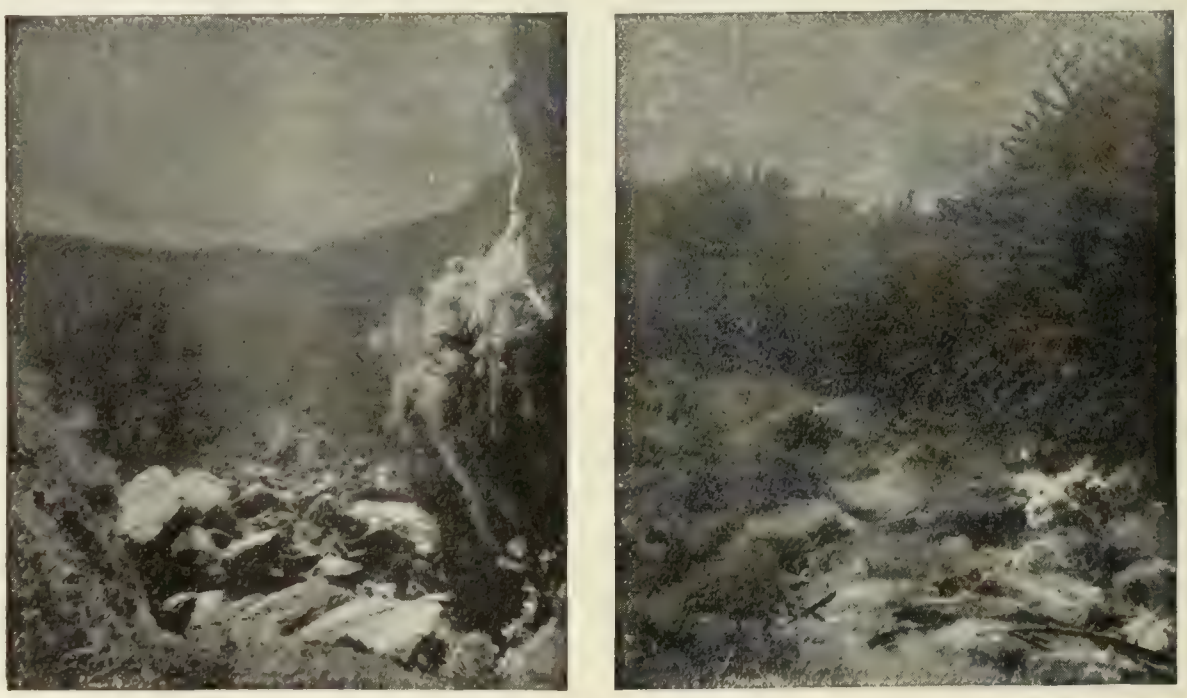
"Birds about to die flee from the light of day and seek the gloomiest retreats. At least so states M. Balliou, and he thus explains why we never find the dead bodies of birds in the paths and roads of public parks. That dead birds are never so found is affirmed by the sweepers in the Luxembourg gardens and the botanical gardens."

According to what precedes, says M. Balliou, it may be supposed that most wild animals, at the approach of death, hide themselves, and thus remove their remains from the public view. It is certainly so in many cases. But it should be added that in most instances the corpses disappear because they become the prey of creatures that live on the dead. We may get an idea of the rapidity with which this disappearance takes place by noticing, for instance, what becomes of sheep and goats when they die on the Landes. Hardly has the buzzing of the carrion flies given warning, when dogs, crows, etc., appear to feast on the viscera and soft parts. At nightfall come wild beasts for their share. Finally, a multitude of insects complete the work of destruction. In a few days naught remains but a few bones and flocks of wool. At the same time, adds the author from whom we quote, I had never supposed that this could be the case with the remains of elephants, whose huge bones, one would think, would not easily disappear. It has been remarked that the skeletons of deceased elephants are almost never found. Is their rarity to be explained by the fact that this animal retires to inaccessible places to die, as we have suggested above? If we are to believe Mr. A. G. Cameron, we see here the action of ruminants. These animals have a pronounced taste for bones, which they wear away little by little, until in a few years they may dispose entirely of a skeleton, no matter how huge it may be. A fact that has often been observed will give color to this opinion, no matter how strange it may seem at first. Our domestic ruminants eat and swallow with avidity mineral substances such as mortar, plaster, or even earth, that contain salts of lime, which are doubtless useful to them in their nutritive processes. How could a bird escape from all these destructive agencies? Its delicate flesh is the favorite food of all predatory animals. . . . Birds that have escaped the voracity of these natural enemies during life, belong to them after death; and even if they have not been swallowed whole, we shall find as their remains only scattered feathers. . . . These will disappear in turn, chewed and pulverized by myriads of insects and by the greedy world of inferior creatures who prey on all dead matter.

"If there were no microbes, the world would be a horrible charnel-house!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### SUBMARINE PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE interesting experiments in the photography of objects under water that have been going on in France for several years past were described at their outset in these columns. Improvement in methods and results has been rapid. An interesting account of the present status of the art is contributed to *Pearson's Magazine* by Robert H. Sherard, from whose article we make extracts below. The greatest recent progress has been made by M. Louis Boutan, assistant in the marine laboratories of the University of Paris. M. Boutan states that he began the work for the purpose of studying the habits of shell-fish. After numerous submarine excursions in diver's dress the thought occurred to him that he might obtain photographic records of what he had seen. He said to the author of the article from which we quote:



SUBMARINE SCENERY, PHOTOGRAPHED BY M. LOUIS BOUTAN.
Courtesy of *Pearson's Magazine*.

"I could not see any reason why it should not be as easy to photograph at the bottom of the sea as it is to photograph in the

open air. Water is, of course, a far denser medium than air, but as the eye can distinguish things at the bottom of the sea, there did not appear, so it seemed to me, to be any reason why a photographic plate should not be impressed in the same way. . . . To photograph below the water one had to go below the water, and to take one's camera with one. That was the principle on which I started when designing my apparatus. What was wanted was a water-tight case, in which an ordinary camera could be worked from the outside without the risk of the water getting in. I adopted the camera known as a 'detective camera.' This was placed in an outer case made of sheets of copper. The lid of this case, which was clamped down with strong screws, rested on a pad of thick india-rubber. When the camera was put into the case, the lens rested against a window of plate glass of the same size let into the copper side. By means of button handles outside the case the shutter could be opened and closed, and the plates renewed automatically.

"Another thing that had to be taken into consideration in the construction of this apparatus was that of the pressure at certain depths. For instance, at a depth of ten yards there is a strong atmospheric pressure, and in addition to this there is the pressure of a column of sea-water ten yards in height sufficient to force in the top and sides of the outer case, and so to disturb the symmetry of the apparatus.

"In order to obviate this, I fixed a gutta-percha ball, containing about three quarts of air, to a tube communicating with the interior of the case. The pressure of the water and of the air on this gutta-percha ball forced sufficient of its contents into the case to equalize the pressure within and without. The stand for my camera was made of a plate of cast-iron with three iron legs with sliding extensions.

"The next question to be studied was one of light. Beyond a certain depth the light is often insufficient to affect photographic plates, even when the exposure is a very long one. The result of my experiments has been to demonstrate that it is not possible to obtain satisfactory results by natural light beyond a depth of from sixteen to twenty feet, at which depth an exposure varying in duration from thirty to fifty minutes is necessary. By means, however, of artificial light, instantaneous photographs can be taken at any depth to which it is possible for the diver to descend. That, as you know, has its limitations. There is no record of a diver having been able to reach a greater depth than 230 feet. This was in the case of the wreck of the British ship, the *Columbian*, off the Ushant Islands, in 240 feet of water. A diver named Deschamps endeavored to reach the wreck. After he had descended 130 feet, he began to feel serious trouble. However, he continued to descend, but on reaching a depth of 200 feet, after suffering terribly, he lost consciousness and had to be hauled up. His life was for some time despaired of.

"At 120 or 130 feet, with a pressure varying from four to five atmospheres, a diver can work, and it is my belief that in the future divers will be able to descend to even greater depths by halting as they descend at various stages till their bodies have become accustomed to the pressure at each stage, and then descend to a stage below."

Says Mr. Sherard in commenting on these facts.

"The great result obtained so far by M. Boutan's experiments is the fact that is now established that, by means of artificial light, photographs can be taken at any depth in the water to which it is possible for the operator to descend. So far it has not been possible to reach a greater depth than 140 feet. It is also established that it is possible to take photographs at moderate depths by lowering the apparatus, without having to descend oneself, and by working the camera from the boat.

"Of the future of submarine photography M. Boutan was not inclined to speak. 'I dislike discussing possibilities,' he said; 'that is the future, and it sounds like bluff to describe the great things that one expects to achieve.'

"He let slip, however, that the money having been promised —and it has been the want of subsidies which has prevented him till now from testing his discovery to the full—he expects shortly to be in a position to attempt photographing at a depth of 300 feet and more, apparatus to be let down to that depth and worked from above, the light being provided by means of a powerful electric battery.

"So that it is not too much to expect that in days to come the deep seas will be forced to give up their secrets, and their mysteries shall be no more."

RAINBOW TROUT. NEARLY 500 SPECIMENS.
Courtesy of *Pearson's Magazine*.

The same number of *Pearson's* contains an account of Dr. Shufeldt's successful attempts to photograph living fish in the government aquariums at Washington. Some of his results, one of which is reproduced herewith, are of great artistic and scientific interest, altho these particular photographs are, of course, not strictly submarine photographs.

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## CLIMATE AND INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION.

OUR English cousins continue to wonder how it is that we can outstrip them in the engineering world. The London correspondent of *The Sun* (New York) is of the opinion that climate has a good deal to do with it. He says (January 7):

"As a matter of fact, the difference between American energy and English energy is largely accounted for by a difference in conditions of which the people of both countries take no cognizance. No one will appreciate my meaning except those Americans who have come to England and worked as hard as they did in America—and have paid the penalty. They know that the 'price of progress' is collapse. They may not learn the lesson the first time. If they fall ill, they may say it is because they are not yet acclimated. But the truth comes home to them finally that it is impossible to work hard and continuously according to American standards in this country without breaking down.

"It may seem absurd to discuss climate in a series of articles on trade competition, but it is literally true that this factor is an important element in the situation. I will not say that indolence is not an increasing national vice in England, but it is a fact that the consuming energy of American business life, unless broken by generous vacations, would be fatal in this country. The simple truth is that the ozoneless atmosphere of London and England will not support the high-pressure existence which most Americans can maintain with impunity. Hence the English

business man's habits of short hours and week-ends in the country, meaning from Friday to Tuesday a large portion of the year, which so exasperate their American confrères who come here and expect to dispose of important affairs in quick order.

"These remarks apply especially to all intellectual exertion. Whether they are equally applicable to physical labor, I do not know, but if the habits of the people are any criterion, they are so in even greater degree. There is an example of it at the present moment, which will be astonishing to most American employers. It is now four days after Christmas, and it would be a conservative estimate to say that a large majority of the factories and mills of Great Britain of every description are idle and silent. What would an American manufacturer say if his operatives took French leave and enjoyed themselves a week on end not only at Christmas, but again at Easter, at Whitsuntide, and during the first week in August? It is a case where the majority rules. A fraction of the working classes are willing to return to their daily routine the day after a bank (legal) holiday. The majority insist on taking a week off, and it is not worth while for a manufacturer to start up his works with only a quarter of his staff on duty.

"Even if we take the charitable view that the enervating climate of England justifies the British workman in being very good to himself, the fact remains that by so doing he handicaps himself in his competition with foreign producers, and he can not complain if full advantage is taken of his disability. It is only justice to add that he does not add vicious self-indulgence to his idleness to any great extent. He keeps reasonably sober during his holidays, and his amusements are most of them innocent."

## A CANINE BIPED.

EVERY one has seen performing-dogs that can walk on their fore-legs; but a dog with whom this mode of locomotion is natural from birth is a rarer phenomenon. Such a dog exists in France, and is described in *La Nature* (Paris, December 22) by M. Pierre Hac'et-Souclet. The animal was forced to take up his curious manner of walking by the fact that he was born without hind-legs; but his agility and good health and the fact that no one taught him how to make up for his congenital infirmity, make him an interesting study for those who are investigating the subject of adaptation to environment. Says the writer:

WALKING. BALANCING ON A CHAIR. RESTING.

"Born with withered hind-legs, but gifted with excellent health apart from this infirmity, he has taken up naturally, without instruction from any one, the trick of walking on his fore-legs. He raises his body, balances himself on his fore-paws, and walks, runs rapidly, stops, eats, and almost lives in this position. He sometimes rests the rear part of his body on the ground (or rather, when he can, on a slight elevation), but only about every quarter of an hour.

"When one sees him running about for several minutes one feels really fatigued, because it is supposed that the poor creature is making great efforts; it is the effect produced by an acrobat who prolongs an exercise in which he is using up a great amount of energy; but when we look more closely, we soon understand that he is not tired. He is not even more out of breath, after running about for a quarter of an hour, than an ordinary dog would be after playing with some animation for the same length of time. The fore-legs of this little prodigy are completely adapted to their new function, which consists in serving as a support for the whole body, the proper muscles having acquired the strength necessary to sustain the trunk above the head.

"The phenomenon is eighteen months old; as I have already said, he is in marvelously good health and spirits. . . . Here, then, is an animal that in a short time has profoundly modified, so far as he is concerned, the mode of locomotion of his species, and who seems to be well satisfied with his innovation.

"We know of several cases that have a certain relationship with this, but they are somewhat less interesting. Thus, we know several dogs born with a single hind-leg who have adopted the habit of taking several steps, now and then, on their fore-legs alone; but this lasts for such a short time that it would not be noticed without close attention.

"The little phenomenon about which we write is, on the contrary, a virtuoso in his own line; in assurance he leaves far behind all the 'learned dogs' of circuses and the stage. Moreover, almost none of the circus dogs know how, as he does, to stand still on their fore-legs and balance themselves for a moment, by letting the body sway more or less above the point of suspension. Almost all balance themselves while walking, while our subject can perfectly well, on occasion, stand in equilibrium just as a man does, keeping his fore-legs still and moving his body so as to bring it continually above the point of support.

"I have said that our prodigy performs on the same principles as a professional gymnast, but he does so with much more facility than ordinary clowns. I know only one man who can be compared with him in the strength and activity displayed in balancing tricks. I do not know whether this 'artist' exhibits in Paris, but I have met him in England. His name is Jules Keller, and he can rightly be called 'the king of balancers on the hands.' If he can rival my subject, it is only because he has the same infirmity. Keller comes on the stage on his hands, runs, waltzes, leaps from a table to the floor, climbs up and down a ladder placed obliquely—all the while sustaining himself on his hands. The public does not know that his wide trousers enclose his own withered limbs and artificial ones in addition. All Keller's strength seems to be concentrated in the muscles of his arms.. . . There is then a great deal of similarity between this balancer and the little dog that is the subject of our article."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SOME UNANSWERED RIDDLES OF SCIENCE.

FOR every question that science answers she asks two that are apparently unanswerable. As the limits of the known in nature are pushed farther and farther away, the sphere of the unknown beyond it expands still more rapidly so that he who looks for the riddles of science has not far to seek. M. Gabriel Prévost states a few of them in *La Science Française* (Paris, December 21). He says:

"In treating of unexplained phenomena, we have no hesitation in omitting all mention of those whose authenticity is in need of proof, such as those of hypnotism or animal magnetism. . . . But there are others, perfectly well established, that are nevertheless treated with magnificent disdain. This is a pity, for if we knew their laws we should be in a position to reproduce them at will for the greater profit both of science and of mankind. Everything leads us to believe that the causes of such phenomena are related to what is called the 'infinitely little.' . . . . . .

"For instance, it was a long time before we were able to explain why two varieties of beer, made with the same chemical elements, with the same vegetable substances, and under the same conditions of environment, should differ sensibly in quality

according to the water used. When the water was analyzed, it was discovered that when it contained sulfate of lime, this substance had a special influence on the microbian fermentation. The cause having been found, the phenomenon could be reproduced at will.

"We could fill several volumes with questions of this kind that remain to be solved. . . . The learned societies ought to promulgate a list of them every year; their pride, perhaps, would suffer, but science would gain much. We shall try to indicate a few of them:

"Why, by importing Russian skins into France, by treating them by the same processes and using the same substances as in that country [Russia], can we not succeed in obtaining the qualities of solidity, permanence, and flexibility found in Russia leather? Is the difference between the two products due to the tanning, to the skins used, or to the temperature? When this 'infinitely little' has been discovered, we can make Russia leather as well at Limoges as in St. Petersburg.

"Why is Chinese lacquer superior to all others, when in preparing it the same materials are used in the same way as elsewhere?

"Why are the qualities of steel different, according to the water used for tempering it? Is the difference due to the temperature of the water, or to the vegetable or mineral substances that are held in suspension therein? . . . . . .

"Why should a virus, inoculated in an animal, become more active for an animal of the same species if previously inoculated in an animal of a different species?

"Why are most reptiles, even non-venomous ones, refractory to a very large number of toxic substances, vegetable and animal? . . , . . . ,

"Why, instead of following a constant progression in their effects, do alternating currents, which cause death by asphyxia at 25,000 oscillations a second, become inoffensive beyond 20,000 oscillations a second?

"Why is the horse, whose strength is greater than a man's, killed by an electric discharge that a man can bear? . . . . . .

"Why does oxygen, which increases the activity of intraorganic combinations, impede them, on the contrary, when administered to excess?

"Why can white-hot iron be handled with impunity, when red-hot burns? The so-called 'spheroidal state' does not explain it, for the evaporation of the skin is equally active at both temperatures. . . . . .

"Why do the effects of thein and caffein, which are composed of the same chemical elements, differ according to the temperament of individuals? . . . . . .

"Why does dynamite explode in artillery caissons when the noise made by them gives the sound of upper *la?* . . . . . .

"Here we stop, not because the questions have given out, but because we should never finish asking them. Conclusion: Let us verify all the facts and then direct our studies toward the 'infinitely little.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**The Rare Metals.**—This epithet is applied to a class of metals little known to the uninitiated. All are precious, altho their use is limited by their high price, says the *Moniteur Industrial* (Paris). In the cases of some of them this price is due not so much to their rarity, properly speaking, as to the fact that the processes of isolating them and so obtaining them in the pure state are costly. In this case, the effect becomes the cause; it is often because no serious efforts have been made to utilize them industrially that the process of extracting them has not been improved. Witness aluminum, and more recently thorium and cerium; the two last were worth about 4,000 francs a kilogram [about $400 a pound] before their utilization in gas-lighting by incandescence. Among others may be cited the following:

"Vanadium, which oxidizes in air with great difficulty, melts at 2,000°, and becomes red-hot in hydrogen. . . . Neither hydrochloric acid nor nitric acid attacks it. The addition of vanadium considerably augments the ductility of copper, aluminum, and iron. These properties would be valuable to electrometallurgists if the price of the metal were not still very high—6,130 francs per kilogram [about $600 a pound]. Its use is therefore limited to coloring glass and to preparation of indelible inks by mixture with anilin.

"Uranium, worth 900 francs a kilogram [$90 a pound], is used in the glass and porcelain industries. It has been found that uranium carbid is superior to nickel or tungsten in the manufacture of high-grade steels.

"Titanium is peculiar in being universally diffused in nature, even the flesh, bones, and muscles of animals containing appreciable traces of it.

"Iridium, worth 8,000 francs a kilogram [about $800 a pound], is the hardest metal known and is used to tip gold pens. This hardness makes it very difficult to coin Siberian gold, and the Russian mint requires that gold for coinage shall be free from all traces of iridium.

"Palladium, which has the smallest coefficient of dilatation, is used for the mountings of astronomical instruments. The standard meter is made of palladium. The pure metal costs 5,000 francs a kilogram [$500 a pound].

"Selenium, which has the curious property of losing its resistance to the electric current under the influence of light, is used in the telelectroscope, and is worth 220 francs a kilogram [$22 a pound].

"Lithium, worth 12,000 francs a kilogram [$1,200 a pound], is used only in medicine, its salts being valuable in rheumatic affections.

"Molybdenum, worth 15 francs a kilogram [$1.50 a pound], is used in metallurgy. . . . Molybdenum-steel possesses the rare quality of preserving its hardness even when heated to redness.

"Tungsten, worth 8.5 francs a kilogram [80 cents a pound], is also largely used in metallurgy, and gives to steel qualities similar to those imparted by molybdenum."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**How to Run a Furnace.**—The following directions addressed to those who take care of their own hot-air furnaces are given at the end of an article on the subject by T. N. Thompson in *Science and Industry* (January):

"Keep the furnace clean outside and inside. It is part of the house. Do not let the ashes accumulate in the ash-pit, or the grates will soon burn out.

"Fire lightly and often if you can, and you will not use so much coal. If you must fire thick, pile it up first on one side, then on the other. This will give you fire on top all the time; otherwise the fire will be alternately dead and alive on top and the heating results will be intermittent.

"Keep the fire-door shut. If you want to deaden the fire, do so by closing the bottom door only. If this will not shut tight enough, you had better get the furnaceman to make it fit close.

"Never open the check-draft at the back of the heater, otherwise this will allow furnace gases to flow through the joints of the furnace and poison the fresh air that comes up the registers; rather open the by-pass damper that is fitted to all modern furnaces to prevent ash dust from getting into the cellar when the grates are shaken. This should check the draft.

"Do not use a damper in the cold-air box, but regulate your heat at the registers. This is the best safeguard against furnace gases getting into the house.

"Keep the water-tank filled with water, to moisten the air, for in winter the hot air is too dry.

"Keep the ground around the mouth of the fresh-air box clean.

"Do not sweep dirt from the floors into the registers.

"Train your wife to run the furnace when you are sick.

"Finally, do not jump on the furnaceman because you can not run your own furnace."

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"SINCE electricity has been substituted for steam in London's 'tuppeny tube,' as the underground railway is familiarly called, it is averred that a trip over the road is a pronounced appetizer," says *Popular Science.* "Persons who for years have not had a speaking acquaintance with a respectable appetite insist that they have been entirely cured by taking a ride on the underground every few days. There is a possible reason in all this, for the electricity creates a certain amount of ozone which, being confined within the tunnel, gives the passengers bracing air to breathe."

FROM experimental observations made by a German scientist into the effect of various paints upon bacteria, it appears that the kind of paint which may be used on walls is really of considerable importance from a hygienic point of view, quite apart from the question of esthetic appearance and cost of material. Upon oil-paint coatings the bacteria were found to be destroyed much more rapidly than in the case of other paints. It is recommended, therefore, that oil-paint alone should be used in hospitals, schools, barracks, and other places where large numbers of persons sleep or are congregated together.

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE AND THE ENGLISH CHURCH CRISIS.

THE report of the Round-Table Conference, convened with the hope of arriving at some *modus vivendi* between the Evangelical and the Catholic or Ritualistic Party in the English Church, has once more brought the long-enduring church "crisis" into public prominence in England. The conference, composed of leading representatives of both religious parties, concerned itself chiefly with discussions of the Eucharist. While wide divergencies of view were revealed as to the mode of Christ's presence in the communion, Zwinglianism, or the merely symbolic, commemorative view, had apparently no advocates, and the London *Guardian* (moderate High Church) remarks that "both sides appear to have agreed that in the Eucharist we partake of the body of Jesus Christ, crucified and glorified." No decisive results were obtained, but the suggestion made in the conference by Lord Halifax, that the Catholic Party might be satisfied to take the "First Prayer-Book of Edward VI." as the maximum of ritual liberty, and in return disband the English Church Union, has been widely received in England as an important contribution toward a satisfactory settlement of the church problem. Of course, neither *The Rock* (Protestant) on the one extreme, nor *The Church Review* (Catholic) on the other, views this solution with enthusiasm. The latter says:

"The conference has done nothing but bring into clearer prominence the inherent incompatibility, nay, more, the essential opposition between the Catholic religion and Protestantism. Dr. Wace, the president of the conference, sums the matter up by stating that such members of the conference as Mr. Dimock and Dr. Moule 'offer an unqualified denial' to the statement of other members, such as Lord Halifax and Canon Newbolt, that there is an 'actual Presence' (the term is Lord Halifax's) of our Lord 'under the outward visible part, sign, or form of bread and wine.' Says Mr. Dimock: 'The Church of England took her stand on one side of a doctrinal gulf, on the other side of which stood the teaching of "the real Presence."' But we utterly and entirely deny that such a position is, considered in itself, consistent with, or can possibly be squared with, the assertion of the whole church, following the words of our blessed Lord, that that which lies on the altar after the consecration is in simple truth His sacred Body and Blood. This is the teaching, we have said, at once of our blessed Lord and of His Holy Catholic Church. It is, therefore, the teaching of the Church of England—for the Church of England is nothing if she be not an integral part of the Holy Catholic Church."

Upon this statement the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.) says:

"Quite so. But with what face, in view of the results of the Fulham Conference, can *The Church Review* venture to say what is the teaching of the Church of England? Nobody knows; and so devout Anglicans will continue to affirm and deny with equal zeal. But surely it is hardly honest for any individual to say of his own belief, 'This is the true teaching of the Church of England,' when he knows all the while that the Establishment has no teaching at all, but leaves her sons perfect liberty to believe as much and as little as they like."

*The Rock*, organ of the extreme Protestant Party in the Established Church, grits its teeth over the outlook as revealed in the conference, and especially as shown in the refusal of the Bishop of London to order the prosecution of three metropolitan clergymen who were lately publicly indicted for alleged illegal ritual practises. It says:

"That prosecution for the maintenance of church discipline in religious matters is, in any event, to be prevented, seems to us an indefensible contention. It cuts at the root of all law and order, and, if generally held, would render all milder measures ineffectual. . . . The Romanizers of to-day leave us in no doubt as to their determination to defy all authority and to carry on the de-Protestantizing of the church to the bitter end. No one can read their organs without being forced to the conviction that expulsion is inevitable. The only question is, who are to be driven out of the national church—the Protestant people, as they are being all over the country, or those servants of theirs who are betraying their trust into the hands of the nation's greatest civil and religious enemy, the Church of Rome."

*The Saturday Review*, on the contrary, sees in the pacific attitude of Bishop Creighton and of Archdeacon Sinclair, of London, ground for believing that calmer methods will prevail than those exemplified by extreme Protestants like Lord Portsmouth and Mr. Kensit. Referring to the recent letter of Dr. Sinclair, a conspicuous evangelical, advising Bishop Creighton to interpose his veto and stop the prosecutions, *The Saturday Review*, whose opinion in this matter represents that of most secular London journals, says:

"It thus marks in very practical manner a breach between the main body of evangelical churchmen and the malignants, who are willing to recognize brawling in church, vulgar abuse in the press, the political caucus, as legitimate weapons wherewith to fight a great school of fellow churchmen, whom they seem to hate with a virulence unknown in party politics. With such men it is impossible to treat, but let the great body of evangelicals openly dissociate themselves from those who bring only odium on the name, and the differences between High Churchmen and Low Churchmen will soon prove themselves to be nothing in the shape of division incompatible with mutual respect and, in most fields of church work, active cooperation."

## HUXLEY ON THE LIMITS OF KNOWLEDGE.

THE "Life and Letters of Huxley," who first used the word "Agnosticism" to express his own mental attitude and that of the great modern school of thinkers who agree with him, contains one striking statement of his position. To Charles Kingsley, the novelist and Broad-Church clergyman, who had won his heart by sympathy in the death of his son, he wrote as follows on May 22, 1863 (we quote from an extract in the New York *Evening Post*):

"I don't know whether Matter is anything distinct from Force. I don't know that atoms are anything but pure myths. *Cogito, ergo sum* is to my mind a ridiculous piece of bad logic, all I can say at any time being 'Cogito.' The Latin form I hold to be preferable to the English 'I think,' because the latter asserts the existence of an Ego—about which the bundle of phenomena at present addressing you knows nothing. In fact, if I am pushed, metaphysical speculation lands me exactly where your friend Raphael was when his bitch pupped. In other words, I believe in Hamilton, Mansell, and Herbert Spencer, so long as they are destructive, and I laugh at their beards as soon as they try to spin their own cobwebs.

"Is this basis of ignorance broad enough for you? If you, theologian, can find as firm footing as I, man of science, do on this foundation of minus nought—there will be nought to fear for our ever diverging.

"For you see I am quite as ready to admit your doctrine that souls secrete bodies as I am the opposite one that bodies secrete souls—simply because I deny the possibility of obtaining any evidence as to the truth and falsehood of either hypothesis. My fundamental axiom of speculative philosophy is that *materialism and spiritualism are opposite poles of the same absurdity*—the absurdity of imagining that we know anything about either spirit or matter.

"Cabanis and Berkeley (I speak of them simply as types of schools) are both asses, the only difference being that one is a black donkey and the other a white one.

"This universe is, I conceive, like to a great game being played out, and we poor mortals are allowed to take a hand. By great good fortune the wiser among us have made out some few of the rules of the game, as at present played. We call them 'Laws of Nature,' and honor them because we find that if we obey them we win something for our pains. The cards are our theories and hypotheses, the tricks our experimental verifications. But what sane man would endeavor to solve this prob-

lem: given the rules of a game and the winnings, to find whether the cards are made of pasteboard or gold-leaf? Yet the problem of the metaphysicians is to my mind no saner."

## ROMAN CATHOLICS AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

DURING recent years, a marked revival of interest in higher education has been noted in the Roman Catholic Church, of which the establishment of the Catholic University of America and the more recent founding of a higher college for women in Washington are among the most prominent tokens in this country. Most of the ancient universities of England and the Continent, all of which were founded by Roman Catholics—often by ecclesiastics—under bulls of the popes, have since that time come under Protestant or secular influence. Now the church appears to be slowly arousing itself to a sense of the necessity for new educational establishments. In this movement the writings of Dr. J. L. Spaulding, Bishop of Peoria, have had an important influence both here and abroad. His recent sermon on "Education and the Future of Religion," preached in Rome last spring, and since printed, is a further contribution to this subject. He thus brings out the Roman Catholic position as to science:

"The fundamental principle of the Catholic theologian and apologist is that there is harmony between revelation rightly understood, and the facts of the universe rightly known; and since this is so, the deepest thought and the most certain knowledge must furnish the most irrefragible proof of the truth of our faith. The Catholic who holds this principle with profound conviction will not shrink from any test or any adversary. If faith does not give new strength to the mind, the heart, the whole man, is it genuine faith at all? Shall we cease to desire and to strive to know because we believe? Is it not the property of vital belief to impel to thought and action? Are not faith and hope and love, if they be living, the fountainheads of the highest energy? Does not all history prove that right human life is possible only when men are self-active in a free and noble way, when they strive bravely for more real knowledge and greater virtue? Where we strive there is indeed danger of error and mistake; but where we rest in spiritual lethargy, decay and ruin are inevitable. A faculty unused dwindles until it ceases to be. They who dare must take risks: danger can be overcome only by encountering danger. Shall the church speak words of approval and cheer to all her children except those who labor with honest purpose and untiring zeal for deeper and truer knowledge? . . . . . .

"If mistrust of our ablest minds is permitted to exist, the inevitable result will be a lowering of the whole intellectual life of Catholics, and as a consequence a lowering of their moral and religious life. If we have no great masters, how shall we hope to have eager and loving disciples? If we have no men who write vital books—books of power, books which are literature and endure—how shall we expect to enter along an inner line into the higher life of the age, to quicken, purify, and exalt the hopes and thoughts of men? . . . Is it credible that if St. Thomas of Aquin were now alive he would content himself with the philosophy and science of Aristotle, who knows nothing either of creation or of providence, and whose knowledge of nature, compared with our own, is as that of a child? St. Ignatius of Loyola says that to occupy oneself with science, in a pure and religious spirit, is more pleasing to God than practises of penance, because it is more completely the work of the whole man. Is not theology, like the other sciences, bound to accept facts? To deny a fact is to stultify oneself. But how shall we know what is, if we are ignorant of the world-wide efforts of men of learning and intellectual power to get at the facts of the universe? The supreme fact is life, and only that is true, in the best sense of the word, which is favorable to life, to its growth, its joys, its strength, its freedom, its permanence. Whatever dwarfs, whatever arrests, whatever weakens life, is evil."

In France, where both Monsignor Ireland and Monsignor Spaulding are much admired, a movement for the higher education of women is making rapid progress. The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool *Catholic Times* writes:

"Enlightened priests, fosterers when not pioneers of every new and at the same time good movement, are favoring so-called 'Feminism.' But, be it understood, they accept the term only in its highest and Christian sense. They give warm support to that enterprising religious, Madame Marie du Sacre Cœur, whose advanced projects on education were suppressed about the time when the question of 'Americanism' was in the air, tho really she had nothing to do with the question, but who came out of the fray with the Pope's blessing nevertheless. Now the directress of an educational institution in Paris known as 'l'Institution Ste. Paule,' where every facility is afforded for the higher education of women, she enlists in her cause not only enlightened priests like the Abbé Foussagrive, but also such men as Brunetière and M. Olle-Laprune. She has just removed her establishment from Rue d'Assas to the Rue Servandoni, near the Luxembourg Gardens. This lady, too, is a pioneer. When she set herself to the task of raising the standard of feminine education in France, she had not benefited by the lofty views of Bishop Spaulding on the matter of education. A flood of light has just been thrown here on this subject by the publication in French of the bishop of Peoria's treatise on the higher education of women."

## REPORT OF THE PRESBYTERIAN REVISION COMMITTEE.

THE report of the committee on revision appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to ascertain the will of the local presbyteries throughout the United States, made December 8, is regarded as an important event in the religious world. The following statement was authorized by the committee:

"I. That the returns plainly indicate that the church desires some changes in its creedal statement.

"II. These returns indicate plainly that no change is desired which would in any way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine contained in the Confession of Faith.

"III. These returns also indicate that a large plurality desires that changes should be made by some new statement of present doctrines rather than by revision.

"IV. The returns also indicate a desire on the part of many presbyteries for some revision of the present confession.

"V. Therefore, it was unanimously agreed by the committee to recommend to the General Assembly that some revision or change be made in our confessional statements. Substantial, but not final agreement was reached as to the method of preparing changes embodying both revision and supplemental statement, but the determining of the whole matter was deferred to a subsequent meeting."

The Stated Clerk of the Assembly has published in pamphlet form an account of the action of the presbyteries, of which the following is a summary:

"For revision (Question 1), 44; for an explanatory statement (Question 2), 10; for revision and an explanatory statement (Questions 1 and 2), 1; for a supplemental statement (Question 3), 47; for revision and a supplemental statement (Questions 1 and 3), 14; for an explanatory statement and a supplemental statement (Questions 2 and 3), 1; for a substitute creed, 15; for an alternative creed, 1; for some change, 6; negative on all four questions, 4; indecisive vote, 1; for a dismissal of the whole subject (Question 4), 45. Presbyteries not reporting, 43."

Various opinions are expressed of the committee's statement and of the report concerning the presbyterial vote. *The Herald and Presbyter* (December 12) says of the former:

"Several things in the statement are worthy of special notice. First. Nothing is to be done which conflicts with the system of doctrine taught in the Confession. Second. Moderate revision will be proposed. The committee says in general terms that many presbyteries desire it. The number as given in the leaflet of the Stated Clerk is fifty-nine. Third. The statement that 'a large plurality desire that changes should be made by some new

statement of the present doctrines' does not mean that a large plurality desires a supplemental creed, tho many readers will so understand it. 'Some new statement' may include a substitute creed, a supplementary creed, an explanatory statement, a statement for popular use only, and a formula for receiving members. Indeed, all of these must be included in order to make 'a large plurality,' and even then the votes will amount to only about a third of the whole number of presbyteries. We do not see the wisdom of thus lumping votes which are mutually contradictory. We do not believe that any new statement can be prepared which will be satisfactory to the presbyteries which have favored one or the other of these different forms of new statement. We suppose that the majority of the committee is favorable to a new supplemental creed, which shall qualify the ordination vow, but we do not believe that the presbyteries have favored it or will agree to it."

The New York *Observer* (Presb., December 13) says of the Stated Clerk's report:

"The returns of the presbyterial vote, as presented to the committee on revision, indicate:

"1. That there is no wish to abandon the Westminster Confession, since only 15 out of 232 presbyteries desire a substitute creed.

"2. That a large number, 124 others, out of 232, desire some supplementary or explanatory statement of certain doctrines.

"3. That a large number desire no action or a dismissal of the whole subject, 93 out of 232 being included in this category.

"4. That the movement for revision has come chiefly from ministers and not from elders or members of the churches. It is hardly to be expected that the committee will be able to formulate a statement which, under these conditions, will obtain a two-thirds vote of the Presbyterian Church."

On the other hand, the Chicago *Interior* (Presb., December 20), which has taken a more radical view of the subject from the outset, says:

"A legend prevailed at one time of the authorship of the Apostles' Creed. Peter led off by saying, 'I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth.' He was followed by John with an affirmation, and he by James, and by the other apostles in their turn, so that each apostle was the author of some part of the creed, and it proved to be a full and a harmonious statement of the faith of Christianity. The above report of the committee shows that it is of the same composite character, but that the modern apostles were not so harmonious in their views as the ancient. There is a very simple way to the harmony of more or less antagonistic propositions, with which the committee were familiar, and of which they were free to avail themselves; that employed by the Westminster divines to pull cross-purposes together. It is in the simple formula, 'Yet so as.' There should have been a 'Yet so as' between the first and second, and one between the second and third sections. That would have united them as glue unifies mahogany and pine. This is highly satisfactory progress. The committee follows the church hesitatingly, and yet it follows. The 'unanimously agreed' shows a capricornic docility which was more than could have been hoped for. There is but one word of caution now needed. The church must run by her compass. If she neglect it she will describe a circle. The dexter foot, being the more aggressive, pushes continually over to the left, and if intelligence do not insist upon a straight line of progress, we shall stop where we started."

The Philadelphia *Church Standard* (Prot. Episc., December 15) says:

"It seems to be now quite settled that the Presbyterian Church will make some change in its standards of doctrine. None of the parties who have urged the change express a desire 'to impair the integrity of the doctrinal system' contained in the Confession of Faith; but just what changes can be made which will not 'impair the integrity' of that system of doctrine, or why so general a desire for change should exist unless important changes in the system of doctrine were felt to be necessary, it is difficult to imagine. We sincerely hope that our Presbyterian friends may yet see their way to discriminate faith from doctrine, the faith of the true creeds of Christendom from the Confession of Faith [Prebs.] and the Thirty-nine Articles [Anglican], and all other like 'systems of doctrine' which have served a useful purpose but which may lawfully be changed when that service is ended. We have a sincere sympathy with the aversion of conservative Presbyterians to abandon the Confession or to risk the dangers of a doctrinal revision. But why not let the Confession stand with some explanatory preamble, recognizing its limitations as well as its historical uses, as a system of doctrine and not a standard of faith?"

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## THE PAST CENTURY IN RELIGION AND MORALS.

WIDELY divergent views of religious development in the last century have been expressed in the many summaries of the century's progress lately printed. As usual, the optimist and the pessimist are each in evidence. A good example of the optimistic view is an article by the Rev. J. G. K. McClure in *Harper's Weekly*. Dr. McClure's view of religion is confined to Christendom, and he does not mention other religious forces in Europe and America than the religion of Christ, to which he attributes most of the secular progress made by the race. He says:

"*Politically*, Christianity has woven its ideas into the web of national life with an ever-wider woof. The test of national integrity, in rulers and in people alike, is conformity to Christian principles. The criticisms passed by John Stuart Mill on the state are criticisms suggested to him by the essential teachings of Christianity. The 'civic conscience' of Christendom has become a factor to be primarily reckoned with by all legislators: the inspirer of that conscience is Christianity. The nations thus influenced are becoming the world-rulers. They practically divide the earth between them, either in the form of colonies, suzerainties, or 'spheres of influence.' . . . . .

"A new understanding of the Scriptures has been secured. Their place is more fixed and their mission more practicable than ever. Criticism has been very incisive and has cut away many theories concerning the nature of inspiration that had nothing to do with the validity and usefulness of the Scriptures, but the preeminence of the Scriptures both remains and triumphs. It has been a century of hard fighting concerning the authenticity, content, and purpose of Scripture. The battle has raged about the New Testament and the Old Testament—each in turn. As the century closes, the Bible has ceased to be an end and has become a means; it is not regarded idolatrously, but it is regarded reverently; its ministry to lead men from sin to righteousness is understood, and its sufficiency and suitableness so to do are realized.

"High among the triumphs of Christianity is its achievement of the scientific spirit. Jowett wrote: 'Religion is another word for science in its highest and broadest definition, and it must be of such a nature that no man's mind can brush aside its demands: that every one can see that it is reasonable, that it is imperative, and that without it we can not reach the highest spiritual elevation of which the soul is capable.' The Japanese scholar who after studying in America returned as a professor to Japan and applied scientific methods to the history of ancestral religions produced dismay in the minds of the adherents of those religions. But Christianity has learned that the deeper the investigation and the more exact the historical study into Christianity, the better for Christianity's life and usefulness."

Among the best fruits of Christianity, the writer continues, is the spirit among Christians of dissatisfaction with present results, and their realization that Christianity must be made to evangelize our cities and make itself triumphant in palace and hovel alike.

From a far less optimistic standpoint Mr. W. T. Stead views the same subject (in *Success*), and concludes that in the realm of morals the past century has on the whole been one of retrogression. "Never before, in any century," he says, "has man achieved such brilliant victories over matter. To make steam his carrier, electricity his messenger, the sun his painter, have been achievements so conspicuous as to stamp the century with

a glory all its own." But in the moral realm, while there have been currents of progress, there have been tremendous forces, especially at the century's close, which make for selfishness and iniquity. There is only one criterion, he says, by which we must measure moral forces:

"Is the average man or woman more like a god now than he or she was at the beginning of the century? Has the race climbed higher toward the ideal which was presented in realized shape before the world in the Man of Nazareth? There are more people in the world now, on this threshold of 1901, than were living in 1801. Are they better people? Judged by the famous tests by which the sheep were to be divided from the goats at the day of judgment, has the percentage of sheep risen or fallen? There is more material wealth in the world, no doubt. Is there more love in the world? From time of old and till time shall be no more, the chief fount and source of love is to be found in the family. God is love, and so God is reincarnate amongst us in the filling of the cradle. What has the century done for family life? Has it made it more close, more affectionate, more sacred?

"Two things stand out on the dark side: the decay, in many cases the entire abandonment, of family prayers; and the increase in the facility and the practise of divorce. But on the brighter side there is the great and continually increasing attention paid to the welfare of the child. Universal compulsory education is practically the creation of this century. The state and society recognize in many ways the obligation to protect and care for the child in a fashion entirely unknown a hundred years ago. Bnt this is done largely outside the family, and the state, which is almost exclusively male, has thereby, to a certain extent, diminished the influence of woman in the education of her children. In the latter half of the century, however, this tendency has been, to some extent, counteracted by the movement in favor of the recognition of the right of women to full citizenship. The woman's rights movement, often ignorantly sneered at, contains more promise of contributing to the moral progress of the race than any other movement of our time.

"Another evidence of moral progress is the growth of socialism, which is the aspiration to realize in economics the Christian ideal. The century which has witnessed the triumph of democracy in politics will be followed by another which would enthrone plutocracy, if it were not for the leaven of Christian sentiment working out in more or less socialistic effort. The victory over slavery, however, which is rightly described as one of the triumphs of moral principle in the nineteenth century, is far from being complete. The exploitation by one man of another takes different forms, but the thing itself continues. The conscience of man is troubled, and will continue to be troubled more and more; nor ought it to know any rest until there is not a human being in the world whose lot we should be ashamed that Christ should share if He were again to visit earth in natural shape.

"It is often said—by none more eloquently than by Mr. Lecky in his 'History of Rationalism'—that the decay of dogmatic religion has been followed by a great outburst of humanitarian philanthropy. This, no doubt, is true. We are softer than our sires. Jails, lunatic asylums, workhouses, attest an increased reluctance of man to torture man. But whether this will be permanent or not remains to be seen."

In the recent outbreak of militarism and imperialism, however, Mr. Stead sees a sinister cloud overhanging the world, and this he attributes to the influence of Nietzscheism and the Darwinian doctrine of the survival of the fittest.

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ACCORDING to the latest official statistics, the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, which comprises Manhattan, the Bronx, and some outlying towns, now has 239 churches and chapels, 391 clergy, and 71,862 communicants. It thus constitutes in numerical strength over one tenth of the whole denomination, which, according to the statistics of the churches just given by Dr. E. M. Bliss in *The Independent*, has 716,431 communicants.

THE Catholic or High-Church Party in the English Establishment is so wholly divorced from Protestant sentiment as sometimes to seem "more Catholic than the Pope." The London *Church Review*, in speaking lately of the rendition of Luther's hymn "Nun danket alle Gott" in St. Paul's, refers to the reformer as "that solifidian heresiarch," and says that "it seems to us a lamentable thing that a service of this kind in a Catholic cathedral" should open with such a hymn.

## FOREIGN TOPICS.

### IS THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE DISSOLVED?

STARTLING intimations have been made recently in the French nationalist press, the relentless enemy of the present republican government in France, and in one or two Russian papers which, violently anti-Dreyfusard from the beginning, have echoed the assaults on Waldeck-Rousseau, the premier, and General André, the present French Minister of War. These intimations are, in substance, that the Russian Government is displeased with the "war" of the French cabinet on the army, and fears that, in consequence of General André's reforms and punitive measures, the army will become so disorganized and demoralized that the value of the alliance, from a military standpoint, will be nil. These hostile sentiments are said to be known to the French Government, and hence the alliance, it is asserted, is practically a thing of the past. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* has ventured to make this last assertion, and a despatch from Paris has pointed out that in the messages between Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Lamsdorf, recently appointed foreign minister of Russia, the words "allies" and "alliance" are not used to describe the relations between the two countries, but the vaguer terms "friendship" and "consolidation of common interests."

The French press attaches great importance to the following episode, whose correctness is not denied:

At a reception given by Prince Ouroussoff, the Russian ambassador at Paris, a grand duke, uncle of the Czar (whether Vladimir or Alexei is not stated), met General Brugère, a stanch republican and a friend of General André, and accosted him in these terms: "Well, is this thing going to last much longer? Are they going to continue to disorganize the French army?" Brugère, taken aback, said he, as present generalissimo of the army, did not deserve the reproach. "It is not you, then, I blame," replied the grand duke, "but General André, whose corroding work places France in grave danger." "In that case," asked Brugère, "why does not your imperial highness formulate your complaints to Delcassé, who is near by?" The grand duke replied: "Oh, no! They will at once accuse me of meddling with your internal affairs. However, if you wish to report my remarks to M. Delcassé, I have no objection."

A few days after this alleged occurrence, a long article appeared in the *Novoye Vremya* attacking General André and his policy as fatal to army unity, integrity, and discipline, and concluding with these words:

"Till lately the French army very justly commanded the respect of her European sister-armies. It was a body organized in accordance with modern principles of military science, admirably equipped, strong in discipline, spirit, and faith. The Dreyfus agitation best of all proved her high moral status, her contempt of partizan struggles. The 'great silent one' quietly did her work, remaining an impartial spectator of the conflict. But now, with the reforms of General André, she may change her function and activity. She may become 'political,' feeble, impotent as a defensive force against external enemies, and cruel, tyrannical to the people of the country itself."

In commenting upon this and a subsequent article in the same quasi "inspired" Russian paper, the French editors are apparently eager to magnify its importance. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, says in his paper: "If this signalizes the rupture of the alliance, all right; so much the better!" Ernest Judet, in *Le Petit Journal*, says that France is anxious to preserve the alliance, and that "it is time she knew how, in a friendly country, they interpret the blundering activity of our strange reformers who, some from ignorance and others from a perverted conscience, are destroying our military puissance." *Le Soleil* says: "The Czar has not claimed, by a single word, the right to inter-

fere in our domestic affairs; he has never made a move or a remark of an indiscreet character. But, since Russia and France are bound by contract, each of the parties has the right to watch how the other conducts himself and whether he is in a position to live up to his obligations." Rochefort writes in his *Intransigéant:*

"When Félix Faure returned from St. Petersburg, the treaty of alliance in his pocket, throughout France celebrations were held in honor of the 'fraternity of arms' duly sealed between the French and Russian soldiers. But André has delivered our arms to the enemy. It is thus natural that the fraternity should disappear."

Of course, the disruption of the dual alliance would be an event of far-reaching consequence in almost every branch of international politics and diplomacy. Official utterances on the subject may be expected.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE FRENCH AMNESTY AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE French parliament has passed an amnesty law. Ostensibly, the object was to secure "national safety and public peace" by pardoning all offenders against the state up to the present year, especially those who may have committed unlawful acts without realizing the import of their doings. In reality, the object is recognized by everybody as to put the Dreyfus affair out of the world. Altho but few members voted against the amnesty, the majority abstained altogether from voting, the inference being that the French people, as a whole, are not even yet satisfied regarding the justice or injustice of the *affaire.* The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"It is easy to understand with what repugnance this general amnesty is received by all connected with the affair. They regard it as anything but a pardon. 'We pardon all guilty ones,' says the ministry. They have no right thus to speak of the many persons who have never been sentenced, nor judged, nor even accused. The pardon is tantamount to a condemnation of many people, and that is neither lawful nor just. It is not proper for the ministers to convert into guilty criminals a number of people for the sake of granting grace and mercy, especially as that ministry is not free from the passions which it pretends to pardon in others."

The *Gaulois* declares that the people will not rest satisfied with a "Dreyfusard" amnesty, which implies the guilt of the anti-Dreyfusards. The *République*, M. Meline's organ, fancies that the enemies of the Government have it in their power to revive the affair at any time, because many agitators have been omitted, while Anarchists and incendiaries are included in the pardon. The *Temps* consoles itself with the reflection that the passionate outbursts that have marked some of the discussion "are the last convulsions of the evil from which France has suffered too long." It continues: "The country longs for rest; it wants to work; it counts on a new era of practical reform, industrial enterprise, and social peace, and will put its trust in those who can understand its needs."

Journals outside France comment much more calmly than heretofore on the case, especially in England, where the passage of the bill is regarded as the end of "l'affaire Dreyfus." "The 'affaire' is over," says *The St. James's Gazette*, "and the world is heartily thankful." It continues: "France has definitively made her compromise between justice and intrigue. That such a compromise should be necessary in a civilized country is a fact most uncomfortably significant, and most profoundly to be regretted." "The policy of amnesty," observes *The Spectator*, "is essential to the welfare of France. It ought to triumph. To the Government it is a matter of life and death to get the Dreyfus question out of the way." *The Saturday Review* declares that the Government deserves sympathy, and it continues: "It is very easy to object on general grounds of morality to the proposal to pass a sponge over the Dreyfus conspiracies and forgeries, but the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry have had to allow the guilty to escape and deny the innocent redress, under the old maxim that the safety of the republic is the supreme law."

As already noted, the bill has been strenuously resisted during the course of its passage by a number of those for whose benefit it is ostensibly designed. Zola wrote a letter, which appeared in the *Aurore*, characterizing the bill as infamous and a 'supreme degradation of justice," and warning President Loubet not to permit his term to be "tainted with the same stain that attached to the presidency of M. Félix Faure." Major Cuignet, who played a prominent part in the Rennes court-martial, which condemned Captain Dreyfus, wrote a letter to the premier accusing M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of having "produced in the so-called Panizzardi telegram shown to the court of cassation a forged document." For refusing to reply to questions put to him by the minister with regard to these allegations of forgery, Major Cuignet has been sentenced to sixty days' detention in a fortress. Moreover, a letter was written by Captain Dreyfus himself to the premier, in which the captain refers to a recent newspaper charge that he is the author of the famous letter written in 1894, "annotated by the German Emperor and stolen from the German embassy," indignantly denying this authorship and asking for an inquiry.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CHINA AND THE POWERS.

AS predicted, the Government of China is in no hurry to make peace. China still hopes, and, remarks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "not without reason," that lack of unity among the powers will yet enable her to obtain some advantages. Meanwhile, the factions in China endeavor to use the present troubles for their own purposes. Kang Tu Wei, the leader of the so-called reform party, has addressed the ambassadors in Peking to the following effect:

China's misfortune is due to the fact that the Dowager-Empress and such of her advisers as Tuan, Tung Lu, Ching, and Kan Ti are permitted to rule the country. Neither they nor their helpers must be permitted to negotiate for peace. The thing most needful is to arrest these reactionaries, to free the Emperor from their influence, and to enable him to choose his advisers for himself. The Southern viceroys are not to be trusted, as they are in league with Prince Tuan and furnish the court with money, arms, and ammunition. No peace can be lasting unless Prince Tuan and his helpers are arrested; if they go free, they will declare that the allies are, after all, powerless. The reformers, on the other hand, are the friends of the Western nations and are anxious to introduce Western civilization.

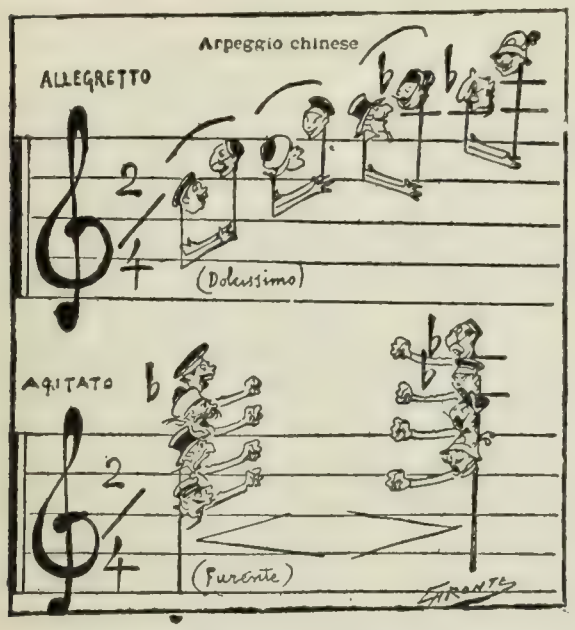
The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) does not believe in the friendship of the reformers. It says:

"The Chinese 'reformers' are as little to be trusted as the most conservative mandarins. The difference is merely that the latter believe they can get rid of the foreigners by force of arms, while the 'reformers' think they can do it in an easier way. They hope, no doubt, to accomplish much with the help of England, by whom they have always been assisted, while the conservatives trust mainly to Russia."

The Southern viceroys have certainly endeavored to prevail upon the court to return to Peking. That they could do more than petition the throne is doubtful. *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) suggests that they should bring the Emperor back by force; but they have not yet shown any disposition to proceed to such a length. The firmness of the allies, as exhibited in executing undoubted leaders of the anti-foreign movement, has prevented the mandarins from "saving their faces," and the

*Shen Pao* (Shanghai) expresses itself (as quoted in *The Japan Gazette*) to the following effect:

The fate of the Paoting-fu officials is not likely to encourage Prince Tuan and his associates to trust themselves with the allies. If they are ever apprehended, little mercy will probably be shown to them. The fate of the Paoting-fu officials calls to mind the treatment accorded to Viceroy Yeh, of Canton, in the time of Hienfeng. Having fallen into the hands of the English, he was taken to India, where he was exhibited in a glass cage, being carried about the streets like a wild beast. It is said that when he was taken aboard, a faithful servant urged him to commit suicide, but the viceroy loved life more than honor, and his people still lament the weakness which made him an object of ridicule in Western eyes. The Paoting-fu officials, having been executed by the foreigners, are still more disgraced. This might have been avoided had they taken their own lives, and it is to be hoped that others, for whom the allies are still clamoring, will take the warning and prefer an honorable death.




ARPEGGIO CHINESE.

One after another they are all right, indeed good. Altogether they form a discord.
—*Fischietto, Turin.*

The London *Spectator* complains that the British public, engrossed entirely with the South African war, take little notice of the Chinese affair. Yet much is at stake there. There is even danger of military disaster if the trouble lasts long. This seems hardly in accord with the views of the Germans, who, with their more immediate allies, proceed with heavy hand against armed forces, Boxer or otherwise, wherever they gather. The diversity of interests of the various powers is described by Auguste Moireau in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) substantially as follows:

Russia's aim is chiefly to extend her territory, to make herself mistress of Manchuria and Korea, and to exercise a permanent control over Northern China. Russia needs a well-ordered China, but a China which is weak and depends upon Russia for support. Japan, therefore, must be prevented from exercising great influence at the Chinese court, and Russia naturally does not wish that the powers should establish a new régime in China, as new men might be strong men, able to render China completely independent. Hence Russia must stay in the concert to prevent others from obtaining too much influence.

Great Britain has no great territorial interests in China, but her commercial interests are greater than those of all other powers together. Not only the mother country but India is concerned about the trade with China. England therefore is anxious to preserve the integrity of China, and to prevent other powers from obtaining preponderating influence, as this might interfere with the freedom of trade. England needs above all the "open door." She knows well enough that she can not maintain her policy completely in the North; but she is determined to uphold it in the center and South, and altho Great Britain has no wish to hasten the partitioning of China, she can not ignore her stake in Central China.

France has already a large share of what formerly was part of China in the South, and she exercises considerable influence in Kwangtung, Kwang-si, Yunnan, and Szechuen. To preserve this interest, France desires the integrity of China, but she also wishes the Chinese court to be influenced by Russia, confident that Russia will not permit intrigues which might be opposed to French interests. Moreover, France has capitalistic interests in the North which are most likely to thrive under Russian protection. Besides, France has the not unimportant task to guard the Catholic missions. For a long time she was the sole protectress of Christianity in the far East, and altho the other powers have now undertaken to look after their own missionaries, the influence and prestige which France retains as guardian of Catholic interests is still very considerable.

Germany's interests in China are not ancient, but she has established a large commerce and shipping, and she has taken hold of the first occasion to obtain a foothold, a place where she is mistress as much as England, Russia, and France in the ports they have occupied. No doubt the ambition of William II. is to possess all Shantung, and perhaps Ngan Hwei and Kiang-su, an empire of forty to fifty millions of people who would be customers of Germany. Hence Germany can not wish to see a strong government established in China. But neither does she desire the formal partitioning of China. Her interests can easily be guarded by exercising a little pressure at court, and by working the viceroys of the provinces in which Germany wishes to establish herself. The big German battalions are not without influence.

American interests are purely commercial. American missionaries have been persecuted and even killed, but the task of the Washington authorities was comparatively light, as it could be carried out in unison and with the help of the other powers. What the Americans desire most is that business should be resumed, under the principle of the open door; and for the sake of business they are quite willing to treat the semi-barbarous mandarins as if they could be trusted, and to affect to believe that the punishment of the guilty may be safely left to the Chinese court.

Japan's position, however great the interests which she has at stake, is not easy to define. Altho the Japanese beat the arrogant Chinaman in 1894, they are now evidently anxious to protect him, especially since Russia established herself at Port Arthur, England at Wei-hai-Wei, and Germany at Kiao Chou. Japan could probably have saved the ambassadors in Peking single-handed, but Russia would not permit her to do so, and Japan exercised wise self-restraint and took her place among the powers. But whether or not Japan would like to see China strong, is not easy to tell. It may be supposed that Japan would

LI HUNG CHANG: "Come on, all of you; I have sugar for every one."
—*Amsterdammer.*

assist the Peking authorities in reforming China as Japan herself has been reformed; but it is just as possible that Japan is influenced chiefly by the attitude of Russia, and that the fate of Korea will shape her future action.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE NEW COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

THE first international political event of the new century was the formal institution, on New Year's Day, of the new commonwealth of Australia, by the inauguration of the Earl of Hopetown as first governor-general. Impressive ceremonies were held in Sydney, the Duke of York figuring as the personal representative of the Queen.

This federation is the culmination of a movement originating more than fifty years ago. Definite shape was first given to the idea in 1886, when a federal council met in Hobart, Tasmania. In 1890 a constitution was drafted, but it failed to secure the support of all the colonies and the entire scheme lapsed till 1898. Then a convention met in Melbourne and prepared the present constitution, which has been adopted by all the colonies and approved by England.

THE BIGGEST JUMP OF THE CENTURY.
—*Montreal Herald.*

The federation, which takes in all the Australian colonies, namely, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, and North Australia, forms a new commonwealth territorially nearly as large as the United States, omitting Alaska and our new dependencies. It has a white population of about 4,000,000. Under the constitution, the executive power is vested, as in Canada, in a governor-general, appointed by the crown, assisted by a cabinet to be known as the Federal Executive Council. The parliament consists of two houses: a senate composed of six senators from each state, chosen for six years by direct popular vote; and a house of representatives, the members of which are elected for three years, the apportionment being according to population, each district having a minimum representation of five. A High Court of Justice hears appeals from the federal and the state supreme courts. Appeal may be had from the decisions of the High Court to the Privy Council of Great Britain except in "matters affecting the Australian constitution." There is to be a federal capital situated in a federal district which shall have not less than one hundred square miles of area, and this capital city must not be within one hundred miles of Sydney. In the foreign relations of the new commonwealth, as in those of Canada, the assent of the imperial Government is a *sine qua non* of all negotiations.

Australia is the youngest of all the nations of the world. It is less than eighty years old. Hugh H. Lusk, in an article entitled "The New Power in the South Pacific" (in *The North American Review*) sketches the history of its short national life as follows:

"Seventy years ago, it existed only as a handful of adventurers, set down beside a penal settlement, where something like twenty thousand banished criminals were expiating their offenses against society. Fifty years ago, it was a pastoral community, whose flocks were scattered widely over the fringe of an unexplored country, supposed by most people to be a vast desert, and looked upon, even by its own little band of pioneers, as only fit for growing sheep and cattle, free to roam over its wide plains. To-day, it is a people, small in numbers, even now, when compared with the size of its territory, but energetic, enterprising, ambitious, and already wealthy beyond the experience of other countries or the dreams of most other nations. They have occupied the belt of land that encircles their continental island over a coast line of eight thousand miles; they have penetrated and explored the great interior plains of the country, till they have everywhere ascertained its general character; they have established agriculture suited to its varied climates; they have discovered and developed mineral treasures hardly surpassed in richness elsewhere in the world; they have opened harbors large enough to contain the navies of the world; they have built cities that rival most of those to be found in the oldest countries. It is no exaggeration to say that the achievements of the people of Australia in the last seventy years are unsurpassed by those of almost any other nation."

At the time of their consolidation, Mr. Lusk further declares, the people of Australia "find themselves, man for man, the wealthiest of any nation in the world." Last year the total value of the products of all the colonies amounted to $550,000,000, or $137 per caput, "a sum probably twice as great as that representing the average earnings in any European nation," and at least half as great again, according to Mr. Lusk, as in the United States. From investments in Australia, the mother country draws an annual interest of $72,000,000. In addition, England finds in Australia "her best customer for the goods she produces, and, with the single exception of India, among all her possessions, quite her largest supplies with the raw material which she manufactures."

The Australian press has been practically a unit in demanding federation and in approving the constitution as adopted. The Sydney *Morning Herald* declares that "the island continent shouts for joy," and calls for some monument to commemorate federation. *The Weekly News* (Auckland, New Zealand) declares that New Zealand would like to join the union: "We would far rather be one among its brethren than lord it over Fiji." The Canadian papers congratulate the new commonwealth and, in the far East, *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) says:

"Never have British colonies been so close to the mother's heart as they are at this moment. They have fought for her, and bled for her. They have given their best and noblest to die for her, and the indissoluble bond of blood relationship has been rendered trebly binding by the spilling of many of those 'ruddy drops which warm' the heart of England and Australia alike."

This paper also points out that Australia "must, of necessity, have a controlling power upon the future of the Pacific."

Turning to the journals of the mother country, we find only cordial approval of the federation and well wishes for its future. "Never was the bond that unites the Australian people to their motherland stronger than now," says *The Times* (London); "as they pass the threshold of a new and larger political life, the British empire enters with them on a new and on a grander stage of imperial development."

The continental European journals generally content themselves with recording the fact of federation, without comment. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin), however, devotes a "leader" to the new commonwealth, in the course of which it says:

"There is some natural misapprehension lest what Germans call 'Americanismus,' that is, a contempt for historically established international and treaty law, as well as the encroachment of capitalism upon politics, may be displaced by 'Australianismus,' which is merely a more intense form of the same thing."

The questions that will first press for settlement when the new parliament meets are the tariff and the location of the federal capital.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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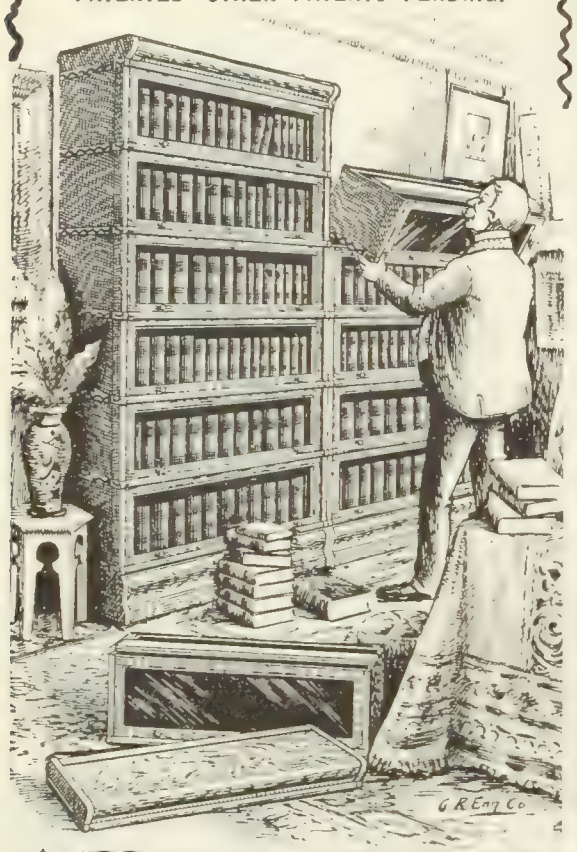

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## CURRENT POETRY.

### To a Cynic.

By MAY BROWN LOOMIS.

Tell me why music stirs my soul with bliss,
  Stay the deep waters of the restless sea,
Fathom the mystery in a baby's eyes,
  Then bid me cast out faith and follow thee.

Shall I shrink cowed beneath thy mocking glance
  Who canst not tell how grows a blade of grass?
Since thou art powerless their place to fill,
  Leave me my dreams, and onward let me pass.

Ah faith, hope, love, and even chastened grief!
  They ne'er shall vanish at thy stern command.
Thou wouldst have taken from me all Life's best,
  In leaving only what I understand.

—*Harper's Magazine* (December).

### Epigrams.

DISPARITY.

My eyes have seen you, yet they know you not,
  Our toils how similar, how wide apart!
You labor in a healthy garden plot,
  I plow bare furrows in the fields of Art!

HAPPINESS.

He loved, when weary threw his love away,
Nor ever found it more, but every day
Happier he grew, light-hearted, sound, and whole,
For with his love he cast aside his soul.

LOVE.

You gave me what you had; the gift was small
  And worthless, yet tho one more worthy came,
I, when he gave me his tremendous all,
  Kept yours, and cast his treasure to the flame.

—*London Academy.*

### A Wilderness Lullaby.

By HELEN W. LUDLOW.

[The Indian words are sung to a soothing melody by mothers of the Winnebago tribe living on the shore of the Missouri in northern Nebraska. Their literal translation is, "To sleep go, little Brother; good little one, go to sleep, go to sleep."]

Purple and gold in the sunset glow,
The undulant prairie rolls
  Its waves to the west,
  Where cloudlets rest
Like the Islands of Happy Souls.

Dusky and still as the pointed sails
Becalmed at the river's bend,
  Stand Indian homes
  On grassy domes,
And the camp fires' wreaths ascend.

Cradling a wilderness babe to rest,
A little gay hammock swings,
  Like New Moon's boat
  In air afloat,
While the mother her lullaby sings

"*Hi-sunk nink ha-mo-o nigajé,*
*Ho chin-chin pin nink,*
  *Ha-mo-o, ha-mo-o.*

"Oh, hush thee now, little Brother.
Thy bright eyes droop
  So low, so low.

"The red sun's smile on the prairie
That fell like a rose
  Is fading slow.

"Then close thine eyes, little Brother;
The wise Owlet cries,
  'To dreamland go!'"

Melting from vision like wind-swept sails
Or gold of the sunset sky,
  The camps disappear,
  Yet oft I hear
In a dream-song that low lullaby—
That wilderness lullaby:

"*Hi-sunk nink ha-mo-o nigaje,*
*Ho chin-chin pin nink,*
  *Ha-mo-o, ha-mo-o.*"

—*Harper's Magazine.*

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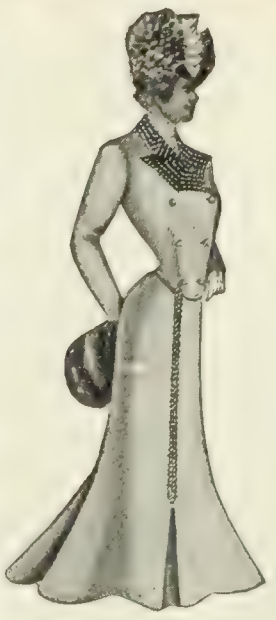
Reduced Prices on
Suits and Cloaks



SINCE the announcement last month of the Winter Reduced Price Sale, several hundred pieces of suitings and cloakings have been closed out. There is still a rich assortment, but it can last only a few weeks more.

What is this Sale? It is an offer to **make to order**, in the newest styles, **Suits, Cloaks and Skirts at one-third less than regular prices.** It is a mutual advantage by which you receive fashionable garments made to order at unusually low prices even for us, and we make room for our large Spring stock—and gain your friendship. Almost all of our styles and materials share in the reduction. These offerings and others:

**Tailor-Made Suits, lined throughout; former price, $10; reduced to $6.67. $15 Suits reduced to $10; $20 Suits reduced to $13.34.**

**Separate All-Wool Skirts, former price $6.50; reduced to $4.34. $7.50 Skirts reduced to $5.**

**Winter Jackets, lined throughout; former price $7; reduced to $4.67. $9 Jackets reduced to $6. $12 Jackets reduced to $8.**

**Rainy-Day Skirts, former price $7; reduced to $4.67. $8 Rainy-Day Skirts reduced to $5.34. $10 Rainy-Day Skirts reduced to $6.67.**

**Reduced Prices on Rainy-Day Suits, Golf Capes, Long Jackets, Etc.**

Catalogue, Samples and Reduced Price List sent *free* at once upon request. If any garment ordered therefrom should not please you, send it back. *We will refund your money.* Be sure to say that you wish the Winter Catalogue and Reduced Price Samples.

**Our New Spring Catalogue** will be ready February 7th. Write now and we will mail you a copy, with a full line of new Spring samples, as soon as it is issued. Be sure to say that you wish the new Spring Catalogue and Samples.

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## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**An Appeal.**—LADY: "And you just eke out a scanty subsistence, do you?"

DUSTY RHODES: "Yes, 'm. Won't you please help me to eke?"—*Puck.*

**An Obliging Answer.**—OLD MAID: "Is this a smoking-compartment, young man?"

OBLIGING PASSENGER: "No, mum. 'Igher up!"—*Punch.*

**The Rapidity of Sound.**—A melancholy illustration of the rapidity with which sound travels is afforded by the spread of the average popular song.—*Puck.*

**A Bird in the Hand.**—"Ma, is there any pie left in the pantry?" "There is one piece, but you can't have it." "You are mistaken, ma. I've had it."—*Tit-Bits.*

**A Reasonable Consequence.**—FIRST BOY: "Your little baby brother hasn't any hair."

SECOND BOY: "No; the doctor what brought him was bald."—*Smart Set.*

**Prepared.**—VISITOR: "What's become of old Sam Bungs?"

LONGSHOREMAN BILLY: "Dead, sir—died of 'art disease. A visitor gave him a shillin' very sudden. My 'art's werry strong, sir."—*Tit-Bits.*

**At the Front.**—LADY: "Well, what do you want?"

TRAMP: "Leddy, believe me, I'm no ordinary beggar. I was at the front——"

LADY (with interest): "Really——"

TRAMP: "Yes, ma'am; but I couldn't make anybody hear, so I came round to the back."—*Punch.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

January 7.—Prince Ching, in answer to the orders from the Imperial court not to sign the joint note, tells the Emperor that it is now too late to refuse.

Count von Waldersee states that the request of China for cessation of military expeditions can not at present be complied with.

January 8.—A proposal has been made by the United States to transfer the consideration of indemnity to some point outside of Peking, as Washington.

January 10.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries at Peking sign the joint note.

The United States withdraws the proposal to transfer negotiations from Peking to Washington.

January 12.—The Chinese peace commissioners at Peking receive another order to sign the joint note of the Powers.

January 13.—The joint note of the Powers has finally been signed by the Chinese peace commissioners.

Reports from Shanghai state that a French force has defeated the Boxers near Pao-Ting-Fu, killing a thousand of them.

SOUTH AFRICA.

January 7.—General Kitchener reports a British reverse near Lindley, in the Orange River Colony.

General Babington is said to have defeated two Boer commandos in the Transvaal.

The editor of the Afrikander organ *Ons Land*, at Cape Town, is arrested for sedition.

January 10.—General Kitchener reports determined attacks by the Boers on British posts along the Delagoa Bay railway, which were repulsed.

Five thousand Boers are said to be "trekking" west into the heart of Cape Colony.

January 11.—General Kitchener reports an attack by Boers upon the British post at Machadodorp, in the Transvaal, which was repulsed.

The Cape Colony invaders are said to be breaking up into small bands.

January 13.—General Kitchener reports that 1,400 Boers attacked two stations on the rail-

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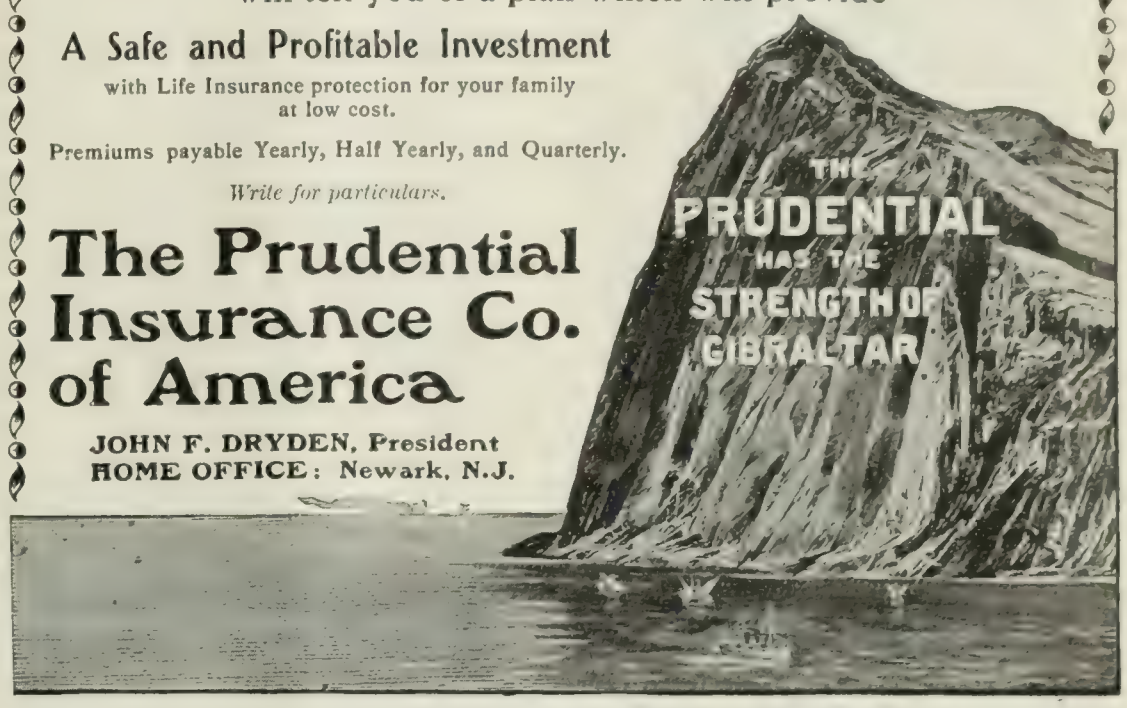


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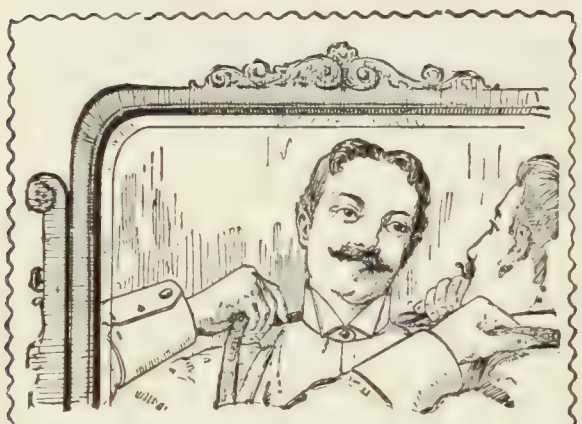

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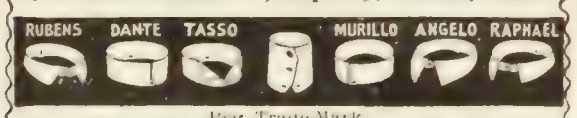


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way between Johannesburg and Pretoria, but were driven back and are being pursued.

General Kitchener also reports that three agents of a Boer peace committee were flogged and one shot in De Wet's laager, by order of the Boer commandant.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 8.—President Deschanel is reelected by the French chamber of deputies, after a close contest with Henri Brisson.

January 10.—The French Senate reelects M. Fallieres president without opposition.

January 11.—In Copenhagen, it is reported that negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States are nearing completion.

January 13.—Lord Lionel Cecil, half brother of Marquis of Salisbury, dies at London.

### Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 7.—*Senate:* In considering the army reorganization bill, the amendment providing for a veterinary corps is defeated.

January 8.—*House:* The Burleigh reapportionment bill is passed, providing for a House of 386 instead, as at present, of 357 members.

January 9.—*Senate:* The action of the House in abolishing the army canteen is concurred in by a vote of 34 to 15.

January 10.—*Senate:* Amendments authorizing the retirement of General Shafter as a major-general and Fitzhugh Lee and James H. Wilson as brigadier-generals, are adopted.

January 11.—*Senate:* The Burleigh reapportionment bill is passed just as it came from the House and is sent to the President for signature.

Senator Hoar's amendment to the army reorganization bill, proposing an attempt to conciliate the Filipinos, is defeated.

*House:* One hundred and seventy private pension bills are passed.

January 12—*Senate:* Business is suspended while eulogies of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis are delivered by Senators Lodge, Hoar, Pettigrew, and others.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 9.—The Connecticut General Assembly convenes.

January 10.—Senator W. E. Chandler is defeated in the Republican legislative caucus at Concord, N. H., Judge H. E. Burnham being nominated United States Senator on the first ballot.

St. Louis reports 10,000 cases of grip.

Rear-Admiral J. S. Phelps (retired) dies in New York of pneumonia.

January 12.—The State Department receives official notice that the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty are under consideration at the Foreign Office in London.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 7.—*Philippines:* General MacArthur orders the deportation to Guam of a number of Filipino generals and subordinate officers, who have assisted the insurgents.

The first municipal election is held successfully at Bagnio, Province of Benguet, Luzon.

January 8.—*Cuba:* The mayor of Santiago de Cuba is removed from office on charge of irregularity in the conduct of municipal affairs.

January 10.—*Cuba:* The Cuban Constitutional Convention decides to give universal suffrage to the future republic.

January 11.—*Philippines:* In a hearing before the Philippine commission at Manila representative Filipinos oppose a proposed law permitting religious teaching in the public schools after school hours, while a Catholic committee urges the adoption of the law.

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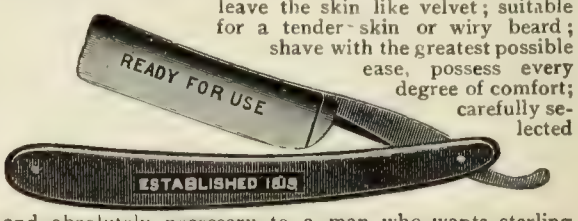


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# The Army of Health

## THE ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES INSIGNIFICANT COMPARED WITH THIS ONE.

If all the people in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, who make daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, could be assembled together it would make an army that would outnumber our army of one hundred thousand by at least five to one.

Men and women, who are broken down in health, are only a part of the thousands who use this popular preparation; the greater number are people who are in fair health but who know that the way to keep well is to keep the digestion perfect and use Stuart's Tablets as regularly as meal time come to insure good digestion and proper assimilation of food.

Prevention is always better than cure and disease can find no foothold if the digestion is kept in good working order by the daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Mr. Thomas Seale, Mayfield, Calif., says: "Have used and recommended Stuart's Tablets because there is nothing like them to keep the stomach right."

Miss Lelia Dively, 4627 Plummer St., Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "I wish everyone to know how grateful I am for Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I suffered for a long time and did not know what ailed me. I lost flesh right along until one day I noticed an advertisement of these tablets and immediately bought a 50 cent box at the drug store. I am only on the second box and am gaining in flesh and color. I have at last found something that has reached my ailment."

From Mrs. Del. Eldred, Sun Prairie, Wis.: "I was taken dizzy very suddenly during the hot weather of the past summer. After ten days of constant dizziness I went to our local physician, who said my liver was torpid and I had overheated my blood; he doctored me for two weeks without much improvement; I finally thought of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets (which I had used long before for various bad feelings) and the first three tablets helped me.

"They are easily the best all around family medicine I ever used."

The army of people who take Stuart's Tablets are mostly people in fairly good health, and who keep well by taking them regularly after meals. They contain no opiates, cocaine or any cathartic or injurious drugs, simply the natural peptones and digestives which every weak stomach lacks.

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## CHESS.

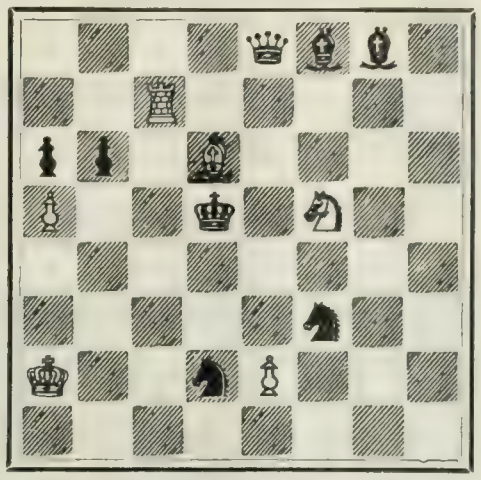
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 531.

By A. CORRIAS.

A Prize-Winner.

Black—Seven Pieces.



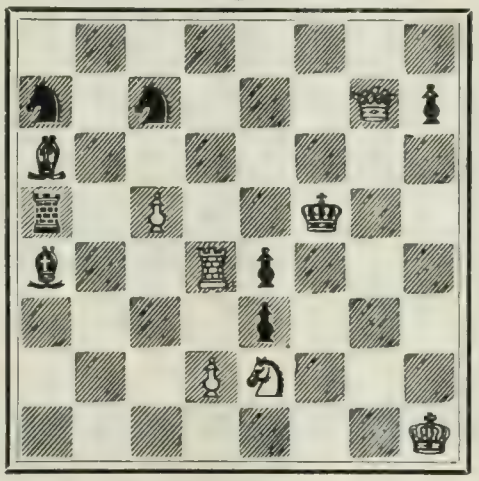
White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Problem 532.

First Prize in *Pesti Hirlop* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 526 (December 29).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Q—Kt 3 / K—B 4 | 2. Q x P ch / K—Q 3 | 3. Q x Kt P, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—Q 5 | 3. Q—Q 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / P—K 5 | 2. Q x P / Any | 3. Q—Q 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / P—Q 3 | 2. P—K 3 ch / K—B 4 (must) | 3. Q x P, mate |
| 1. ..... / P—Q 4 | 2. Q—K 3 ch / K x P (must) | 3. Q—B 3, mate |
| 1. ..... / P—Kt 5 | 2. Q—Q 3 ch / K—B 4 (must) | 3. Q—Q 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / P x P | 2. Q x Kt P, ch / K—Q 4 (must) | 3. P—K 4, mate |

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; N. Weil, Calhoun, Ky.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; F. F. O., Amherst, Va.; S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can.; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; W. W. Smith, Ran-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dolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; F. E. Reid, New York City; D. G. Harris, Memphis; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.; R. H. Renshaw, Richmond, Va.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; R. J. Williams, Ashland, Pa.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; A. Wolodarsky, New Haven.

Comments: "Rather tame, for the last of the century"—I. W. B.; "Tho a rather unnatural position, still this is very economical, beautiful, and altogether astonishing—*multum in parvo*"—H. W. B.; "Fine, and of more than ordinary difficulty"—C. R. O.; "A jewel—half-a-dozen clean mates, and key not very easy"—F. H. J.; "With so few pieces to introduce so much variety, two excellent 'tries,' and a good key, is a clever achievement"—W. W.; "Simple, beautiful, wiry; K—K 7 comes within one of mating"—A K.; "Rather monotonous"—W. R. C.; "First rate but for the oft-recurring Q—Q 5 mate"—G. D.; "Not worthy of a first prize"—N. W.; "A good Pawn-demonstration"—O. C. B.; "Very interesting"—D. G. H.

In addition to those reported, A. R. H. got 524, 525, 526, 527; H. A. S. and A. W., 526 and 527; Prof. R. H. Dabney, University of Virginia, and P. J. Smith, Covington, Tenn., 526; S. W. S., and H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H., 527; D. G. H., Bell's Problem.

ERRATUM.

The Key-move of 522 was incorrectly given. It should be Kt—Kt 3, instead of Kt—K 3.

### How Lasker Lost.

The following two games were won against Mr. Lasker in the simultaneous play at the City of London Chess-Club:

Tennison Gambit.

| LASKER. *White.* | GIBBONS. *Black.* | LASKER. *White.* | GIBBONS. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—K B 4 | 15 Q R-K sq | B—Q 3 |
| 2 P—K 4 | P x P | 16 K—Kt sq | B—Q 2 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—K B 3 | 17 P—B 3 | Q R—K sq |
| 4 B—K Kt 5 | P—K 3 | 18 Kt—K 2 | R—K 6 |
| 5 Kt x P | B—K 2 | 19 P—K Kt 3 | Q—K 2 |
| 6 B x Kt | B x B | 20 R—Q sq | R(K 6) x P |
| 7 K Kt—B 3 | Castles | 21 B x P ch | K—R sq |
| 8 B—Q 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 22 Kt—Q 4 | R—B 7 |
| 9 P—Q B 3 | P—Q 4 | 23 Q—Q 3 | Q—Kt 4 |
| 10 Kt—Kt 3 | P—K 4 | 24 P—K R 4 | Q—R 3 |
| 11 P x P | Kt x P | 25 B—Kt 6 | P—B 4 |
| 12 Kt x Kt | B x Kt | 26 Kt—B 2 | P—B 5 |
| 13 Q—B 2 | Q—R 5 | 27 Q x Q P | Q x B |
| 14 Castles QR | P—Q B 3 | Resigns (a) | |

(a) We believe this gambit is the invention of a young American. Black gets a very good game here, especially after 10.., P—K 4. This is followed up forcibly in several ways.

Queen's Gambit.

| LASKER. *White.* | JONES. *Black.* | LASKER. *White.* | JONES. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 14 Q x B | Kt—K B 3 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 | 15 Q—Q 3 | P—Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—K B 3 | 16 Kt—K 5 | Q—Q 4 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | B—K 2 | 17 P—K B 3 | Q—R 4 ch |
| 5 P—K 3 | Castles | 18 Q—B 3 | Q x Q Kt |
| 6 Kt—K B 3 | Q Kt—Q 2 | 19 Kt x Q B P | Kt x Kt |
| 7 Q—B 2 | P—Q Kt 3 | 20 Q x Kt | Q R—B sq |
| 8 P x P | Kt x P | 21 Q—Kt 5 | Kt—Q 4 |
| 9 B x B | Kt x B | 22 P—K 4 | Kt—K 6 |
| 10 B—Q 3 | P—K R 3 | 23 K—B 2 | Kt—B 7 |
| 11 B—K 4 | R—Kt sq | 24 Q R-Q sq | K—R—Q sq and wins (a) |
| 12 Kt-Q Kt 6 | B—Kt 2 | | |
| 13 Kt x R P | B x B | | |

(a) In this games a piece is lost by the Champion in a peculiar way, but the game is deep and there is some play of high interest.

The score and notes are from *The Times*, London.

### Murray's Mate.

In a game played recently, the following position was brought about:

WHITE (11 pieces): K on Q R sq; Kts on K B 5 and K R 6; Rs on K B 7 and K Kt sq; Ps on K 3, K B 2, K R 5, Q 4, Q Kt 3, Q R 2.

BLACK (11 pieces): K on K R sq; Q on Q 6; Bs on Q B 7 and Q R 6; Rs on K B sq and Q R sq; Ps on K R 2, Q 4, Q B 3, Q Kt 2, Q R 3.

Murray Marble (White) says: "Black had just played Q—Q 6, and I was about to resign, when I saw I had mate in three."

### Chess-Nuts.

*The B. C. M.* tells us that Mrs. W. J. Baird, the Queen of Chess, has in contemplation the publication of a volume comprising 500 specimens of her compositions, and adds: "We do not remember, with the exception of S. Loyd, any composer issuing such a large number of compositions in one collection."

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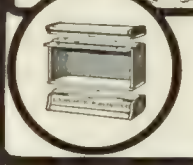

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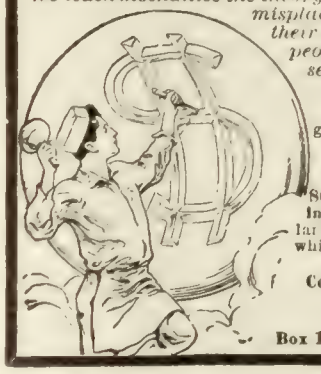

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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### GROWING COMMERCIAL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN 1801 Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, wrote to his friend in Paris, Dupont de Nemours: "We are an agricultural people, poor in money and owing great debts." This was written in reference to our inability to pay a high price for the island at the mouth of the Mississippi and for some land on the left bank necessary to give the United States control of the navigation of the river. One hundred years later, on January 7, 1901, Senator Lodge said, in a speech in the Senate:

"Look at your map, a great symmetrical country, all under one flag, no separate Government, your railroads running in steady connections and carrying freight from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the Gulf. Europe can not beat that. Every separate state system, every separate railroad she has, enhances the cost of her articles. We are beating her in iron and steel. We can turn them out at a price Europe can not meet. We are going to surpass her in other articles. She has to take coal from us. It is a mere question of time when her last stronghold, the carrying trade, will be invaded. . . .

"We occupy a great position economically. We are marching on to a still greater one. You may impede it, perhaps, by legislation; you may check it; but you can not stop the work of the economic forces. We may blunder here in legislation, but the American people and the economic forces which underlie all are carrying us forward to the economic supremacy of the world."

These remarkable statements were in substance reaffirmed less than ten days later by the Earl of Rosebery in a speech before the Wolverhampton (England) Chamber of Commerce, in which he spoke of the "great commercial warfare being waged against England," and said: "The chief rivals to be feared are America and Germany. The Americans, with their vast and almost incalculable resources, their acuteness and enterprise, and their huge population, which will probably be 100,000,000 in twenty years, together with the plan they have adopted for putting accumulated wealth into great cooperative syndicates or trusts for the purpose of carrying on this great commercial warfare, are perhaps the most formidable." On the same day that Lord Rosebery made this speech attributing our commercial success, in large part, to the trusts, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in an editorial on the same subject, attributed our success to the fact that "American methods are based upon individualism, the freedom of every capitalist and every laborer to do the best he can for himself," agreeing in this with Sir Hiram Maxim, who thinks the success due to the fact that "in the United States every man tries to do as much as he can; in England he tries to do as little as he can, to make his job last."

Whatever the reason for it, however, everybody seems to admit that the United States has "arrived" commercially, and while industrial depression is reported from almost every quarter of Europe, American manufacturers are enjoying an almost unprecedented period of prosperity. The American press have quoted very widely the following comment of the London *Times*: "It is useless to disguise the fact that Great Britain is being outdistanced. The competition does not come from the glut caused by miscalculation as to the home demand. Our own steelmakers know better, and are alarmed. The threatened competition in markets hitherto our own comes from efficiency in production such as never before has been seen." Even the British naval supremacy is in danger, continues the same paper, "for if we lose our engineering supremacy our naval supremacy will follow, unless held on sufferance of our successful rivals." The British iron-trade journals continue to comment pessimistically on the condition of that industry. Of the 3,153 locomotives built in the United States last year, 505 were sent abroad, British railroads buying more of them than the roads of any other country. A Connecticut firm has just shipped 1,000,000 pounds of trolley wire to a road in British India, and Clyde shipbuilders have recently placed orders for 150,000 tons of plates in the United States at a saving of $250,000. The London *Ironmonger* says sarcastically of a similar incident:

"A good deal has been made of the fact that the Ebbw Vale Company have secured a contract for 10,000 tons of heavy rails for the West Australian Government, the price being not far short of £1 above that at which American material could have been purchased. We congratulate the Ebbw Vale Company upon their good fortune in having secured so important an order, and our congratulations are no less due to the Government of West Australia upon finding itself in the happy position of being able to pay £5,000 or so more of taxpayers' money for the material it required than it need have done. . . . At the present time the British rail trade is hopelessly out of it where competitive work is concerned."

Turning from Great Britain to the other countries of Europe, one finds that American coal can now be exported to the Mediterranean ports at a profit, and that one steamship line has arranged for regular tri-weekly sailings between Newport News and Marseilles, carrying coal when no other cargo offers, and bringing back Spanish iron ore. The European woolen and boot and shoe trades, too, are being interfered with by the invasion of American goods. In Germany it is said that some 50,000 to 100,000 workers in the boot-and-shoe trade are threatened with loss of work by American competition. The German workers earn an average of $4 a week, the American workers from $10 to $15 a week. One cause of the present hard times in Germany, according to the annual report of the Berlin Society of Merchants, is "the specter of American competition in European

markets," and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is quoted in the cable reports as saying: "The entrance of the United States into the ranks of creditor nations signifies a change in the times. Ever since the war with Spain the United States Government has pursued undeviatingly a world policy of world conquest. European states must familiarize themselves with the thought that the United States will have a very weighty word in determining the new political constellations among the leading nations." The *Wiener Tageblat*, too, is reported as saying that owing to the almost intolerable burden of taxation imposed on Europe by militarism, America, whose national wealth shows enormous and steady increase, is gradually becoming the creditor of the whole world, and that within the next few decades all the European States, as well as Australia, Japan, and China, will be her debtors if they do not take precautions in time to prevent themselves from falling into a state of economic dependence upon the new commercial world power. "The only remedy," it declares, "is the abolition of militarism, which is a cancer upon European agriculture, trade, and industry." Many German trade journals, it is reported, in their panic over the inroads of American competition, are even refusing to accept American advertisements.

Perhaps the best description of the American invasion of Europe is given in a recent issue of the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which quotes the article in full in its issue for Wednesday of last week, declares that "none of the articles hitherto appearing have shown a clearer comprehension" of the situation. This Hamburg writer says:

"Competent experts, well informed as to the industrial and export conditions which prevail in the United States, have established the following facts: The steel manufactories of the United States, which two decades ago were in their infancy, to-day control the markets of the world, dictate either directly or indirectly the prices of iron and steel in all countries, and, partly through the richness of their supply of iron ores and coal, partly by the use of labor-saving machinery and skilful, effective means of transportation, have attained a position not only to compete with the older iron-and-steel-producing countries, but even to profitably export their products to England. American tools, especially hatchets, axes, files, saws, boring implements, etc., enjoy by reason of their excellent quality the best reputation, and, in spite of their higher price, stand above competition in nearly the whole world. Also in sewing-machines, bicycles, and agricultural implements of every kind, the United States has begun to drive England and Germany from the world's markets, especially that of Russia, which may be partly attributed to the fact that American firms are protected in their own market from foreign competition and can thus sell their manufactures cheaper abroad than at home. A remarkable change has also taken place in the field of boot-and-shoe production. Hardly more than ten years ago the United States imported shoes from Europe—especially women's foot-wear from Austria, while other grades were made of leather imported from England and Germany. To-day it not only makes its entire supply of leather at home and exports it in considerable quantities, but it floods Europe with ready-made shoes, competes with the products of cheap labor in England, establishes shoe depots in Paris and even in the principal cities of Germany. That the United States, by reason of its richness in mineral oils and aided by its unrivaled facilities for refining and transporting this international necessity, controls the petroleum trade of the world and is held in check only by Russia, is well known. The experience of the past few months proves that within a not far distant period the coal of the United States will play the same rôle in the markets of the world. Incidentally, it may be remarked that the typewriting-machine, with which this article is wirtten, as well as the thousands—nay, hundreds of thousands—of others that are in use throughout the world, were made in America; that it stands on an American table, in an office furnished with American desks, bookcases, and chairs, which can not be made in Europe of equal quality, so practical and convenient, for a similar price. The list of such articles, apparently unimportant in themselves, but in their aggregate number and value of the highest significance, could be extended indefinitely. But it would seem more interesting and characteristic to cite the fact that an American syndicate is now planning, and has even taken the initial steps in a scheme to take in hand the whole sleeping-car service of Europe, to improve it and make it cheaper than is now possible. Moreover, American manufacturers of underclothing, gloves, and men's clothing, as well as women's cloaks—all articles which a few years ago were exported in vast quantities from Europe to the United States—are already beginning to calculate how they can place their surplus output in European markets.

"But enough of examples. Every one who understands the existing conditions and has followed these conclusions, drawn from the best sources and based upon thorough knowledge of the facts, will agree that the threatened danger from America is neither exaggerated nor painted too darkly, but is, in fact, real and serious. But the mere recognition of the peril avails nothing; what is demanded is to face it, to overcome it, or at least to minimize as far as possible its effects. We must ask ourselves whether this is still possible, and, if so, what are the means, the methods that must be employed to secure a successful result. There is but one answer to this question. We must fight Americanism with its own methods; the battle must be fought with their weapons, and wherever possible their weapons must be bettered and improved by us. Or, to speak with other and more practical words, Germany—Europe—must adopt improved and progressive methods in every department of industry; must use more, and more effective, machinery. Manufacturers as well as merchants must go to America, send thither their assistants and workingmen, not merely to observe superficially the methods there employed, but to study them thoroughly, to adopt them, and wherever possible to improve upon them, just as the Americans have done and are still doing in Europe."

*The Journal of Commerce* says that our financial relations with the European centers have also been "virtually revolutionized." It declares, indeed:

"In a very important sense, we have become the creditor nation of the world. From a chronic condition of dependence upon the banking forces of London, Paris, and Berlin, we find those centers now dependent upon the large floating balances of the United States, subject to our lending ability in periods of exigency, carrying the largest stock of gold in the world, and holding the largest resource for dealing with crises in international finance. Three of the foremost European governments—England, Germany, and Russia—have found it necessary to come to New York for important loans, and the two former have not applied in vain. Thus, if this city may not be said to have yet become the financial center of the world, yet we may incontestably claim a foremost rank among the few metropolitan cities which have won that distinction."

A discussion of measures proposed by European economists for heading off the United States in its march toward commercial world supremacy will be presented next week.

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**The Venezuela Broil.**—What looked like a fight the middle of last week now appears likely to become merely a lawsuit. The cause of all the excitement in Venezuela, Washington, D. C., and Syracuse, N. Y., was very much like the common police court case of a farmer who mortgages his land to one man, and later sells it to another. Mr. Castro, president of the republic of Venezuela, by grace of revolution, recently found his own rule threatened by a revolt, and little or no coin in the treasury. "Once caught, twice taught," says the Spanish proverb, and as not many months have passed since Great Britain assimilated a rich slice of Venezuelan domain by raising a dispute about maps and surveys, President Castro, profiting by this example, proceeded to overhaul the maps of the region containing Venezuela's rich asphalt lake, and found, just as he suspected, that the grant of land made to the New York and Bermudez Company in 1883, which had been supposed all along to include this lake, did not include any part of it. So he sold the lake to the Warner and Quinlan Company, of Syracuse, and ordered the Bermudez Company to evacuate. The president of the Bermudez Company

is Gen. Francis V. Greene, who was with the Russian army in Turkey in the seventies as attaché, gained distinction in our war with Spain and in the military rule of our new possessions, and has fought his way to prominence in the perilous arena of New York State politics. His appeal to Washington was not unheeded. There was talk of sending a gunboat in Castro's direction, and a "war-cloud" began to loom. At the end of a couple of days, however, word was received in Washington that force would not be resorted to by the Venezuelan Government, and it now seems likely that President Cipriano Castro's geographical discoveries will be settled by the courts, and not by the stern arbitrament of war.

So much for a statement of the situation. As for comment, the New York *Times* says:

"The Government of that republic, and of all the Central and South American republics, can well understand that the confiscation of the property of Americans is not a good way to encourage the use of American capital for the development of their resources. In the coming years an increasing part of the capital of the United States will be employed in foreign investments. There is thought to be a great field for its use in the countries to the south of us. Under the protection of just laws and friendly governments the money of citizens of the United States would accomplish wonders in opening up the resources and augmenting the national wealth of these republics. But capital will not go where it is liable to violent seizure. We hope the President of Venezuela will consider this aspect of his present action."

## TRIBUTES TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE sorrow awakened in this country by the news from Cowes seems to be more in the nature of personal grief than of international political concern. As the Philadelphia *Ledger* expresses it: "Victor Hugo, in recalling the many men and women of high and low estate that he had known, said in a beautiful generalization of his estimate of humanity that there is only one thing before which we should kneel, and that is 'goodness.' This is the homage that the world is in spirit paying to the stricken Queen. The regal state and the sceptered race strike the imagination; but the homely virtues of Victoria, her maternal love, her lifelong, touching devotion to the memory of the Prince Consort, the picture of domestic felicity in which she is represented as the central and venerable figure, appeal to the common heart." The New York *Press* says, similarly: "There is no other mortal monarch whose death would so little disturb the current of affairs—not the boy King of Spain, nor the girl Queen of Holland, the youthful Czar of Russia, the elective heads of the republics of the United States and France. Yet scarcely could the passing of all these rulers bring home so widely a sense of personal loss." The same paper continues:

"Sometimes in her reign it was thought that she was to be England's last Queen. Now it is seen that she was rather Britain's first Empress. That is the story of her life politically: that it bridged the way for the passage of the government of her realms from an aristocratic monarchy to a democratic empire. Under the ægis of her spotless name and moderate wisdom freedom broadened slowly down again in Britain, while elsewhere in Europe the peoples plunged wildly into Socialism, Nihilism, Anarchy, to rear as wildly into the absolutism in one form or another dominant everywhere on the Continent. Her greatest benefit to the institutions of her land has been in simply being herself, so that when the hot republican fit was on the nations in the earlier years of her reign her gentle, gracious life calmed and disarmed possibly insurgent elements. Far different might have been the story had a stubborn or dissolute George or William occupied the throne. Beyond this it may be said that she was probably a better judge of men than the people of her time, and that she appraised more nearly their true worth than contemporary public opinion Palmerston, Gladstone, Beaconsfield, the three most famous of hers and her people's servants. True it also is that at the most acute crisis of the affairs of our Government and her own she kept a higher mind and a serener temper than did her Ministers, including the veteran and venerable Russell.

"Yet, after all, it is not the Queen whom the world which so long has known her will really miss. There have been greater queens by far. She was no Catharine and scarce an Elizabeth. It is the woman who, ripe as were her years, will be sincerely mourned—the woman who has in her long, patient, useful life glorified and dignified her sex as never yet has perhaps another woman of her station. In very truth, it may be said that never was another woman queen of so many reverent, respectful hearts."

## IS THE PRESIDENT TRYING TO INFLUENCE THE SUPREME COURT?

THE appointment of sons of Justices Harlan and McKenna to be attorney-general and inspector-general, respectively, in Porto Rico, have stirred up not a little comment, especially in view of the fact that the son of Justice McKenna takes the place made vacant by the discharge of Lieut.-Col. Russell B. Harrison, whose father, the ex-President, has been expressing anti-administration opinions. The critics of the President remark that the appointments have the appearance of an effort to influence the opinion of these two justices, and many newspapers which think that the appointments will not have any such effect, and which doubt whether the President had any such intention, admit that the appointments are in bad taste at this time and might better not have been made.

The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.), recalling the importance of the case before the court, regards the President's act as "probably the most scandalous and shocking incident in our political history," and the Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.) remarks that "what makes this insult to the integrity of the bench more flagrant is that these appointments are made in the colonial service, at the very time when the legality of that service is an issue before the court." The Chicago *Record* (Ind.) believes that it "argues a deplorable lack of tact and discretion, if, indeed, it implies nothing worse"; the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that "Mr. McKinley's conduct is in execrably bad taste, to say the least," and the Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.), in a comment that is widely commended, says:

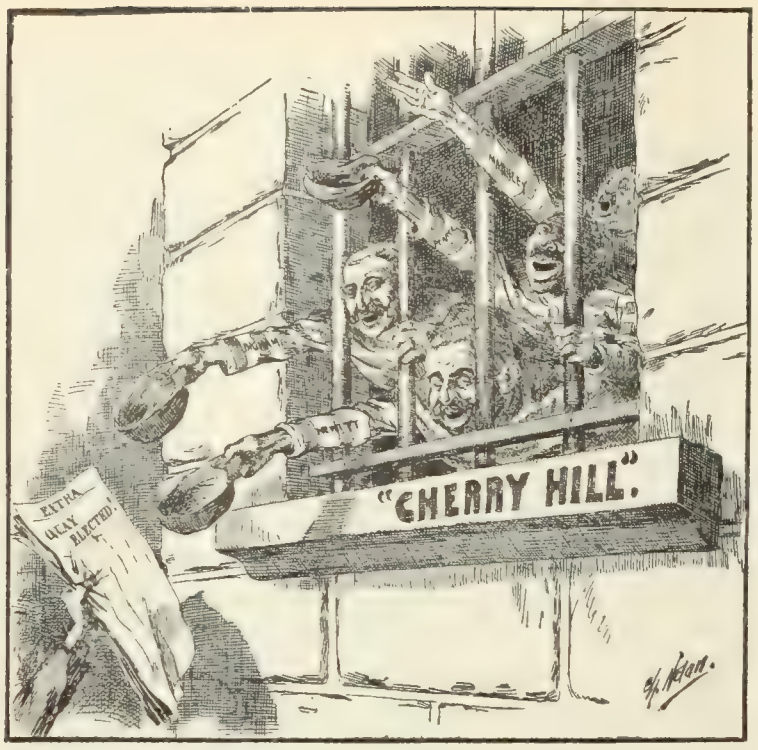
"It is incredible that the President should have harbored for a moment the idea of influencing the judgments of Justices McKenna and Harlan by favors to their sons. Nor can he have conceived that their appointments would suggest such a possibility. The very impossibility of the thing itself probably blinded him to the inevitableness of the suggestion in the public mind.

"But the damage is done. Across the undimmed mirror of the Supreme Court has passed the breath of a suggestion of personal influence from the Executive. Absolutely baseless we most firmly believe, but undeniable. It has already deprived Justice Harlan's son of the congratulations due his personal worth and legal fitness. It has discounted the decision of the court and prepared a way for the 'I told you sos' of the disappointed.

"There seems only one way to rob the suspicion of its sting. Justices McKenna and Harlan should decline to sit longer in the island cases."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) suggests that "the proper correction of this unfortunate mistake would be for Mr. Harlan and Mr. McKenna to decline the offices to which they have been nominated," and that "should they neglect this obvious duty, the Senate should reject them," while the Minneapolis *Times* (Ind.) argues that "the President should acknowledge the error and withdraw the appointments with such explanations as may seem fitting." "If the force of the argument is not at once apparent to the President," remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), "his real friends will lose no time in making it perfectly clear to him."

The defenders of the Administration consider the charges in-




RECEIVING THE GOOD NEWS AT "CHERRY HILL."
—*The Philadelphia North American* (*Mr. Wanamaker's Organ.*)

"ON TOP!"
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer* (*Mr. Quay's Organ*).

TWO VIEWS OF THE QUAY VICTORY.

sulting and preposterous. "In other words," says the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.), "Justices Harlan and McKenna so lightly regard their honor as men, and their integrity as members of the highest judicial tribunal in the country, that they are ready to sell their opinions to any purchaser who is willing to pay their price; and, further, that the President of the United States is so utterly destitute of honor and integrity as to be determined to secure an indorsement of his insular policy by the defiling of the very fountainhead of justice." The Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) declares that "this ill-supported accusation affecting the integrity of the President and the Supreme Court is a disgrace to American politics"; and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) says that it is "absurd," and "in its more serious aspect it is a vile and atrocious insult." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) remarks: "Probably the stern censors of the Administration will be confounded in the end when they discover, as they may, that Justice Harlan is opposed to its colonial policy. He is quite as likely to vote against the President's constitutional views as he is to vote in favor of them."

## SENATOR QUAY'S TRIUMPH.

THE reelection of M. S. Quay (Rep.) to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, which was brought about last week by the defection of several legislators elected as Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans (the latter having signed agreements not to vote for Quay), is taken by the press as another example of the possibilities of our political system. It will be recalled that Mr. Quay failed of election in the Pennsylvania legislature two years ago, and that since then one of Pennsylvania's seats in the Senate has been vacant. A majority of the present legislature were elected as anti-Quay or anti-Republican members; but despite that fact he is back in the Senate for four years. The Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.) calls it "the most astounding victory in the history of American politics." How the necessary number of anti-Quay legislators were led to a change of heart has not been made public, tho there is considerable speculation on that subject.

Not all the insurgents against his rule have come in and taken the oath of allegiance, however. The Philadelphia *North American* (Republican organ of John Wanamaker, leader of the anti-Quay forces) regrets that "Pennsylvania will again be represented at Washington by a man whose name is synonymous throughout the United States with everything that is vile in politics and bad in government"; but says that this "does not end the fight against Quayism." "On the contrary," it declares, "whatever is honest and clean and patriotic in the State will be inspired by this outrage upon free institutions, this daring defiance of the verdict of the ballot-box, to renewed ardor in the battle for better political conditions in this debauched and pillaged State." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) calls the election a "triumph of the boss, of boss methods, and boss principles." It adds: "Boodle wins, corruption funds carried the day. Decent politics for the time goes to the wall, and those who have striven and labored and hoped for a better era and better influences in Pennsylvania political life must accept defeat with what grace they may while they gather strength for a more determined struggle hereafter." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) thinks Mr. Quay's election is due to "the methods of persuasion, intimidation, and corruption of which he is a master-hand," and declares that his machine "represents all that is vile and pernicious in the politics and legislation of the State." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) thinks that "Quay's presence in the United States Senate is a national scandal," and the New York *Times* (Ind.) agrees that it is a "disgrace to the country."

Mr. Quay's friends are not less warm in their friendship than his foes are in their enmity. When Mr. Quay went to Washington to take his place in the Senate, his friends are said to have "brought with them floral offerings literally by the carload," and the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press said of his reception in the Senate chamber: "Within the memory of the oldest Senators nothing approximating to-day's scene ever was witnessed in the Senate on a similar occasion." "Colonel Quay's victory," declared Senator Carter, of Montana, to a newspaper correspondent, "is universally received in the Senate without reference to party as a vindication of an honorable man who has been outrageously assailed"; and the Washington *Post* (Ind.) rejoices that Mr. Quay "stands triumphant on the wreck of the base contrivances of his enemies—holding now, as he has ever held, the confidence, the affection, and the loyalty of the Republican masses of the great State of Pennsylvania." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), Senator Quay's organ, calls his opponents "as despicable and malignant a band of political desperadoes as ever disgraced a State," and rejoices that "now they have met their Waterloo."

It seems to the Scranton *Tribune* (Rep.), however, that "the

demoralization of the legislature at the very commencement of its labors is a costly price to pay for the election of a United States Senator, and furnishes another strong reason why the people of the State should attend to this matter themselves and elect United States Senators by direct vote at the polls."

W. A. Clark (Dem.), of Montana, who resigned his seat in the Senate last session while charges of bribery in connection with his election were under investigation, was elected last week to succeed Senator Carter.

## EXTRADITION OF NEELY.

MUCH satisfaction is expressed in American newspapers over the decision of the Supreme Court, confirming the judgment of the circuit court of the Southern district of New York, to the effect that C. F. W. Neely, former chief financial agent of the Cuban Post-Office Department, shall be sent back to Cuba to stand trial for embezzling about $500,000 of government money. "Already there has been too much interference with the course of justice," says the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.); "Neely's dishonesty was brought to light eight months ago, but notwithstanding the fact that subsequent investigations proved the frauds to be of far greater magnitude than had been supposed, and in spite of the virtual conviction of the accused, he has been able, under one pretext or another, to resist extradition until now." "Justice has traveled with a leaden heel in this case," adds the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), "but it bids fair to overtake him in the end."

The chief questions at issue in the Neely case were, whether the special act of June 6, 1900, passed by Congress to cover the present instance and extending the extradition law of this country to a foreign country "occupied or under the control of the United States," was constitutional, and whether Cuba was a "foreign country." The Supreme Court now decides, without a dissenting voice, that Cuba is a foreign country and that the act of last June is constitutional and applicable to the case of Neely. "What legislation by Congress," declares the decision, "could be more appropriate for the protection of life and property in Cuba, while occupied and controlled by the United States, than legislation securing the .urn to that island, to be tried by its constituted authorities, of those who, having committed crimes there, flee to this country to escape arrest, trial, and punishment?" Justice Harlan, in delivering the opinion of the court, added that "Cuba is foreign territory within the meaning of the act of June 6, 1900." It can not be regarded, he said, in any constitutional, legal, or international sense a part of the territory of the United States, for the reason that the declared object of the war with Spain was not to make Cuba "an integral part of the United States," but only to compel "the relinquishment by Spain of its authority and government in that island and the withdrawal of its forces from Cuba and Cuban waters." While it is true that as between Spain and the United States, and as between the United States and all foreign nations, Cuba was to be treated as if it were conquered territory, yet as between the United States and Cuba "that island is territory held in trust for the inhabitants of Cuba, to whom it rightfully belongs and to whose exclusive control it will be surrendered when a stable government shall have been established by their voluntary action."

Public interest in this decision centers chiefly upon the indication it is supposed to afford of the court's attitude on the great constitutional question pending before it, relating to the status of Porto Rico and the Philippines; and in Administration circles the opinion is freely expressed that the decision is an emphatic "victory for the Government." "President McKinley could have had no more sweeping vindication of his course than this well-considered and clearly spoken declaration by all the justices of the Supreme Court," says the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.). In view of this decision, adds the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "it appears evident that the Porto Rican tariff act will be upheld as constitutional." "From the bearing of the Neely decision on the insular test cases," declares the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "it need scarcely be stated that the Government is more certain to-day than ever before that its colonial policy will be completely sustained by the Supreme Court."

A very different tone of comment, however, prevails in the Democratic press, as well as in many independent papers. The New York *Times* (Ind.) thinks that the decision of the court "has and can have no bearing" on Porto Rican and Philippine territory, "held on entirely different conditions." With this view the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the New York *Herald*, the Baltimore *Sun*, the Springfield *Republican*, and many other influential independent papers concur. "The court has ruled that Cuba is a foreign country," says the New York *Journal* (Dem.), "which it is. Porto Rico and the Philippines are not foreign,

THE NATIONAL SHELL GAME—"FIND THE CONSTITUTION."
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

JUSTICE FOLLOWS THE FLAG.
—*The New York Tribune.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS IN CARTOON.

and the court will doubtless recognize the fact in their case as well as in that of Cuba."

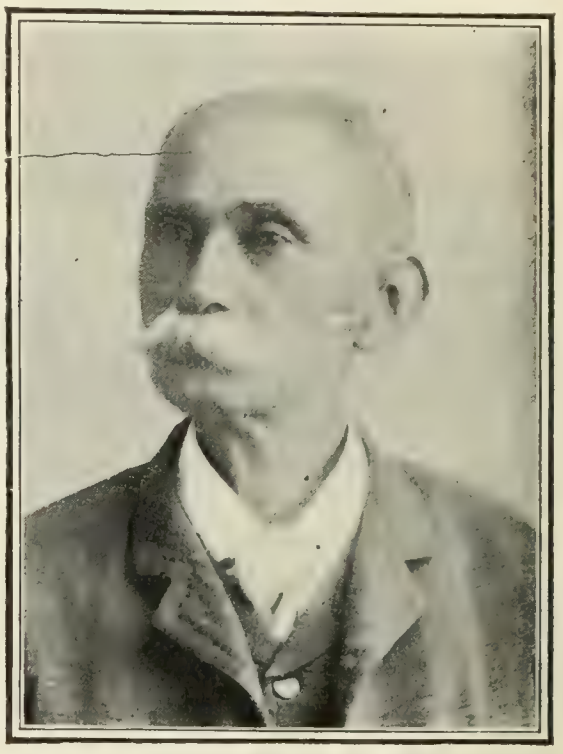
The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) believes that one of the best effects of the decision will be its assurance of the intention of this country to keep its promise with Cuba. Judgment has now been given by the highest tribunal that Cuba "belongs to its own people." The Boston *Journal* adds that the decision will be hailed in the simple interests of justice, apart from all broader aspects. "Now," it says, "the stern work of justice can be done, not only in the case of Neely, but of other officials who were false to their thrust; and we can show the Cubans that the difference between Spanish and American looters is that American looters, when caught, suffer for their crimes."

## UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN CUBA.

THE almost unanimous decision of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, as expressed in secret session in Havana recently, to insert in the constitution a clause providing for universal suffrage, has brought the question of Cuba's future government into prominence again. It is believed that this particular provision was incorporated owing largely to the efforts of General Maximo Gomez's adherents, and that the proposed clause in the constitution making eligible to the presidency of the new republic not only native-born Cubans, but also any citizen who took part for ten years in the revolutionary war against Spain, was formulated for Gomez's special benefit. "It is a splendid tribute to pay to the great guerilla warrior," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*; "but that it is thoroughly well deserved will be everywhere recognized, for no less commanding and resourceful chieftain than he could have held the revolutionary forces together for half so long a time, and inspired them with courage and with hope." A very different view of Gomez is that taken by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which describes him as "the man who, of all that have been prominently named in connection with the presidency, is the least fitted to hold the office to which he notoriously aspires," because he had shown himself to be "a military adventurer without any experience in or proved capacity for statesmanship." *The Inquirer* says of the suffrage proviso:

MENDEZ CAPOTE.
President of the Cuban Constitutional Convention.

"If ever there was a country in which the principle of universal suffrage could not be judiciously or safely applied to the election of the national government that country is the island of Cuba. The proof of this is to be found in the revelations made by the recent census with regard to the racial division and the educational condition of the population. It is doubtful, moreover, whether more than a very small fraction of the Cuban people, even among the minority who do know how to read and write, or how, at least, to read, are fitted at this time to be intrusted with the function of self-government. Even those who are not so ignorant as to be debarred by an indulgent educational qualification from the privilege of the ballot are totally devoid of the true republican spirit and do not understand that the liberty and freedom and safety and independence which they claim for themselves they must be ready to accord to others irrespective of race or politics. But to say not only that all these shall be empowered to vote, but that every male adult over twenty-one years of age shall be similarly entitled, would be to work a monstrous perversion of the republican idea and to foredoom the projected republic of Cuba to failure from the start."



GEN. MAXIMO GOMEZ.
Who, it seems probable, will be the first President of the New Cuban Republic.

In the opinion of the Chicago *Evening Post*, on the other hand, such arguments as this, emanating from the United States, will prove a double-edged weapon, since the Cubans are simply following the example of this country. It declares:

"Some critics in this country say that giving the right to vote to 'ignorant negroes and poor whites' in Cuba will be the surest way to ruin the new republic. And the Cubans will ask: 'Then why do you do it? You have negroes as ignorant as ours; you have whites as poor as anything on earth; yet you let them vote. Your only qualification for voting is citizenship, and yet you tell us this is a bad plan. Which shall we follow, your plain example or your plausible precept?'

"Universal suffrage in Cuba would be far from ideal. The Cubans would be wise to make some intelligent voting qualification a part of their new constitution. But these things apply with equal force to ourselves, and the Cubans are bright enough to see the point. If we would escape the imputation of being inconsistent we should ask some other nation, in a quiet way, to advise the Cubans on those lines which we wish them to follow, but have not been wise enough or courageous enough to follow ourselves. . . .

"The problem is not a simple one, but all heated and tall talk from American politicians is extremely indiscreet, since its sincerity is decidedly open to question. Let them remember that Cuba is still 'of right free and independent,' and that suffrage is a purely domestic, internal matter regarding which the people of the island need consult no one."

**Aided Immigration to Hawaii.**—The sugar-planters of Hawaii suffer from a scarcity of labor, and are making strenuous efforts to induce immigration of colored men to the islands. "Hawaii wants labor, wants it desperately bad," says the New York *Mail and Express*, "for it is lacking nearly one third of the force needed to get in its big sugar crop. It holds out to the negro, the mulatto, the Porto Rican, the prospect of an ocean voyage and steady employment at $16 a month, with his cabin free, in a mild and salubrious climate, where the color line is not drawn and half-caste races are not made to feel any social inequality." The particular circumstances that have caused a clamor to be raised in these far-away American islands, it continues, have been brought into play by the action both of climate and of law. The native Kanakas are indisposed to work outside of the cities; the white workers are enervated by the climate; and the tides of Chinese and Japanese immigration have both been recently checked, the first by the Chinese exclusion act

which took effect when the islands passed under the control of the United States, the second by a decree passed by the Japanese Government restricting the emigration of its people. *The Mail and Express* thinks the present opportunity an attractive one to colored men "to see a good deal of the world without expense and earn a nice living in a pleasant country." On the other hand, the San Francisco *Chronicle* maintains that the practise of importing aided labor under contract and under supervision is a bad one. It says:

"The objection to aided labor is not on account of the injury, if any, to the aided laborer, but on account of the unfair competition with labor already on the ground, and by reason of the fact that aided laborers are not likely to make desirable citizens. In the Hawaiian islands the sugar-planters are making enormous fortunes, and are in sore need of labor, but instead of seeking to obtain that labor by offering such wages as will attract it and amount to a fair division of the profits of the business, they endeavor to find some place where there is an excess of labor which can be had at low prices and import it under contract."

## FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

THE enforced resignation of Dr. George E. Howard, head of the department of history in Stanford University, at Palo Alto, Cal., because of his protest against the virtual dismissal of Dr. Edward Ross (discussed in our pages, December 1), followed by the resignation of Prof. William Henry Hudson, Prof. Charles O. Little, and Prof. David Spencer, and the threatened resignations of several other professors, has given renewed interest to the question of academic freedom of speech, and is the subject of vigorous comment in newspapers all over the country. It is stated in the press dispatches that Professor Hudson, who is a well-known man of letters in the English department of the university, and Professor Little, who is head of the mathematical department, "are friends of Dr. Howard and took this method of showing their disapproval of the efforts to crush free speech in the university." The vacancies caused by the resignations of Professors Howard and Spencer have been filled by the appointment of Professors Lepsey and Warren, of Harvard; but as the courses in several departments are now badly crippled, it is thought probable that many students will leave and go to the State University. Great excitement is reported among the students, those of the scientific department having recently shown their loyalty to President Jordan's policy by ducking in a pond a student from the University of Kansas who expressed sympathy with the boycotted professors. The students in the literary courses, however, seem to be arrayed in opposition to the course of President Jordan.

The comments on this subject in the press range from the most caustic condemnation of the university authorities to warm defense of their actions in the matter. "Petticoat government and a muzzle are the characteristics of Stanford administration as carried on by President David Starr Jordan," remarks the Hartford *Times*. "They have the honor in California of being the first in the twentieth century to oust a professor for his opinion," declares the Boston *Transcript*; "the stream can not rise higher than its source, even tho that source can be a gold-mine. . . . How can such an institution hope to grow or obtain efficient or self-respecting teachers?" The New York *Evening Post* thinks that the general revolt of professors "is indisputable proof that, whatever may have been said and may now be said, Mrs. Stanford's policy has now become intolerable to self-respecting scholars." On the other hand, the New York *Tribune* says:

"It appears to us that such resentment as may have arisen on this account is due to erroneous ideas on the subject of 'free speech,' as Professor Howard describes the privilege which he seems to have abused. President Jordan's reputation justifies the supposition that he would always choose not to abridge that legitimate liberty of instruction which a university should foster. But it is obvious, in spite of a good deal of declamation to the contrary, that a line must be drawn somewhere, and it is not drawn too strictly when it deprives a college instructor of the opportunity which his chair has afforded him to give importance to demagogical outgivings at the expense of the institution by which he is employed and tending to the personal disparagement of its founder."

"The professors evidently misconceived the terms of their original employment," satirically observes the Philadelphia *Times*; "if a millionaire hires a man to sail his yacht, he expects to sail it according to its owner's desires. Mrs. Stanford, instead of a yacht, keeps a university, and she has a right to have the university run to suit her. The professors should have learned her views before expressing themselves. Mr. Rockefeller had some trouble of this kind with his professors a while ago; but he got rid of some of them and read the riot act to the rest, and now

A TOUCHING SCENE.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

"WHO'S AFRAID?"
—*The Detroit Journal.*

SNAP SHOTS OF PEKING AND CAPE TOWN.

his university is getting on finely, and announces a new and ridiculous discovery every few days." This flippant reference to the University of Chicago is decidedly at variance with the public statement which its president, Dr. William R. Harper, made with great earnestness last December, in announcing another gift of $1,500,000 to the institution from John D. Rockefeller. He said at that time:

"Whatever may have happened in other universities, in the University of Chicago neither the trustees, nor the president, nor any one in official position, has at any time called an instructor to account for any public utterances which he may have made.

"In order not to be misunderstood, I wish to say that no donor of funds to the university, and I include in the number of donors the founder of the university, Mr. Rockefeller, has ever by a single word or act indicated his dissatisfaction with the instruction given to the students of the university or with the public expression of opinion made by an officer of the university. I vouch for the truth of this statement, and I trust it may have the largest possible publicity."

## IS DRUNKENNESS INCREASING?

IT would be interesting to know whether New York State fairly represents the country in the alarming increase of drunkenness reported by the New York State commission of prisons. The New York *Evening Post* condenses and comments on the commission's report as follows:

"There has been a general feeling that drunkenness was on the decrease. The annual report of the State commission of prisons warrants no such optimistic conclusion. During the year ending October 1 last, the commitments to penitentiaries, jails, and workhouses for this cause reached the enormous total of 32,859, about one third of the total commitments for all causes. In this reckoning no account is made of the cases punished only by fine in the police-courts. Adding these, it is estimated that fully half the total number of convictions for the past year were for intoxication. It is not easy to find the cause of this alarming showing. There has certainly been no manifest inclination on the part of the police to treat this offense more strictly than before, while conditions of general prosperity such as the State has enjoyed are supposed to be favorable to temperate living. Whatever the cause, a practical suggestion of the commissioners of prisons deserves the prompt attention of the legislature, that New York adopt the 'probation law,' which has worked successfully, first in Massachusetts and then in Vermont and Minnesota. By this law a first offender is released, under parole, and put in the charge of a probationary officer for a definite period. If at the end of this period the report is favorable, the offender is released; if unfavorable, the suspended sentence is imposed. The effect of this policy has been excellent, and the reasonableness of sparing a first offender the humiliation of fine and imprisonment requires no argument. It is obviously better not to stamp a man as a drunkard until his offense is flagrant or reformation seems hopeless."

THE CANTEEN MUST GO.

WESTERN SENATOR: "Yes, the army canteen is surely a bad thing and must go!"

KENTUCKY SENATOR: "A bad thing! Well rather!! They don't sell whiskey!!!"

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

A more optimistic view is taken by the Buffalo *Express*, which says:

"One of the most notable advances of the century just past, and one which has been commented on very little, is the decline in the prevalence of hard drinking among business men and, indeed, among the people in general. Half a century ago the average man of affairs, according to those who remember those 'good old times,' began the morning with several eye-openers and repeated the prescription more or less frequently all day long. Whenever an important business matter came up for discussion, drinks were certain to be called for, and a sideboard was an indispensable piece of office furniture. To-day, however, it is certain that the man who drinks during business hours is the exception rather than the rule. There may be just as much drinking after the day's work is done as there was in the early years of the century, altho that is doubtful; but liquor as a lubricant to business is no longer tolerated in any business house.

"Commercial travelers who used to get allowances for treating their prospective customers are now prohibited from drinking with those with whom they are doing business, and when you see a couple of business men standing at a bar in the daytime it is generally the case that they are going to luncheon and have a couple of hours before them before they take up business again. The change in habit in this regard is not based on sentimental or religious grounds to any great extent, but is a cold, hard business proposition. The increase of competition, the larger game that the successful man of business must play to-day, require the full use of all his faculties, and the man who would succeed realizes that he can not afford to take any chances with stimulants."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AN additional reason for the Constitution following the flag is that it can bring it back in case it should go too far.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

IF there is any change to be made in the House of Representatives, it ought to be made in the way of quality, not quantity.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THERE is one serious objection to establishing communication with Mars. It will inevitably bring on more dialect stories.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

GENERAL DE WET'S operations are proof that military genius is not entirely dependent on an early application of Tabasco sauce.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

HOPE springs eternal in the human breast, but the human breast doesn't seem to have any advantage in this respect over the British War-office.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

THERE is talk about having Senator Hanna for President in 1904; but he is ruled out under the unwritten law against giving any man a third term.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

MAKING SOME PROGRESS.—At least Mr. Cleveland has converted Mr. Bryan a little way. The gentleman from Nebraska has been shooting ducks.—*The New York World.*

FROSTY.—It is barely possible that President McKinley contracted his cold by reading ex-President Harrison's views on the Porto Rico question.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE kind of interviews and communications we get from the planet Mars will be grateful to yellow journalism. Nobody will arise to contradict them.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

PROFESSOR LOEB'S discovery of the vitalizing power of salt explains how the Democratic Party manages to survive so many defeats. It goes up Salt River and recuperates.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

PROFESSOR SEE, the astronomer in charge of the telescope at the Naval Academy in Washington, calculates that in 3,000,000 years the sun will have burnt out, the solar system will be in darkness, and all life will be frozen to death. Don't deny this unless you are able to furnish the proof.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

TOPEKA, KANS., January 16.—The Kansas House of Representatives today fixed by resolution the fee of five cents for shining the shoes of the legislators. This was done in granting the shoe-shining right to Representative Hall. The Populist and Democratic minority fought for a ten-cent fee, but the Republicans won the five-cent victory easily.—*Despatch to The New York Sun.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## RELATION OF LITERARY CULTURE TO THE WAR SPIRIT.

WE have heard a great deal of late about the relation of religion to war. Among ecclesiastics, Dean Farrar on the one side has defended war, while on the other side Dr. Parkhurst has condemned it, each with arguments drawn from the Bible. Two laymen also, Captain Mahan and Mr. Ernest Crosby, have still more recently, in the Episcopal Church Congress at Providence, respectively defended and denounced before the assembled Christian delegates the resort to arms and bloodshed. The relation of literature to war is a subject less understood and less often referred to. Mark Twain's speech the other day condemning the campaign in the Philippines recalls to mind, however, the fact that from the days of Greece and Rome literary men as a class—perhaps even more than churchmen—have been inclined to deprecate war and violence. This speech is hailed by Mr. Moncure D. Conway as "a *sursum corda* to the intellectual leaders and public teachers of America." Mr. Conway, who, as a descendant of the Virginian Washingtons, comes of fighting stock, says that the summons is needed. He writes (in the New York *Times*, January 11):

"The cause of peace has certainly declined during the past fifty years. The authors who gave America its literary fame in the middle of the past century—Emerson, Longfellow, Sparks, Hawthorne, Bryant, Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, Motley, to name only some—were celebrants of peace. I can remember the universal wonder when Carlyle's discordant note sounded. But their principles apparently survive only in a few old-fashioned writers; war is defended as a divine method, applause of bloodshed pervades new and popular novels, and apologies for ferocities like lynching and for the culture of brutality in our colleges have become familiar. . . . As lynching, and the whipping-post, and tortures by 'White Caps' and hazers, have taken their place as institutions, and eloquent divines clamor for Chinese heads, and wish us to slaughter Turks for $90,000, one hardly ventures to pronounce any proposal too inhuman to find cultured support. One would know, of course, that any such extreme instance among authors must be sporadic; nevertheless the literary testimony on such matters has become doubtful, and it is well that one trump should announce a day of judgment, and every author realizes his or her responsibility for what looks like American decadence.

"People look back to the great American authors and orators who in the last generation made their influence felt throughout the land, and talk of the decline of genius. There is, I believe, no decline, but an abdication. There is no genuine leadership of a country except its literature. Preachers are in sectarian bonds, politicians are in partizan bonds, and if the scholars and independent thinkers do not tell the boss-ridden, parson-ridden masses the truth, and uphold national and international justice, the people must gravitate downward. And we may presently hear a new classification of the world into men, women, and literatists. Is there not courage and magnanimity enough among the scholars of this country to tear the mask of 'patriotism' from the base, inhuman principles that have gained the authority of virtues? It appears, for instance, that by some informal acts of Congress the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill' has been superseded by 'Thou shalt not remove the American flag from any place where it has been raised.' I suppose if bulldogs had a decalog the first commandment would be: 'Wherever you once stick your teeth, never let go! Be it in a weak and harmless animal, be it in man, woman, or babe, if your teeth are once fastened heed no cries, but hold on! This is the first and greatest commandment.' Is there a thinking man in America who does not see that if a flag is wrongly raised in any place the honor is in lowering it, the dishonor in keeping it there? . . . The nation has already heard the protests of some of its finest intellects, among them Howells and Charles Norton, and it may be now hoped that the bugle call of Samuel Clemens will be the signal for an uprising of intellectual forces in America similar to that which in France has just laid low the militarist dragon and plucked the spoil out of its teeth."

Mr. Conway lived in Paris during the last two years of the Dreyfus struggle; and he then for the first time realized, he says, "what tremendous power lay in the united intellectual forces of a cultured nation," even when almost the united religious sentiment was ranged upon the other side. He says:

"With the exception of two or three timid dilettantists, neither of whom ventured to discuss the Dreyfus case on its merits, the authors, professors, artists, confronted the python coiled around France in a phalanx that could not be broken by any military menace or ministerial persecution. I counted more than four hundred of these men of intellectual, literary, scientific, or artistic distinction. They were razed from the Legion of Honor, deprived of professorships, fined, challenged to duels, shot at by assassins, and went on inflexibly with their articles—articles never surpassed by the greatest publicists in history, Junius, Paine, Cobbett—and one after another hostile ministries fell before their terrible pen, until militarism, after crawling through all the mires of falsehood, perjury, forgery, was reduced to cover its defeat with the verdict at Rennes, at once perjured and ridiculous, that there were 'extenuating circumstances' for high treason!

"Such is the splendid record made by the genius of France at the close of the nineteenth century. One twentieth of the number of those French 'intellectuals'—that was the proverbial epithet for them in France—in America and in England equally united and heroic for justice and peace could have prevented the wars that in the Anglo-Saxon world have caused the sun of a century to set in blood.

"The admirable sermon of Cardinal Gibbons [preached in the cathedral at Baltimore, on January 6] may remind us that it is on the chief Protestant nations that the bloodguiltiness rests. In this day of judgment the Czar and the Pope rise up and condemn the Protestant powers that frustrated their efforts for peace. It was Protestant pulpits that shrieked for Spanish blood and Turkish blood; it is Protestant missionaries that clamor for Chinese heads. The shame of it all can not be effaced. But whether the twentieth century is to swell the outrages and the shame will depend on the adequacy or the inadequacy of our scholars and thinkers to recognize that man alone is the providence of this world, that the nation will be what men make it, that there is no law of progress any more than of retrogression, and that it rests mainly on them to restore the control of reason and righteousness, or by default permit the agencies of decay to have it their own way."

## FAILURE OF ITALIAN ORATORY.

WHY has oratory, particularly political oratory, so far been a failure in Italy? Admitting the fact, as attested by writers and observers generally, we find reasons for it given by Count di Ronzaglie. Despite the fact that Cavour was one of the greatest orators of his own age, and that other Italian leaders possessed great power of speech, yet, declares the count, Italian oratory is as yet very crude, and likely to remain so for an indefinite period. He asserts (in the *Deutsche Revue*) that the low state of general education in Italy, the lack of "an official speech" ("local dialects so often and to such an extent supplanting the pure Italian tongue"), and the unfortunate custom, in the Italian parliament, of speaking from the seat, not from a rostrum, have all combined to deprive the orators of Italy of "convincing power." But there is a deeper-seated cause than these. We quote from his article in the *Revue*:

"The power to convince is what the Italian political orator lacks first of all. . . . This lack is the result of an inborn and conscious want of seriousness, earnestness, which a superficial academic education has not helped. Rather, indeed, this natural inborn lack has been aggravated by what is called education in Italy. It is still further aggravated by a skepticism which is the inheritance of the Italian people, that skepticism peculiar to a people or an individual which has lived too long. The orator

himself is a skeptic, and feels that he is talking to a skeptical audience. He has no faith in his hearers, and feels that they have no faith in him. So he watches himself, constrains himself, and does not permit himself to be natural. He avoids the inspiration of the moment just where and when he should seize it. He holds himself back; more, he thrusts himself back. . . . He dares not give free rein to his thoughts and emotions.

"The consequence is that his hearers feel mistrust of him. They do not believe in the genuineness of his emotion because they do not feel it themselves. In the warmth of the orator, they always suspect some party politics, some 'ax to grind.' They fear to be led; each proposition appears to them as a bit of stagecraft, every oratorical development as solely a work of art."

Nothing, concludes this writer, will develop great Italian oratory and great Italian orators but higher general culture, a stereotyped national tongue, and, above all, "the revival of a belief in something."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A ROYAL BARITONE ON THE CONCERT STAGE.

SCIONS of royal houses not infrequently, like Prince Max of Saxony, go into the church, and still more often into the army or navy; but hitherto the professional musical world has not been thus graced. Recently, however, a royal singer has appeared on the European concert stage and is soon to be heard in America, in the person of the Marquis Francisco de Souza Continho, a second cousin to His Majesty the King of Portugal. *The American Art Journal* asserts that European critics pronounce his voice to be the greatest baritone of the age. It says of the royal singer, who in face and figure bears a striking resemblance to his cousin, King Carlos:

MARQUIS FRANCISCO DE SOUZA.

"The Marquis de Souza received his vocal training directly from the King, who was extremely interested in the beautiful voice and praiseworthy ambitions of the young grandee. He has received the best instruction obtainable, and it is perhaps natural that the best successes have followed. Aside from the popular, perhaps sensational, features concerning him, De Souza is an artist of dignity and rank. He created the part of Tonio in 'I' Pagliacci,' and the European critics unite in saying that modern Italian music has no greater exponent than he. The marquis is an intimate friend of all the present-day composers of Italy, and their works seem specially suited to his voice, which is powerful beyond belief, while it remains rich, warm, mellow, fresh, and sympathetic. He will come to America from triumphs all over Europe, lately from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. He has excited more interest and comment than any other singer who will be here this year. A baritone voice with the attributes of his is even rarer than a tenor. He will be able to impart to students, through his singing, a very complete idea of the Italian method applied to a superb voice."

## HAS THE STAGE DECLINED IN THE PAST CENTURY?

THE lugubrious view of the modern drama lately taken by the critic of a great London daily has caused some stir in England. The dramatic writer of *The Daily Mail* is of the opinion that things are in a bad way in the stage world, and that they have been going backward for a hundred years. To be sure, he says, the nineteenth century has seen "an advance in scenic architecture, in stage-management, in financial prosperity, in personal advertisement, in social aggrandizement"; but a mere glance at the past "is proof enough that the art of drama has been steadily declining":

"A hundred years ago the stage was dominated by the Kembles, who, despite a certain grandiosity, might have founded a national tradition. Elegance and restraint—these were their characteristics; they despised realism as heartily as they hated violence, and they guarded the refinements of their art as jealously as the long line of actors which descends from Molière. Indeed, they achieved for England very much what the Comédie Française has achieved for France. They were interpreters rather than creators, and believed that the whole duty of acting was beautiful gesture and noble rhetoric. . . . Nor could the Kembles, incomparably talented as they were, be expected to survive the onslaught of Edmund Kean. For Kean cared as little for the authority of his predecessors as he cared for the opinion of the public. His turbulent genius inspired him to remake the art of acting; to cut away all the tones and movements of convention, and by a fierce return to nature to eclipse the past and to defy the imitation of the future. . . . . .

"For twenty years Kean ruled the stage without a rival, and when he died a reaction was inevitable. Once more genius was replaced by talent, and Macready reverted, as best he might, to the example of the Kembles. Now, Macready was in all respects the antithesis of Kean. He was a scholar, a gentleman, and a patron of letters. He was not content to win all his success by the representation of Shakespeare, and he did his best to encourage such talent as he could find. Sheridan Knowles, Bulwer, Robert Browning, and Westland Marston are among those whose plays he produced; and tho not even curiosity is ever likely to revive 'Virginius' or 'The Blot on the 'Scutcheon,' the plays of Bulwer still hold the stage, for which their falsity befits them. But Macready, like many another actor-manager since him, did not despair of a union between intellect and the stage. He knew enough of his own profession to despise it; and he is the link which binds the cultivated actor of to-day to the inspired barnstormer of eighty years ago. . . . . .

"And to-day, who are the actors who carry on the old tradition, so often and so pitilessly broken? They are like the sands for number, since talents are as common as blackberries. There are no actors yet with us great as Kemble and Kean were great. Our most famous tragedian—Sir Henry Irving—is an incomparable actor of farce and melodrama, who has wantonly attempted tasks for which his talent does not fit him. And the rest—Mr. Tree and Mr. Wyndham, for instance—have distinguished themselves in eccentric comedy far more highly than in the serious drama; nor do we see among the younger actors a single talent for tragedy or emotional comedy. As with the actors, so with the actresses, the level is higher than heretofore, but it seems as tho no one emerges from respectable mediocrity."

This criticism has been strongly resented by Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who is now acting in Stephen Philip's "Herod." Mr. Tree, who always takes a rosy view of the dramatic situation, and who last year replied tartly to Mr. Sydney Lee's criticism of modern Shakespearian productions, terms the foregoing strictures

"fatuous vaporings of an anonymous paragraphist." Addressing a recent meeting of dramatists he said:

"I have read in a great daily newspaper to-day with mingled feelings of amusement and contempt an attack on the drama of the nineteenth century by one of its enemies, in which the writer states that the drama has been steadily declining since the year 1800, until to-day it is moribund. Such an article is, I think, unworthy of the columns of a great newspaper. Nearly all the important journals have given a survey of the stage's progress during the past century, and this gentleman alone has had the 'courage of his ignorance' in reviling the stage and its representatives. But detraction was ever the weapon of the impotent. Happily the well-being of the drama is in the hands of those who are gathered within these walls—they will take care of it. And I think it is not too much to say that in no times and in no country has the influence of the drama—artistically, ethically, socially—been greater than it is at the present moment. At no time have its exponents been inspired with greater enthusiasm of effort—even if they have sometimes failed in accomplishment."

*The Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"Considering Mr. Tree's reputation and the manner in which the play which he is now producing at Her Majesty's has been boomed, so that one day you read it is Shakespearian, and another day that it is Marlowe that you are reminded of when you listen to the mighty lines declaimed by Mr. Tree, while on the third day you are told that the author of this wonderful drama is a classic at heart, one who more resembles Æschylus and Sophocles than either Shakespeare or Marlowe—when you read all this in the papers and magazines, you can well understand that Mr. Tree should be indignant at the 'ignorant' 'vaporings of an anonymous writer' who says that the drama is moribund. Out on such a libel upon genius! 'Tis preposterous!"

## "THE LEADING HISTORIAN OF AMERICAN LITERATURE."

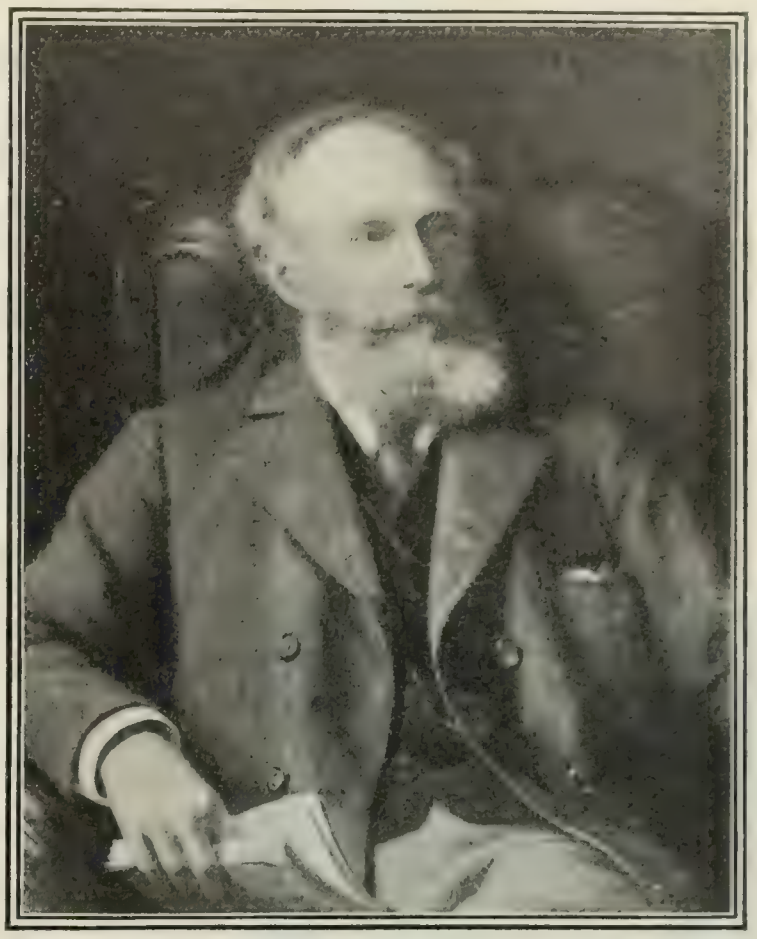
PROF. MOSES COIT TYLER, whose death was chronicled a few days ago, was known as an educator, an editor, and a lecturer; but his most enduring fame will undoubtedly rest upon his volumes on the "History of American Literature during the Colonial Period" and "The Literary History of the American Revolution." The first of these works was published in 1870 and the latter in 1888, and *The Outlook* (January 5), commenting upon the former, says that it "remains the most comprehensive and carefully prepared account of our literature which has yet been given to the world." It adds: "The work is notable for breadth of view, for sanity, and for first-hand knowledge of the material; it is full of literary insight and discriminating criticism. Professor Tyler's treatment of Jonathan Edwards as a man of letters is a capital example of his ability to see for himself before other people had begun to see."

Speaking of the later work, the Chicago *Times-Herald* says:

"It is not only an excellent piece of literature in itself, but it is also a political revelation. Tho the traditional view of the great struggle [American Revolution] is in the main the true view, tho as we look back upon that time we can never hesitate for a moment to believe that what we call the patriot cause deserved its name, no one who has studied Professor Tyler's interesting and instructive volumes can fail to recognize that the American tory was not that villain of melodrama so long cherished in the popular imagination."

Professor Tyler, had he lived a few days longer, would have been elected president of the American Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders. At the time of his death he held the chair of American history in Cornell University, having been previously professor of English language and literature in the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), and having declined in 1896 a call to Yale University to become head of the English department. He was also, in the early days of *The Christian Union*, its literary editor, and still earlier in his life, in the sixties, he acquired a very considerable reputation as a lecturer, and, according to the Boston *Transcript*, "it was predicted he would become the natural successor of George William Curtis in that popular field." The same journal says of Professor Tyler's works on the history of American literature, already mentioned:

"These volumes are very fascinating reading, the first two [on the colonial period] especially. They involved much research,



THE LATE PROF. MOSES COIT TYLER.

and they present in a picturesque way the fragmentary material from which American literature is an outgrowth. He sketched the influence and the development of that early period of evolution with remarkably clear discernment, and the product either as a work of reference or a source of entertainment will hold for years to come a valued place in historical family libraries."

The tributes to Professor Tyler's personality form a notable feature of a large number of editorial notices of his death. This from the Detroit *Free Press* will serve as a sample:

"In his personality, Professor Tyler was attractive beyond resistance. His magnetism was gentle and soothing, but perpetual and irresistible. In all his attributes he was good, earnest, of enlightened conscience, and captivating. Whether in the pulpit, in his responsible chair of the faculty, or writing with that delightful simplicity of style of which he was a master, he was guided by a lofty and unerring sense of duty, speaking with the aid of profound knowledge and exhaustive research. To sit under his teachings was an inspiration to the best that can be made of life. In all that he said or wrote there was a noble expression of thought adorned and strengthened by the manner of its expression."

**Will American Painters Lead the World?**—Amid the accumulation of reviews of the nineteenth century and its varied achievements, we find an article by Charles H. Coffin on a century of American painting. The most interesting part of the article (*Harper's Weekly*) is its conclusion, which runs as follows:

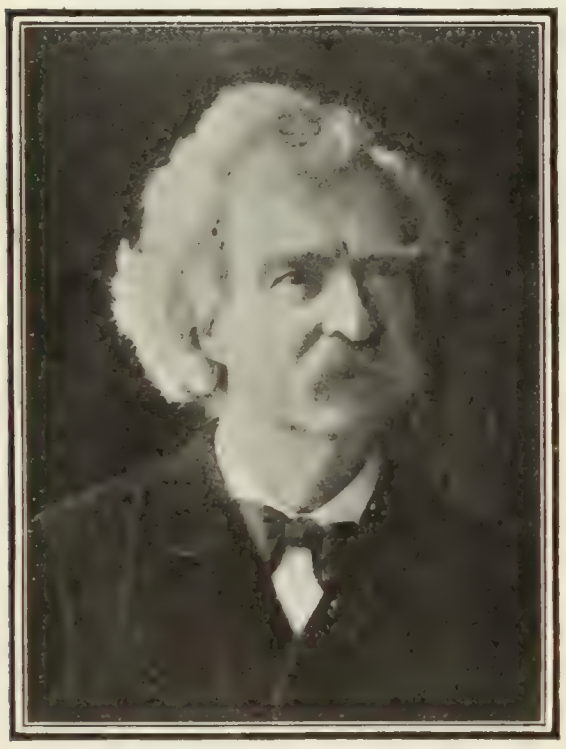
"The American student to-day has no need to go abroad to learn his craft; the means of instruction at home are at least as good as any he can obtain elsewhere. At a later stage of his training Paris will enlarge his horizon, but it is no longer a necessity, and least of all will it supply him with artistic motive. Paris, to-day, is almost without motive even for its own painters.

They know how to paint, but they have little or nothing to say. For motive, purpose, and the higher qualities of imagination and conception, to which the technique of painting is merely a vehicle of expression, the American student must rely upon his Americanism. Tho it is overlooked, this is really a very trite fact; admirably illustrated in the art of Norway, Denmark, and Holland particularly. They are self-centered communities and their art is national. Figure-painters, as well as landscapists, find their motives all around them.

"A Danish critic at the recent Paris Exposition, who had also been a commissioner at the World's Fair, and therefore could form an estimate of the progress made by Americans, expressed the opinion that, if the rate of progress were maintained for another ten years, American painting would lead the world. He meant, I believe, that in technique our painters are already in the front rank, and that progress in the future will depend upon what they have to say catching up with their ability to say it."

## A LITERARY ASSAULT ON MARK TWAIN AND GOLDWIN SMITH.

SINCE his return from abroad, Mr. Samuel L. Clemens has been received by the American public with conspicuous marks of respect, even of affection, and various literary bodies in New York have celebrated his return to his native land and his final accomplishment of his self-imposed task in paying off the heavy indebtedness contracted by a business failure some years ago. There are some signs, however, that this hitherto uninterrupted pillar of European and American praise does not please some of his literary friends. Mr. Harry Thurston Peck, who is an authority on a good many subjects, including Latin literature, the principles of feminine beauty, the United States army, and the nature of humor, thinks that this "indiscriminate eulogy" has gone far enough. Mr. Clemens, he says, has been "slavered with praise," so that "life has been to him of late what Mr. Grover Cleveland many years ago described as just 'one grand sweet song.'" Mr. Peck, therefore, since others will not do it, proposes himself to furnish "an antidote." He says (in *The Bookman*, January):



THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF MARK TWAIN.

"Putting aside all prejudice and looking at his work in a purely achromatic way, a critical and truthful judgment upon Mark Twain can be summed up in a very exiguous space. Mark Twain is first and last and all the time, so far as he is anything, a humorist and nothing more. He wrote 'The Jumping Frog' and 'Innocents Abroad' and 'Roughing it,' and these are all the real books that he ever wrote. He set forth the typical American characters of Colonel Sellers and Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, and these are all the real characters that he ever drew. His later publications that are humorous in intention contain many gleams of the old Mark Twain; but, taken as entities, you can not read them from beginning to end. Some unduly optimistic persons who are fond of literary cults grown under glass have tried very hard to make the world believe that Mr. Clemens has great gifts as a serious novelist and romancer. By dint of iteration the world, perhaps, has temporarily come to think that this is true; but, all the same, it will not read these novels and romances, and it thereby shows that common sense and real discrimination may exist in practise even while they hold no place in theory. A hundred years from now it is very likely that 'The Jumping Frog' alone will be remembered, just as out of all that Robert Louis Stevenson composed, the world will ultimately keep in memory the single tale of 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.'

"This spasmodic and ephemeral outburst of enthusiasm over Mr. Clemens emphasizes for the thousandth time a melancholy truth about contemporary criticism. When a writer is doing good and forceful work and winning readers and laying the foundation and erecting the superstructure of an enviable reputation, our critics, even tho they may admire him, have not the 'sand' to say so. They are poor dumb sheep that never dare to take the lead in anything; but they stand around with unintelligent and foolish bleatings until some one whom they are not afraid to follow shall tell them what they ought to say. When Kipling was doing his finest work, such as he has never equaled in these later years, the critics did not dare to take him seriously. He was so unconventional and rough and strong that he frightened them; and so they slunk timidly behind their inkstands and said little feeble nothings and joked a little and called him a mere journalist, and then looked around to see if any one was going to hit them. After they had found out that his work was instinct with true genius, and that he was in reality the one real literary phenomenon of the last quarter of our century, they all rushed in at once and spattered him with praise and daubed him over with their flattery, and did their very best to make him seem absurd. By this time, as it happened, Kipling's best had all been done, and he was entering upon a period of a decline which may or may not turn out to be temporary. But the critics were as blind to his decadence as they had been previously blind to his great power; and, therefore, all the things they should have said about his early work they said about his later, so that he has been going on for the last two years receiving praise and admiration that are clearly a misfit. The same thing is quite true concerning Mr. Clemens. In the speeches that he has lately made he has said some things that recalled his earlier humor; but in the majority of his utterances the humor has been forced and the laughter which it has evoked has been extremely hollow. Yet just because it was Mark Twain, and because Mark Twain was once a true, spontaneous, and original humorist, the poor creatures who now write about him believe that everything he says must be amusing and delightful. If they do not feel the fun of it themselves, they think they ought to, and they write about it just as tho they did."

Mr. Peck, in a postscript, also takes up "the case of Mr. Goldwin Smith," who, he says, has, like Mark Twain, reached an age when he has "gone off," altho people, remembering his former powers, "refuse to recognize in him a very obvious deterioration." "As a matter of cold fact," he continues, Mr. Goldwin Smith's recent article on suicide in the New York *Sun*, so highly praised by that journal, showed that even in style he had committed "suicide"; "half a dozen young reporters in *The Sun's* own office could have taken the same material and set it forth in far more telling English." The conclusion of the whole matter is, in Mr. Peck's opinion, that there ought to be a "Scribe Killer, to put an end to any writer's literary existence as soon as he shows markedly the symptoms of incipient decay."

## NOTES.

PADEREWSKI'S new opera "Mauru" will be brought out early this spring under Schuch in Dresden. The libretto, by the Polish poet and sculptor, Nossig, deals with the tribal conflicts between Slavs and gypsies in medieval times. The music is said to be intricate, but melodious and full of local color.

ALONG with the continuous abandonment of the ancient classics, M. Anatole France points out that the tendency of the French language appears to be away from Latin usages and traditions, and toward Anglo-Saxon phrase. In commenting on this, the London *Academy* says: "We can understand this. To an imaginative Frenchman the acquisition of a racy English word, which he knows is understood in the East, in the West, on every sea, and in every port, must bring a sense of exaltation. Hence the English 'hall' is ousting the French 'antechambre,' and the English lunch is eaten instead of 'déjeuner.' 'Un vigoureux shake-hands' occurs in a new French novel, and even such expressions as 'to boss' and 'to give 'em beans' contribute to the growing anglicization of French."

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### AN ALLEGED MESSAGE FROM MARS.

IT is claimed by Nikola Tesla, if we are to believe interviews published in the daily papers, that while he was experimenting recently with long-distance space-signaling, his instruments persistently recorded a signal that could not have originated on the earth and must have come from some point outside. He believes that it may have been an attempt on the part of intelligent beings in Mars to communicate with us. In an interview printed in the New York *Herald*, Mr. Tesla is made to speak as follows:

"In my investigations, disturbing atmospheric influences were almost wholly excluded. It would have been impossible for other experimenters to note the effects which I have discovered, for with the Hertzian devices only a very narrow region can be explored, whereas I was able to observe the electrical condition of a large portion of the globe, a stretch of land 2,200 miles in width and breadth. That these actions are due to causes heretofore unknown I am convinced.

"I feel that I have not been led away by my imagination, but that my sight was true as ever before, and I am confident that future investigation will confirm my statement.

"Nor have I the slightest doubt, judging from my experiments and measurements, that with a properly constructed electrical oscillator an amount of energy can be transmitted to a planet, as Venus or Mars, even at their greatest distance, sufficient to bring into action a sensitive instrument, such as I have been using in my own observations.

"Furthermore, it is an error to believe that a great expenditure of power is necessary for interplanetary communication. What is needed is an effect specifically great—an enormous rate of energy delivery, but lasting each time only a fraction of a second, so that the total power used up is small. Now, with my oscillator I can make this rate equal to five million horse-power and more, if necessary, and my calculations show that a small fraction of this rate is amply sufficient for conveying a message to Mars.

"Heretofore light was the only known agent for communicating with a planet. It is easy to show that by its means such a result is virtually impossible, owing to the rapid diminution of energy, with the distance and the impossibility of concentrating in an instrument the energy falling upon a large area. By the method and machinery I have devised we are enabled to convey an immeasurably greater amount of energy to the planet, and the observer there, instead of utilizing in his instrument only an infinitesimal amount of the entire energy conveyed, can avail himself of a large portion of the same.

"A practical solution has thus been found both for transmitting and receiving messages, and we can only hope that there are beings as far advanced, and possibly further than we are ourselves. I see no harm in holding fast to this possibility. This thought can not but make us better and give us a fresh interest in life."

Scientific journals have not commented upon these claims, and other scientific men, when interviewed by reporters of the daily press, have expressed incredulity. Some have been outspoken in ridicule. An interview is printed in *The Sun* (January 8), purporting to have been held with Sir Norman Lockyer. Sir Norman is reported in a later issue to have denied the substance of this interview, and to profess admiration and respect for Mr. Tesla's work. What Sir Norman is represented to have said does, however, fairly well represent the general attitude of the scientific world, and we reproduce it here. He is reported as saying:

"I attach no importance whatever to them [electrical disturbances reported by Tesla]. The earth is always in a state of vibration. When these vibrations are on a large scale they are called earthquakes. When they are infinitesimal, they are not noticed, except by the most delicate magnetic instruments. If Mr. Tesla received a message from Mars, the electric transmitory influence must have been general, not local.

"Why should electric energy transmitted from Mars have made its presence manifest solely in Colorado? All the magnetic observatories in the world would have been aware of it simultaneously. Paris, Peking, Berlin, and Moscow would have recorded it as soon as Colorado. Any solar magnetic disturbance affects the whole earth, and the same law governs planetary disturbances. Thus the whole of our planet would be conscious of a message from Mars at the same moment.

"Regarding the immense accumulation of electrical energy which Mr. Tesla says is necessary for the delivery of his interplanetary signals, it is quite possible for him to concentrate the enormous electrical power he speaks of. He can also launch it into space, but whether it would reach Mars is more than I should like to assert."

The editorial comments of the lay press are various. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* believes that "one man's opinion is as good as another's" on such a subject, but is disinclined to credit Mr. Tesla. The Boston *Journal* is inclined to doubt the accuracy of the interviews with Tesla, and concludes that the true scientist is content with demonstrating facts. "Beyond that kind of demonstration," it says, "the wise man will not venture." The Providence *Journal* publishes half a column about what would be true if Tesla's assertions are to be credited; but it ventures no opinion as to the facts in the case. Mr. Garrett P. Serviss writes in the Atlanta *News* on methods by which it might be possible to communicate with the inhabitants of a planet, and on devices that they might be expected to use to attract our attention; but he, too, fails to state either belief or disbelief in Mr. Tesla's reputed claims. There can be no doubt, however, that the scientific world believes him to be either trying to make a new sensation out of nothing, or to be the victim of self-deceit. As the Boston *Herald* puts it:

"The readers of Mr. Tesla's periodical announcements have borne patiently with his flights of fancy. At the same time it seems pertinent to remind him that in performance he has fallen several long laps behind promise. The world has yet to witness the realization of revolutionizing discoveries for which he claimed credit. . . . There is not an electrical advance of note which has failed to elicit from him a definite and specific asseveration that he would presently bring it to a wonderful state of perfection.

"During the earlier stages of his career Mr. Tesla did accomplish some practical results; but the clear-headed technologist who deals in concrete facts seems to have been merged in the dreamer, who beguiles his hours with fantastic visions and lives in a realm of unreality."

### PRIGGISHNESS IN SCIENCE.

THE modern tendency toward specialization is doubtless a good thing, and it is probably inevitable whether it is good or not; but it has more than one regrettable feature that has frequently been noted. The specialist is apt to lose sight of the whole field of knowledge beyond his specialty; in other words, he becomes a narrower, instead of a broader, man. One phase of this is noted in a recent paper in *The Engineer* (London), which is quoted and commented upon in *The Engineering Magazine* (January) under the heading "The Priggishness of Science." Says the writer:

"Modern engineering has become so entirely a matter of applied science that it is to a great extent identified with scientific teaching, and hence the interest taken at the present time in technical instruction.

"This demand for practical instruction appears to have encountered a decided obstacle in the form of the great army of scientific men who believe in knowledge solely for its own sake, and somehow feel as if it is degraded by practical application. We hear of pure mathematics, and pure science, these terms necessarily implying that there are forms of science and mathematics which may be considered as impure. Indeed, a German professor, in the introduction to an otherwise excellent treatise on the infinitesimal calculus, gravely stated that he objected to the use of any illustrations of rates and variables taken from such subjects as falling bodies and other physical phenomena, because

they tended to introduce conceptions incompatible with the idea of pure mathematics, which should be devoid of any material connections."

The writer of the paper in *The Engineer* has to say on this:

"A great deal of harm is done to technical progress in this country by scientific cant. The Royal Society represents both science and scientific cant. According to scientific cant nothing that is technical is scientific. Science is only concerned with phenomena, and not with their useful application. If you experiment with 37 grams of steel in a Berlin porcelain crucible, or especially in a tiny electrical furnace, with a standardized platinum pyrometer and a spectroscope, you are doing scientific work; but if you work with a ton in a converter, this is merely technical—tho you will be patronizingly told that your work may throw some light on scientific questions.

"No scientific man will deny in words that the probable ultimate use to man is the criterion of value of a scientific discovery; but all the same the tacit assumption is that anything technical is unscientific. The common type of scientific man thinks his knowledge of necessity includes all technical knowledge; but he can not for a moment believe the technologist's knowledge may include his. The result of this sort of scientific priggishness is that technology is discouraged, and made out to be less important than it is, while unimportant work is exaggerated as to its value. Pure science, as it is called, is considered something much higher than applied science."

This, thinks the writer, is an entirely wrong way of looking at things, and probably most readers will be inclined to agree with him.

## WHAT IS A POM-POM?

THE ordinary reader will remember that the "pom-pom" has been used successfully by the Boers in South Africa; but he will not be quite sure whether it is a musical instrument or something to eat. From an article in *Cassier's Magazine* (January) by Capt. E. L. Zalinski, he may learn that it is a gun important enough to be described by the author as a "new element" in warfare. Says the captain:

"Briefly, the 'pom-pom' is a one-pounder automatic gun. It uses metallic cartridges similar to those used in small arms, but of a caliber of 1½ inches, throwing a shell weighing one lb. The cartridges are placed in a looped belt, and this is attached to the gun. By a simple operation, one of the cartridges is inserted in the barrel and is fired by pulling the trigger. After this the force of recoil is utilized to continue the firing automatically as long as belts with cartridges are supplied. The automatic principle has been applied in calibers up to 14-pounders. . . .

"When a gun is operated by hand it can be loaded and fired only a certain number of rounds in a minute, the rapidity of fire depending upon the time occupied by the cartridges falling into position by gravity. A small percentage of cartridges hang fire. These explode in hand-worked guns while the breech is open and the cartridge is being withdrawn from the chamber. This is the fatal trouble that was obviated in the automatic gun. It is very obvious that if, with a hand-worked gun, the gunner, in a moment of excitement, turns the crank or handle a little faster than the cartridges will fall in, the gun will jam and be put out of action. And this is exactly what did happen, and it discredited all kinds of machine-guns. When it was announced in the London *Times* that an American engineer had invented a firearm with a single barrel which would load and fire itself by energy derived from the burning powder, and also that, with a single barrel, the rapidity of fire was considerably greater than with the multiple barrels employed in the ordinary hand-worked machine-guns, the statement was received with a certain amount of incredulity. It was too good to be true. However, the gun was on exhibition at the time, and the little workshop where it had been constructed was soon visited by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and hundreds of other distinguished people, both lay and professional. It was found that the story was no idle tale, but that a great discovery had been made, marking a distinctly new epoch in firearms. . . . . .

"Attempts were made to get this gun into the British service, but it was objected to on the ground that the projectile was unnecessarily large to kill a man and not large enough to be considered a piece of artillery. It was stated that an entire battery of these guns could be quickly put out of action by a single piece of field-artillery, and that there was no place for them in either service. Had it been stated previous to the South African war that a British field-battery of artillery could be put out of action by a single one-pounder in the hands of half-a-dozen farmers, the statement would have been regarded as ridiculous—quite as ridiculous as the statement would at one time have been considered that the little American yacht *Gloucester*, commanded by Wainwright, could destroy two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers at Santiago. There is no question that a single piece of field-artillery would stand a very good chance of putting a one-pounder Maxim automatic gun out of action, on a perfectly level field, with no cover. But the Boer did not fight these guns in that way. It was only after the beginning of the Boer war, when the 'pom-pom' had demonstrated its practical value, that the British Government began to realize how important an element had been introduced into warfare in the field. They at once ordered Messrs. Vickers' Sons & Maxim, Limited, of Sheffield, to turn out as many of these guns as possible, giving them practically an unlimited order. . . . .

A "POM-POM," OR ONE-POUNDER MAXIM GUN.

Courtesy of Cassier's Magazine.

"The wonderful and unexpected success of these guns in the South African war was due, in a large measure, to the peculiar tactics employed by the Boers, who did not come out in the open to fight. With a piece of ordinary field-artillery the charge is such that sufficient dust and gas are blown into the air to make the gun visible even when using smokeless powder. It is difficult, also, to conceal a piece of artillery, with its horses and other accessories. Moreover, a piece of artillery recoils and has to be brought back into position and resighted for each discharge. This, however, is being somewhat minimized by improved non-recoil carriages, which are now introduced.

"With a pom-pom the recoil is all taken up inside of a stationary casing, and but little of its force tends to displace the carriage. The gun does not, therefore, budge when it is firing. The gunner takes deliberate aim, guessing at the range. He fires about five shots, which can be done by holding the trigger in the 'pull' position for about one second. As soon as the projectiles explode, he is able to observe exactly where he is hitting, and quickly readjusts his sights. After a few trials he is able to explode the projectiles on the exact spot required, and, as the recoil does not disturb the position of the gun, he can go on firing as long as he wishes.

"It is stated that the Boers seldom fired more than twelve shots

at a time without waiting for the gas to blow away. If they fired more, their position might be discovered by a cloud of gas and dust, sufficient to make them visible."

## A SAFETY SPY-GLASS.

MODERN optical devices will not enable one to see through a stone wall, but they are quite equal to the task of seeing over one without making it necessary to raise the head above the top. This is quite convenient when the presence of sharpshooters on the other side makes sudden death the penalty of rashness in this regard. *The Scientific American* describes (January 5) a new military spy-glass that seems to fulfil all the

THE FIELD-GLASS IN USE.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

requirements of the officer who values his safety and yet wishes to look at his enemy. It says:

"The ordinary telescope and spy-glass which military officers have used for more than a hundred years is gradually giving place to an instrument far more powerful and less likely to expose an observer to the long-distance fire of an enemy. The list of dead and wounded sent home from South Africa shows that the modern high-power magazine rifle has rendered the lot of the commanding officer far more hazardous than it once was. This increased danger and the great ranges at which modern battles are fought have been the chief reasons why the ordinary spy-glass has been found inadequate by the modern army officer.

"The new instrument consists of two tubes hinged together and carried by a central handle. Each tube is provided with an objective and with an eyepiece. By means of a system of total reflection prisms the image formed by the objective is so deflected that the eyepiece, mounted at right angles to the tubes, may properly present it to the eye.

"When the instrument is open, the distance between the two objectives is about sixteen inches. The lenses and tubes are so arranged that a stereoscopic effect is obtained.

"In order to make use of the stereoscopic spy-glass, the eyepieces are first purposely focused. Since, in the majority of cases, both eyes of the same person are not equal, the two eyepieces are focused independently. The instruments are regulated for a 26-inch spacing of the eyes, which is the average. For persons having eyes differently spaced, there is a very simple mechanism for regulating the apparatus. A marking arrangement permits of making such regulations once for all.

"The stereoscopic spy-glass may be employed in two different positions of the telescopes, one nearly horizontal and the other nearly vertical.

"The first position increases the spacing of the eyes through an optical illusion. In this position of the telescopes remote objects situated in different planes can be seen. The second position increases (artificially likewise) the stature of the observer. In both cases, the observation may be made from a place of concealment. For the horizontal position of the telescopes, the observer merely takes shelter behind a tree and allows the ends of the instrument to project behind the sides of the tree. The observer [in illustration] can calmly make his observations while concealed behind a wall, with the two extremities of the apparatus carrying the objectives projecting above the obstacle."

The writer remarks that it is hardly necessary to dwell upon the utility of the instrument from a military point of view, and he quotes as follows from a report made by Lieutenant-Colonel Becker, of the Swiss army:

"With a common ordnance field-glass we observed, at a distance of about two miles, a trigonometric signal situated at the same height as ourselves and on the verge of a forest. It was impossible to recognize whether this signal was upon the very outskirts of the forest or remote therefrom. Upon making the same observation with the stereoscopic spy-glass, the signal appeared remote from the edge of the forest, and it was possible, besides, to estimate the distance that separated it therefrom at 40 or 50 feet. The artilleryman will at once recognize the advantages that may be derived from so precise an observation."

The writer concludes:

"The instrument under consideration magnifies ten times and embraces a linear field of 65 yards. Its weight is about a pound and a half, and it may be easily carried in a case."

## CENTER OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACCORDING to the official announcement of the Census Bureau, the center of population of the United States is still moving westward, tho at a decreasing rate. It has gone fourteen miles farther west since the census of 1890, and this movement is the smallest in any decade during the past one hundred and ten years. Says the Pittsburg *Post* (January 9): "The journey of this interesting little star, as it stands on the census map, tells a whole story in itself of the general movement and distribution of the nation's population in the one hundred and ten years which have followed the first enumeration." It gives the following table and comment:

| Year. | Approximate Location. | Decade's Distance Westward. (Miles.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1790, | 23 miles east of Baltimore | .. |
| 1800, | 18 miles west of Baltimore | 41 |
| 1810, | 40 miles northwest by west of Washington | 36 |
| 1820, | 16 miles north of Woodstock, Va. | 50 |
| 1830, | 19 miles southwest of Moorfield, W. Va. | 39 |
| 1840, | 16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va. | 55 |
| 1850, | 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va. | 55 |
| 1860, | 20 miles south of Chillicothe, O. | 81 |
| 1870, | 48 miles northeast of Cincinnati | 42 |
| 1880, | 8 miles southwest of Cincinnati | 58 |
| 1890, | 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind. | 48 |
| 1900, | 7 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind. | 14 |

"The exceptionally long distance the center traveled from 1850 to 1860 was due to the rush to the California gold-fields following the discovery of gold in that State in 1848. The present comparatively small movement westward since 1890 tells of a large Eastern growth of population when read between the lines."

This announcement of the continued Western movement of the center of population seems somewhat surprising to those who have noted that the States east of the Mississippi made most of the large gains in the past decade. Such a movement, therefore, does not seem consistent with the known changes of population in the last ten years. The explanation, we are told by the Cleveland *Leader* (January 8), is to be found in the method adopted by the census authorities in finding the position of the "center":

"The Census Bureau does not get at the center of population merely by ascertaining the dividing lines, east and west and north and south, on each side of which half of the people of the United States live, and fixing the center of population at their intersection. If that method had been followed, the official bal-

ancing-point would always have been far east of the places where it has been located, and the changes of the past ten years would have resulted in an eastward, not a westward, movement. More than half of the gain in population has been east of the point taken as the center of population in 1890.

"The Census Bureau system is to take account of distance as well as numbers. The center of gravity, so to speak, is located by counting every person living 2,000 miles away as equal to ten persons only 200 miles distant. The gain of 100,000 population in Oregon or Washington may offset an increase of half a million in New York. That is what keeps moving the official center of population westward, and it is the only reason why there has been such a change in the past ten years.

"But even under the government system of computation the westward progress of the central point of the nation, in the sense of numbers and distance together, has been less in the decade just ended than it was in any earlier like period. . . . The indications are that the end of the movement is about reached. Henceforth the region east of the present official center of population will almost certainly increase much faster in the total number of inhabitants than the part of the country which lies west of the point where the national center of gravity is now located.

"Already the growth of the eastern half of the country is far outstripping the progress of the western part, and there is no reason to suppose that the future will change this state of things. The course of empire is not so much westward as it used to be, and many young men born in the West are reversing Greeley's advice and going East to grow up in the part of the country which has given the greatest and most impressive proofs of vitality and continuing development."

## BACTERIOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS RITES.

MORE than one time-honored religious rite is the reverse of hygienic, and this has been particularly realized by scientific men since the recent development of bacteriology. A writer in *The Lancet* (London, December 1) says that the fact that bacteriology is a modern science, whereas religious rites and ceremonies date back as far as historical records will allow us to go, sufficiently explains the want of harmony between them. He adds:

"It would, indeed, have been a proof of marvelous prophetic intuition if those who first initiated religious ceremonies had foreseen and prepared for discoveries to be made many centuries later. Several of our correspondents have expatiated on the risk attending the promiscuous use of the communion-cup. This, however, is far from being the only risk of this description. The holy water in Roman Catholic churches is quite as serious a mat ter. The shallow, shell-shaped receptacle is placed barely three feet or so from the floor, so that the dust stirred up by the feet or shaken off from the persons who pass by readily falls into it. Innumerable fingers, not always scrupulously clean, are dipped into the water. Also, it is just at the moment of danger and trouble that the faithful are most prone to resort to their church for prayer and consolation. Coming straight from the sick-bed of some loved parent or friend, can we expect that the hands are always thoroughly disinfected before they touch the holy water? In Spain especially, and during the great cholera epidemic of 1885, we have noted that the holy water was absolutely dirty and living organisms could be seen with the naked eye, so what the microscope would have revealed may well be imagined. Now the fingers convey this water to the forehead and breast of the devotee, and of course the mouth might also be touched with the same fingers. But we do not see that there would be any lack of reverence shown if this holy water was changed more frequently, nor are we aware that it would be a sacrilege to mix with it some strong antiseptic solution. Again, at the Ahmed Mosque of Constantinople there is a small piece of the black stone brought from the Kaaba of Mecca. Against this piece of stone the true believers come and rest their heads for a considerable time. By so doing it is supposed that various illnesses can be cured, and as there are certain affections that can be favorably affected by the force of suggestion the results sometimes attained seem to confirm this superstition. But tho a hard stone is less dangerous than water and germs of disease deposited upon its surface would soon be oxidized, still patients following each other in rapid succession might convey to one another pathogenic microbes. The same may be said with regard to the kissing of the toe of the bronze statue of St. Peter at St. Peter's, Rome. Would it be too much to ask that this stone, this bronze toe, and other similar objects of reverence and adoration should be frequently wiped with a rag moistened in an antiseptic solution? Why should science and religion be divorced one from the other? If we have been endowed with the intelligence to foresee a danger, may we not, with all due reverence, take the necessary precautions to ward off this peril? With regard to the communion-cup, Count Leo Tolstoy, in his recent novel 'Resurrection,' describes the celebration of the liturgy in the chapel of a Russian prison. Here the priest cuts the bread into little pieces and dips them in the cup containing the wine. Then with a spoon he places the piece of bread and wine into the penitent's mouth. Thus there is no drinking out of the cup, and it would be much easier to have a clean spoon for each communicant than a separate cup. This is the general practise of the Orthodox Greek Church, and one which lends itself better to sanitary precautions than that of the English Church and her sister communions, as we have already pointed out."

**Bees and Mathematics.**—The construction of geometrically perfect cells is not the only mathematical operation performed by bees, according to Abraham Netter, who has just read an interesting paper on the subject before the Paris Academy of Sciences. The *Revue Scientifique* reports that he brought out the following facts:

"Not only is the construction of the cells carried on by mathematical rule, but many other operations of the insects also; for instance, the collection of the maximum amount of honey in the minimum time, and the division of the workers among the plants proportionally to the number of plants of the same species. In the hives, the number of bees engaged in ventilation is almost rigorously proportional to the daily increase of weight of honey, etc. Facts of this order relate to arithmetical proportion, while those having to do with cell-building relate to geometric ratios."

M. Netter is of the opinion, however, in spite of this show of apparent intelligence on the part of the bees, that "all their movements, without exception, are of the nature of reflexes"; that is, performed without conscious action, just as we close our eyes instinctively when a motion is made toward them.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A SURGICAL case that has been exciting much attention is that of Miss Rockefeller, daughter of the president of the Standard Oil Company. As described by Dr. Isidor Müller, a celebrated specialist of Vienna, in a lecture reported for the New York *Herald*, the left ear was "affected by the growing together of the 'hammer and anvil' bones. The trouble originated during the dentition period of infancy, and was so far advanced when the treatment began that the bone was partly destroyed. The left ear was apparently entirely deaf and the right was sympathetically affected After a treatment of twenty weeks the affliction was partly cured, a new drum having been built and the old one entirely destroyed. The 'hammer and anvil' bones were separated by the insertion of gold plates, this measure enabling the drum to grow freely in places where this would have otherwise been impossible.

"NATURAL gas in the United States, according to the last annual report of the United States Geological Survey, has sunk to about one third, in its fuel value, of what it was a few years ago," says *Cassier's Magazine*. "In 1899 the production of natural gas equaled in consumption the heating capacity of 5,400,000 tons of coal. Ten years ago, when this industry was at its height, the equivalent of the heating output of natural gas was equal to about 15,000,000 tons of coal. Both the great gas-producing fields are reaching extinction. The Ohio division, which once had 480 pounds to the square inch, has now no rock pressure whatever. The original rock pressure in Indiana, once 325 pounds, averages now 165 pounds, showing that two thirds of the product has been taken out and consumed. Over a very considerable area of Indiana, covering an area of about 1,500 square miles, industries which were using natural gas are either discontinued, working at a disadvantage, or substituting coal. The effect of this is plain in various directions, particularly in reduced business and opportunities for labor in part of the State. The aggregate value of the gas produced in 1899 was $20,024,864, a gain of $4,730,951 over 1898. This is in part due to a slight increase in the cost, but still more to an increased demand."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## "THE NEXT AGE OF THE ROMAN CHURCH."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC observer, writing in an English weekly journal, calls attention to what he deems a distinct change in the religious atmosphere at Rome. A year or so ago, he says, the reactionary party in the Curia appeared to be in the ascendant, "Americanism" was condemned, Father Zahn's book of evolutionary biology was put on the Index, and Leo, in his encyclical "Testem Benevolentiæ," seemed to imply that a large party in the American church and on the continent of Europe were tending toward heretical views not unlike the Quietism of Molinus. Now, says the writer (in *The Pilot*, December 29, 1900), all this has changed:

"This year a succession of events has cleared the air. Cardinal Mazzella is gone. The Society of Jesus, which never will come to terms with democracy as long as it can help, is not now represented in the Vatican by that unrelenting and uncritical professor of divinity, who dealt with European scholars as if they were schoolboys, and reduced the world's history to a syllogism. Other cardinals are in the ascendant—Rampolla, who is not a theological expert but a politician, and who would fain be a statesman; Vives, the Spaniard, who has brought with him into the Sacred College a certain air of Franciscan *bonhomie;* perhaps the Vannutelli, exercised in all the arts of winning for themselves the liberal reputation not unloved of men who aspire to the papacy. The wind has changed; prelates are human, and in Rome itself there seems to be an understanding that American 'Progressives' shall be kindly entertained. Under such auspices it was that Archbishop Ireland journeyed to Paris, with the distinction almost of an ambassador from the United States. The name of Lafayette—the reception by President Loubet—the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, had their effect. When the archbishop arrived in Rome, he found a profuse welcome. Pope Leo invited him to address the circle about his throne; the archbishop dwelt on his favorite topic, the reconciliation of the Catholic Church with the English-speaking races. He was applauded on all sides; Cardinal Ledochowski embraced him; and Leo bade it be made known that the heresies called 'Americanism' were French and German. Nothing remains except that the Pope should declare officially what he has affirmed in conversation. The charges made against American Catholics are already withdrawn. And Dr. Keane, whom a French pamphleteer described as the most daring of Freethinkers, is now Archbishop of Dubuque, appointed by the Vatican with the full consent of the American hierarchy.

"But it does not follow that the questions so awkwardly handled under a misleading name have found their solution. America is out of the debate; France and Germany are not. A few weeks ago Mgr. Lorenzelli, the Nuncio in Paris, met at Lille a great gathering of the French clergy, and addressed them on the needs of the hour. Mgr. Lorenzelli is from Bologna—one of those grave Northern Italians who have little in common with the smiling South. Trained in the school of St. Thomas Aquinas, unacquainted with the movement of literature or criticism outside Italy, his argument was the familiar appeal to tradition, his warning against those 'who under the pretext of defending Christianity would dig up its foundations.' The moral had its sting, for Cardinal Richard, almost at that moment, was putting his veto on a series of articles in which the Abbé Loisy dealt with the Old Testament from a more or less modern point of view. If Mgr. Lorenzelli represents the Pope—and what is he doing at Paris unless he represents him?—the hopes of the 'Progressive' who thinks to get a free hand in questions of Scripture, and to smuggle in evolution by the way, are doomed to disappointment. . . . . .

"In the sphere of politics the Roman Church is not bound. Quite unlike is the situation as regards philosophy, science, and criticism. On all the subjects comprehended under these three titles she has given hostages to fortune or to history. There is a received view of the Bible. It can not be altered. There are dogmas which scientific men judge to be irreconcilable with ascertained facts. The dogmas will be maintained. There is a philosophy of the schools now largely fallen into discredit among thinkers, and hard pressed by the squadrons which Kant, Hegel, Herbart, Schopenhauer, and their lieutenants have brought up against it. The philosophy will be taught in all Catholic seminaries as long as they exist. To these things the church is pledged. If she can not advance, still less can she retreat. Her system is literally crystallized. Were it to change, it would fall into dry powder and float on the wind.

"These facts are plain, if we will not turn our eyes from them. And it is the conviction of her people, as of her bishops and the Pope himself, that to them the church owes her strength and dignity. But they may be disguised a little by the vague language, sometimes heard on Catholic platforms, in which excellent, well-meaning men declare that Rome has never been the enemy of learning; that she welcomes the results of science: and that truth can not contradict truth. Does this imply that Rome will surrender Adam to Mr. Darwin? Or the deluge to Mr. Huxley? Not the least in the world. She will surrender nothing. But she may be long in expressing a final judgment, altho it is anticipated in every one of her approved text-books. She may deal gently with individuals. Where the mysteries of psychology are concerned, she may tolerate—that is to say, not condemn outright—views sanctioned by an illustrious name, on condition that her school-system is left in its pride of place. With democracy she can come to terms, and she will do so, if it holds its own in the age before us. But her dogmas, her Bible, her metaphysics, her autocratic claims, she will never modify—and the world is agreed that she never could without denying herself in the face of mankind. The *semper eadem*, which is her boast, is likewise her *ne plus ultra*."

## "RITUAL MURDER" AND ANTISEMITISM IN EUROPE.

THE singular belief that Jews murder Christian children to obtain blood for ritual use has been gaining strength in Europe of late, particularly in Germany and Austria. *The Independent* (January 10) speaks as follows of this delusion, which has frenzied the minds of Christians against the Jews much as similar stories have inflamed the Chinese against the Christians:

"The case has been fomented by a number of cases of mysterious murder, like those of the as yet undiscovered 'Jack the Ripper,' whose bloody deeds in the Whitechapel district caused such excitement in London a few years since. Recent victims in Bohemia were boys and girls, whose assassination in districts largely inhabited by Jews, the populace, failing to discover any plausible cause, account as 'ritual murder.' A young Jew, who on a second trial has been found guilty as an accomplice in one such case, endeavored to clear himself by falsely accusing two other Jews as the real murderers, and asserted that he had seen them drawing off the blood, thereby strengthening the popular delusion. Millions of people in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Russia remain fixed in the superstitious belief that certain secret Jewish services are performed with the blood of Christian children."

A caustic arraignment of these Christian Jew-baiters appears in the London *Register* (November 30), which, tho one of the two leading Roman Catholic weeklies of England, often treats what it deems reprehensible beliefs among Roman Catholics with unsparing vigor. It says:

"Jew-baiting still continues to be the weekly pastime of the Catholic press in Rome—a press controlled by, if not actually owned by, a section of the Catholic clergy in the Eternal City. That mischievous journal, the *Voce della Vérita*, and its contemporary, the *Osservatore Romano*, persist in exerting their influence in encouraging the antisemitic campaign in Austria, and their thinly disguised joy at the result of the recent Polna so-called ritual murder trial makes but sorry reading for tolerant Catholics. According to the Roman correspondent of *The Morning Post*, a committee of Belgian Catholics has been formed to appeal to the Holy Father to instruct the clergy not to encourage antisemitism nor to uphold the calumnious ritual murder theory. A somewhat similar appeal was addressed to Rome a few months ago by some representative English Catholics, including members of the nobility—for Rome thinks little of memorials not

subscribed to by at least one *principe*—with apparently no practical result. Whether the Belgian petition will fare better we much doubt; antisemitism is too deeply ingrained in the minds of some of our coreligionists to be removed by threats of memorials to the Holy Father. There is a great difference between the despatch of a petition to a sovereign and its receipt by the person to whom it is addressed. The Finns have realized this time out of mind, and sometimes a too vigilant custodian of a sovereign's person hesitates to trouble his master with complaints of the justice of which he is not himself fully convinced."

## BARON DE HIRSCH'S BENEFACTIONS AND THE FUTURE OF THE JEW.

SURPRISE is often expressed that so little public acknowledgment has been made of the benefactions of Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, which in munificence and impartiality of distribution equal or perhaps excel those of Peabody and many

THE PROPOSED DE HIRSCH MONUMENT.

of the chief philanthopists of the race. Mr. Oscar S. Straus, our late minister to Constantinople, recently summed up the good deeds of the De Hirsches by saying that "their benevolence reached from the center of Arabia to the Pacific coast—the five continents bear witness to their benefactions." Nearly five hundred millions were spent by them in promoting the welfare of their fellow beings without regard to race or creed. It is now proposed to recognize in a fitting manner these deeds and at the same time to inaugurate a movement for the eradication of racial prejudice. The monument soon to be erected in Central Park, New York, to "the Spirit of Philanthropy," as shown in the lives of Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, is regarded by men of all beliefs as a worthy way of inculcating this lesson of catholicity and tolerance. Such men as Cardinal Gibbons, Benjamin Harrison, Lyman Abbott, Edwin Markham, Minot J. Savage, and R. Heber Newton have joined in commending this monument; and this high public testimonial to a Jew by men of various faiths is regarded as one of the most pleasant events of the opening century.

The De Hirsch Monument Association, in its appeal for subscriptions "To Those Who Love their Kind," says:

"The Baron and Baroness de Hirsch never knew want themselves; both were born to wealth, and the baron was the third of his line enjoying a title of nobility. Neither cared for the applause of the world. One can not say of them, as it has been said of some other benefactors of mankind, that it was the memory of bitter days of struggle with poverty which made them tender-hearted toward the poor. Both belonged to families of bankers who had all that heart could desire of comforts and luxuries. Nor did religion especially guide them. Religion often seems to move men and women to charitable deeds through the implication that the reward will come in another world, that through gifts on earth riches are being laid up in heaven for the giver. With these two the motive seems to have been a desire to help their fellow men without any ulterior hope of benefits to be reaped in the hereafter. Altruism rather than obedience to the behests of the Bible was the motive power. And they were concerned with the idea of seeing that their wealth did its good before they died, at the same time that they did not forget to provide beforehand that it should continue to distribute its blessings after they had passed away. . . . . .

"Observe that it is not a statue to one or both of them. Their profiles may be found in the tablet which the female figure holds. This monument is a symbol, not an effigy of human beings. It is designed on a higher level of thought. Not so much will it recall the human beings themselves as the spirit that informed them, the spirit that dwells in all other human beings who, with their superfluous wealth, have done what these two did. It is the monument of all liberal, unselfconscious, unselfish givers. And it will remain as a stimulus to men hereafter, teaching them the lesson of Christ the Galilean, of Hatim Tai the Arab, of the Jewish, Hindu, Mohammedan, and Christian saints and seers, who overflowed with the love of man, and won deathless renown by forgetfulness of self."

The sculptor is Mr. George Bissell. The chief figure will be "Philanthropy." Says the committee:

"The group will be of bronze, cast at the Henry-Bonnard foundry. The pedestal carries out the same idea. It is widely hospitable, opening broadly its wings and offering rest to the weary. It will be of pink granite, polished, so that there will be an agreeable contrast between it and the rough greenish surface of the bronze. From twenty-five to thirty feet wide, the long bench at the feet of Philanthropy will beckon to the children and the footsore pedestrian as the homes and hospitals and schools and agricultural settlements of the Hirsches invite the people of every nation and every faith to come and partake of their hospitality."

## HAVE ANIMALS IMMORTAL SOULS?

THE suggestion of the survival of animal existences beyond death has always met a response in some minds. It has seemed to many lovers of the brute creation that such qualities as love, self-sacrifice, and loyalty—existing to a degree almost beyond that shown by the higher types of humanity—must persist after the physical change called death, and find a place in some *paradisus animalium*. Such is the view advocated by the Rev. J. Frewen Moor, late vicar of Ampfield, England, and the biographer and friend of Keble. In his recent book, "The Future State of Animals," he sets out to show that it "has been the opinion of many good and learned writers that there will be a future life for those whom we call the 'lower animals,' and that Holy Scripture favors, if it does not clearly demonstrate, that idea." And so ultra-orthodox a journal as the London *Church Review* (December 28, 1900), in commenting on this book, says:

"From the natural impulse of a generous heart to reject extinction for any creature that can give and receive affection, onward to the conclusions reached by devout inference from Revelation, we find much to support and little to condemn the idea, so long as it rests at the stage of a pious opinion. No principle of justice or of mercy makes against it. That the church does not discountenance the interpretation of Holy Scripture in its sense, we may infer from the teaching of such Catholic churchmen as Dr. Pusey and Canon Carter, the former, in his 'Parochial Ser-

mons,' reminding us that 'all nature having suffered together shall be restored together,' while the venerable canon, in his 'Parish Teachings,' dwells on 'the hoped-for restoration of the entire creation,' and maintains that 'as the whole world of creation around us suffers from the effects of the fall, so, in some mystery, they will know a resurrection, and be transformed into a pure, more blessed, more beautiful state.' 'In some mystery': true spiritual insight will not attempt to define; sufficiently disastrous instances of a bald realism are to be found in the secular press, in whose columns a recent controversy on this subject was settled, from the popular Biblical point of view, by the quotation of such texts as 'Without are dogs!' In this light, the warning of St. Paul, 'Beware of dogs,' is simply the yard-gate notice of the suburban householder. . . . The thoughts of poets, saints, and scholars are not a negligeable quantity; and the individual utterances of the author, friend, and biographer of Keble are too evidently the outcome of a mind holy and meditative, 'stay'd in peace with God and man,' not to command attention and reverent regard."

## DO ROMAN CATHOLIC PAPERS REPRESENT ROMAN CATHOLICS?

MUCH has been said of late about the influence of the Roman Catholic press on political questions. Shortly before the presidential election we pointed out that with scarcely an exception these papers were Democratic and strongly supported Bryan's candidacy. In a recent issue of the New York *Sun*, however, a writer who signs himself "Catholicus" claims that the Roman Catholic press misrepresents the real sentiment of his church. Ninety-five per cent. of them, he says sweepingly, "are edited or owned by humbugs and charlatans. Hence intelligent Catholics seldom read a Catholic paper." Alluding to what he regards as a typical editor of his own state, who "believes that editing a Catholic paper comes by nature, like Dogberry's reading and writing," he says:

"Just think of editing a Catholic paper without any training or any previous experience in journalism of any shape or form! His knowledge of Catholic theology is on a par with Sancho Panza's or Teresa Panza's. Such men will put on the armor of Achilles and, of course, get slain every time they attack the Hectors of the secular press. I believe Sir John Falstaff or Ulrica would succeed in journalism as soon as the editors of many of our so-called Catholic papers. We shall be told that we are not competent to give judgment on the question. We shall be told that we could not do as well ourselves. Their argument may be summed up in a few words: Who drives fat cattle must himself be fat. . . . . .

"It will be interesting to read the editorial comment of so-called papers on the President's message to Congress. They can not ignore it. They will probably assail its author with a bitterness and meanness worthy of themselves. They will attack him with a flippancy and impudence that only men of small intellectual caliber or men with a smattering of knowledge would be capable of. What they read never seems to pass through the alembic of their own minds. They will give us what their employer suggests or dictates, which is equivalent to saying what his Majesty of Hades commands. Let some unfortunate Catholic layman protest against the vile manner in which the civil magistrate of the United States is treated. The victim of the editor's hate is handled without gloves. He is spat upon, buffeted, dragged from the hall of hypocrisy to the hall of prejudice; is crowned with thorns, scourged at the pillar of mendacity. How shall we permit the productions of these men's brains to become the intellectual pabulum for our children?"

The writer criticizes the Roman Catholic press for its espousal of the cause of the Cubans and Filipinos against the United States, and hints that these editors are thus the friends of Freemasonry, even if not actual Freemasons themselves. He says:

"So-called Catholic editors have written a good deal within the past few years on the nobility and Catholicity of the Spanish and the Portuguese and their possessions. The histories of those countries are accessible to every one. Within the past two hundred years Spain has robbed the church six times. Philip II. brought his Spanish bishops and priests to Holland, and made that great liberty-loving people Protestant. Charles III. went from Naples to Spain in 1759. Most of his courtiers were Freemasons. The brethren were controlled by the Grand Lodge of London, and England encouraged the brave Spaniard to join the order. The Spaniard did, and soon found Spanish commerce in the hands of England. Llorente, head of the Inquisition, was a good pious Freemason. In 1800 Urquijo, the prime minister, was a Mason of the thirty-third degree, and these holy Catholics wished to sever all relations with Rome. He and Zorilla, another knight of the three points, tried to import Russians and Jews into Spain in order that they might dominate the Christians. These be patriots and Catholics! Zorilla hoped to bring English Protestants to supplant the Catholic Spaniard. The dear friend of the so-called Catholic editors, the brilliant luminary of Freemasonry, Sagasta, tried to bring 80,000 Russian and Polish Jews to his native land to drive out his own countrymen. Some few years back the rector of the Catholic seminary of Salamanca was a Freemason. He taught atheism to the future priests of Spain. His name was Estalla. The professors in the seminaries of Osma, Cordova, and Murcia followed Estalla's example. The holy Chapter of Saint Isadore knew all about the square and the compass. Here are a few names of pious Catholics—God bless the mark!—who were devoted Masons: Aranda, Urtijo, Campomanes, Jovellanos, Espartero, Prim, O'Donnell, Castelar, Zorilla, and America's friend, Sagasta. Don Pedro, son of John VI., was a follower of the dark lantern. In Catholic Brazil, members of religious orders, priests and even bishops know all about the secrets of Masonry. A person could not join the Third Order of St, Francis unless he had been previously enrolled in some Masonic lodge. The children of the seraphic Francis drove the daughters of Vincent de Paul from Porto in Portugal. In the dioceses of Para and Olinda a priest had to get the key of the Tabernacle from a Mason to bring the viaticum to the dying. The bishops of South America who did their duty were imprisoned at hard labor. A priest can not say prayers outside a church in Mexico, or he shall be fined 200 piasters, or imprisoned for fifteen days. A priest can not appear in the enlightened republic of Mexico with an ecclesiastical dress on him. He is tolerated to do so in the church. Four hundred Sisters of Charity were banished a few years ago because they were Christians.

"The reader will please note that the editors of so-called Catholic papers would pour the vials of their wrath upon the poor layman who raised his voice in protest against the Spaniard, or in defense of his country, the home of freedom."

## KORESHANITY, OR THE UNIVERSE AS A HOLLOW GLOBE.

ONE of the most remarkable religious products of the fecund West is the system which has attracted attention for several years under the name of Koreshanity, founded by "Koresh," or, in temporal nomenclature, Dr. Cyrus R. Teed. "Koreshan universology" is, in the words of its founder, "a complete system of the science of the great universe of life," and the new religion "must supplant Christianity, as Christianity supplanted Judaism." Koreshanity, he explains, "has come to fulfil the hope of the world in the liberation of humanity from the curse, in the establishment of the kingdom of God on earth, the introduction of the New Era of Light and Life, of universal harmony and happiness."

The following summary of the system is taken from *The Flaming Sword* (Chicago, December 28), the official organ of the society, and published under the auspices of Koresh and Victoria Gratia, the latter called the "Preeminent of the Koreshan Unity. The writer says of the Koreshan creed:

"It is the antithesis of all modern theories, of all schools of thought. It is the climax of all mental progress, the ultimate and absolute truth of being and existence; it is the revelation of all mystery, the uncovering of the occult; the true explanation

of all phenomena, the scientific interpretation of nature and the Bible.

"COSMOGONY.—The universe is a cell, a hollow globe, the physical body of which is the earth; the sun is at the center. We live on the inside of the cell; and the sun, moon, planets, and stars are all within the globe. The universe is eternal, a great battery, and perpetually renews itself through inherent functions, by virtue of which it involves and evolves itself.

"ALCHEMY.—The science of alchemy is the philosopher's stone, the key to the mystery of life. Chemistry is false; alchemy is true! Matter and energy are interconvertible and interdependent; they are correlates; matter is destructible; the result of its transmutation is energy. Alchemy is the key to the analysis of the universe.

"THEOLOGY.—God is personal and biune, with a trinity of specific attributes. God in His perfection and power is the God-man or the man-God, the Seed of universal perpetuity. Jesus the Christ was God Almighty; the Holy Spirit was the product of His transmutation, or the burning of His body.

"MESSIANIC LAW.—The coming of the Messiah is as inevitable as the reproduction of the seed. The divine Seed was sown nineteen hundred years ago; the first fruit is another Messianic personality. The Messiah is now in the world, declaring the scientific Gospel.

"REINCARNATION is the central law of life—the law of the resurrection; reincarnation and resurrection are identical. Resurrection is reached through a succession of reembodiments. One generation passes into another; the millions of humanity march down the stream of time together.

"THE SPIRITUAL WORLD.—Heaven and hell are in humanity, and constitute the spiritual world; the spiritual domain is mental, and is in the natural humanity,—not in the sky.

"HUMAN DESTINY.—Origin and destiny are one and the same. The origin of man is God, and God is man's destiny. God is the highest product of the universe, the apex of humanity. Absorption into Nirvana is entrance into eternal life—in the interior spheres of humanity, not in the sky or atmosphere."

## DOES THE FREETHINKER THINK?

THE Freethinker is accustomed to giving and receiving hard knocks in the controversial arena, and so he will probably not be made hopelessly "groggy" by the forcible blows dealt him by a recent writer who bears the classic name of Addison Steele. Mr. Steele is hard on the average Freethinker, who, he says, "is a Freethinker because he doesn't think. He lets the other man think for him. His mental ability is such as to preclude the possibility of his investigating intelligently any advanced subject. He possesses just enough knowledge to make it dangerous for himself." Mr. Steele (who is the editor of *Kit Kats*, a Hubbardian "Periodical of Independent Thought," published in Pittsburg) proceeds to make the following sharp indictment of several types of Freethinkers:

"I next met the average Freethinker at a meeting of Theosophists. Here his predicament was truly painful. In the matter of ridiculing the Bible he, at least, could acquit himself creditably. But Theosophy involved such deep reading, to say nothing of the scores of unfamiliar terms used, that he was truly bewildered. In an off-hand sort of fashion I asked a few of the members for a little light on Theosophy. They stumbled about in the most painful manner. Their minds could not grasp the fundamental principles of the belief. They, however, were advanced thinkers and Theosophists. Some of them wanted to be odd, so they joined. Some were attracted by the mysterious phrases employed. Some were Theosophists because they could wear a badge. Everything that was said by the leaders was accepted without a murmur. No one would think of coldly analyzing the statements. They, too, thought themselves liberal.

"Then I met the average Freethinker deeply immersed in the contents of Mrs. Eddy's book on science and health. Mrs. Eddy has a few initials before and after her name which have slipped my mind. But it is the Christian Science Eddy to whom I refer. This young man admitted that he could not fully comprehend Mrs. Eddy's masterly production. He had read it through dozens of times, and he hoped some day for divine inspiration to assist in the interpretation. Yet he was a devout Christian Scientist because he had been cured of dyspepsia of seventeen years' standing. He was through with orthodox beliefs. He was done with the narrowness of creeds. He threw himself unreservedly into the arms of Mrs. Eddy. Yet upon cross-questioning him he confessed that he possessed but the most superficial knowledge of the subject. He admitted his inability to master the profound mush which Mrs. Eddy doled out. This was a true type of the average Thinker Who Thinks He Thinks.

"The fourth and last instance that I desire to cite to illustrate the species was found in a meeting of a Society for Psychical Research. This society was burdened with a high-sounding Hindu name, some Oriental paraphernalia, and a little incense. Here the profound thinker was in his element. He was in close touch with a superior being, who knew more about the ways of the Creator in one evening than the orthodox churchman does in a life-time. This society had its rooms directly opposite a church, and I well remember the contemptuous glances which were cast upon those who were wending their way to divine worship. Each glance seemed to say, 'Poor fools.' All the wisdom was possessed by the members of the high-sounding, Hindu-flavored organization. The leader discoursed on almost everything, showing a knowledge of nothing. Yet the foolish Thinker sat with his mouth open, drinking in the nonsense he couldn't begin to understand. He felt that he was being initiated into the mysteries of a higher life. He felt that he was transcending all creeds. He felt that his condition of mind was the height of free and unrestricted thought. It just goes to prove the pitiable plight of a man who knoweth not that he knoweth not. The members had been attracted by a yellow flag and some mystic characters. A glib talker mouthing in the abstract. A few lectures on subjects that have puzzled the best minds of the world and utterly meaningless to the members. Thus are converts made. No one was able to explain the doctrines preached. They were just Freethinkers.

"Whenever I see a man carrying 'Tom Paine's Common Sense' in his pocket every Fourth of July, I can tell you the books he reads. He has the entire 'Liberal Classic Series.' He lives on them. He becomes so lopsided and bigoted that the term 'Freethinker' becomes a misnomer."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

JUDAISM as well as Presbyterianism and Anglicanism has its "old school" and "new school," its broad church and high church, altho not under these names. The union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations represents the conservative section of the Jewish church. At the recent biennial meeting in New York, resolutions were passed looking to a conservation of the ancient Jewish rites and ceremonies. The president, the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, indicted Reform Judaism in his opening address, saying that "even laymen, as trustees of congregations, presume to introduce innovations," and still worse, that "the logical result of this is that as individuals they carry the principle of liberty to do as they please into their homes and personal lives."

IT has been decided to send out a new American expedition to Ur of the Chaldees if sufficient funds can be raised. The New York *Times* says: "Dr. Edgar James Banks, the director of the expedition, an Assyrian specialist, will be accompanied by a trained engineer and a United States government naturalist. New methods of excavating will be employed, notably, the removal of the dirt by wire cable, and soon the entire temple of the moon god, the most perfect specimen of Babylonian architecture known, will be laid bare. A map of Southern Babylonia, a country almost unexplored, but of the greatest interest to Bible students, will be made; specimens of the flora and fauna will be collected, and the priceless literary treasures of the Babylonian empire of Abraham's time will be recovered. . . . Dr. Edgar James Banks, Columbia University, will answer inquiries regarding the work."

IN spite of the iron hand of the imperial Government, the dissenter swarms in Russia. Among the many singular sects in that land are the Subbotniki, which signifies "seventh-day people." Of them *The Christian Work* says: "These people are Jewish in almost all the peculiarities of their worship. They reject the New Testament, learn to read the Old Testament in the original Hebrew, attend Jewish synagogs whenever this is possible, and attach equal value to the Talmud and to the Old Testament. A sub-variety of the Subbotniki reject all Scripture except the Pentateuch. On the other hand, large numbers of Molokani, disgusted with this Judaizing tendency among them, are joining the Baptists, and are moving out of their villages to establish settlements of their own, chiefly in the province of Baku. The Orthodox [Eastern Russo-Greek Church] missionaries, therefore, when they arrive at the scene of their future labors, will be confronted with the original Molokani, with Baptists, with the Judaic sects, and several other varieties of heretics."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

ACCORDING to the London *Times*, an important agreement has been reached between Russia and China regarding the Russian military occupation of Feng-tien, the southern and most important province of Manchuria. Russia consents to the resumption of Chinese authority in Feng-tien and Mukden (the capital) on the following conditions:

"(1) The Tartar General Tseng [one of the signers of the agreement] undertakes to protect the province and pacify it, and to assist in the construction of the railroad.

"(2) He must treat kindly the Russians in military occupation, protecting the railway and pacifying the province, and provide them with lodging and provisions.

"(3) He must disarm and disband the Chinese soldiery, delivering in their entirety to the Russian military officials all munitions of war in the arsenals not already occupied by the Russians.

"(4) All forts and defenses in Feng-tien not occupied by the Russians, and all powder magazines not required by the Russians, must be dismantled in the presence of Russian officials.

"(5) New-Chwang and other places now occupied by the Russians shall be restored to the Chinese civil administration when the Russian Government is satisfied that the pacification of the province is complete.

"(6) The Chinese shall maintain law and order by local police under the Tartar general.

"(7) A Russian political resident with general powers of control shall be stationed at Mukden, to whom the Tartar general must give all information respecting any important measure.

"(8) Should the local police be insufficient in any emergency the Tartar general will communicate with the Russian resident at Mukden and invite Russia to despatch reinforcements.

"(9) The Russian text shall be the standard."

This agreement is regarded by the European press generally as the establishment by Russia of a *de facto* protectorate over Manchuria. The Peking correspondent of the London *Times*, Dr. Morrison, asserts that the functions given to the Russian resident in Mukden are "precisely similar to those of the Russian resident at Bokhara, or of the British residents in the native states in India."

Most of the press comment is to be found in British journals. Says the London *Times*: "A more complete abdication of the main prerogative of territorial sovereignty by one state to another could hardly be devised." Referring to Russia's previous assurances in favor of the territorial integrity of China, and adhesion to the Anglo-German agreement, *The Times* goes on to say:

"Her [Russia's] present course of action is as inconsistent with the natural interpretation of the Anglo-German agreement as it is inconsistent with that of Russia's own statements to the powers. It obviously confers upon Russia all the 'territorial advantages' in Feng-tien ordinarily involved in a protectorate, with the least possible share of the corresponding disadvantages. It disturbs that 'territorial condition' of the Chinese empire which England and Germany have declared it to be their purpose to maintain undiminished, and tends to lead to that partition of the Chinese empire which Russia has declared she regards with aversion."

In the judgment of *The Westminster Gazette*, such an arrangement was inevitable, and the British must be content with safeguarding their interests. British journals published in Japan and China regard the Russian advancement with considerable uneasiness. The Kobe *Herald* points out that if Japan had moved more quickly she might have secured Korea as a *quid pro quo* for the Russian occupation of Manchuria; but it is now too late. Russia "has clamped Manchuria to her dominions with clamps of iron—military occupation and military dictatorship," and "no sane man expects her to stop at a mere protectorate." Russia's professions about preserving the integrity of China, declares *The Japan Daily Herald* (Tokyo), are "so much moonshine and merely intended to fool statesmen of the mental caliber peculiar to the British Foreign Office." Russia, says *The North China Daily News* (Shanghai), is the only power that can feel really satisfied with the situation.

The Russian papers generally represent the Manchurian agreement as a necessary temporary safeguard for the province against disturbance, and as in the interest of the Chinese themselves. The semi-official *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) asserts that the agreement has been known for several months and has excited but little comment. Russia, this journal adds, does not interfere with France in Tonking or with Germany in Kiao-Chau. Why should these powers block Russia in Manchuria? The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) declares that Russia is entitled to treat Manchuria as a conquered country, but will be faithful to her earlier declarations.

The *Temps* and *Journal des Débats* (Paris) recently devoted leading articles to the Manchuria agreement. The former journal points out that this agreement is "radically irreconcilable both with the official policy of the European concert and with the fundamental dispositions of the recent Anglo-German agreement, as well as with the solemn declarations of Russia herself." The situation, concludes the *Temps*, "is big with a series of complications of the highest gravity." The *Journal des Débats*, which is strongly pro-Russian, thinks that there is no doubt that the occupation is only provisional.

The *Volkszeitung* (Cologne) asserts that "Russia's extraordinary energy in Manchuria has so surprised the Japanese that public opinion in Japan has completely changed, with respect to Russia, from a tone of boasting to one of fear." The *Vossische Zeitung*, the liberal organ of Berlin, comments as follows:

"German interests are not affected by the growth of Russian influence in Manchuria; British interests are alike untouched by the military occupation of Feng-tien. It is probable, therefore, that the Russian action does not call for the adoption of compensatory measures on the part of the two contracting powers."

A writer in a recent issue of *The Contemporary Review* declares that all Russia's efforts in the far East are, in the main, merely wasted energy. What Russia needs, he holds, is "not acquisitions of unproductive territory, or high-sounding and rather costly protectorates in Asia, but a working alliance with the Western states." Territorial annexation is a mistake for Russia, he asserts, and he quotes from the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* the conclusions of Prince Uchtomsky, to show what enormous sacrifices in men and money Russia has made to acquire the Ussuri and Amur territories. Commenting on this, the writer continues:

"The hundreds of millions of rubles expended in this unproductive manner would have been decidedly better employed in the improvement of agriculture and commerce in European Russia. It is unnecessary to look so far as Asia to find a proof of defective administration. What real gain, for example, has Russia derived from the possession of the Caucasus? After many years of coddling, a few cotton, tea, and tobacco plantations have been called into existence, perfectly useless, so far as industry and commerce are concerned; and all the while the administration of the Caucasus costs millions of rubles every year. Territories acquired under such unfavorable conditions are only a source of weakness to Russia. They are an unnatural and abnormal development that might be compared to the rapid growth of a youth beyond his strength. One peep into the ledger of the Russian state debt will sufficiently demonstrate to any one who cares to know that the indebtedness of the Russian treasury abroad has been steadily increasing during the last century."

This same point is emphasized by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in its recent "Economic Retrospect of the Nineteenth

Century." The following figures are given of the trade of the four chief European nations:

| | Per Head. In 1840. | Per Head. In 1897. | Per Head. Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | $31.52 | $98.00 | $66.48 |
| France | 8.47 | 38.70 | 30.23 |
| Germany | 8.00 | 39.74 | 31.74 |
| Russia | 2 10 | 6.03 | 3.93 |

*The Journal of Commerce* comments as follows:

"With such an insignificant commercial status and so nominal a rate of progress as this comparison shows for the Czar's dominions, it is not easy to explain the political influence and the military standing which are so very generally accorded to Russia in the world's popular estimate. Measured by the mere standard of brute force, the Czar's empire may present to the popular eye a very imposing spectacle; estimated from an economic standpoint it is found the most inert and least civilized of all the European states. Russia leaves a humiliating record in the nineteenth century, and enters the twentieth with an equipment very inadequate to her pretensions."

## FRANCE AND THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

THE bill known as the Law of Associations, which has been eliciting such earnest debate in the French parliament, includes all associations, religious and other, in the same category with commercial and financial companies, subject to the regulations of the state and, when necessary, to be forced into liquidation. It forbids the formation of any religious society by Frenchmen and foreigners in combination, and of any association directed by foreigners and having adherents in France. This would render impossible in France the existence of any of the great religious orders whose superiors reside in Rome. It would also interdict the Salvation Army.

The *Matin* recently published an interview granted by the Pope to M. Henri des Houx, a member of its staff, which has been generally regarded as an attempt on the part of Leo XIII. to make known his objections in advance of the discussion in order to induce a spirit of compromise. After admitting that France has, in general, been the most loyal of all nations to the Holy See, the Pope declares that he "still can not think without bitterness of the enterprises now being undertaken by anti-Christian sects against France without any opposition from her Government." "It is my apostolic duty to speak out," he continues:

"The Pope can not consent to allow the French Government to twist the Concordat from its real intent and transform an instrument of peace and justice into one of war and oppression. The Concordat established and regulated in France the exercise of Catholic worship and defined, between the church and French state, mutual rights and duties. The religious communities form an integral part of the Apostolic Church as much as the secular clergy. They exercise a special and a different mission, but one not less sacred than that of the pastors recognized by the state. To try to destroy them is to deal a blow at the church, to mutilate it, and to restrain its benefits."

The Concordat referred to is of course the treaty between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII., made in 1801, which reestablished papal authority in France. This Concordat is silent in regard to the religious communities. This silence, in the opinion of His Holiness, means that "the regular clergy have no share in the special rights and relative privileges granted by the Concordat to the members of the secular ecclesiastical hierarchy"; but it does not mean that the religious orders are to be "excluded from the common law and put outside the pale of the state." Yet what is this proposed government bill, he asks, "if not a collection of measures the sole object of which is the dissolution and spoliation of the communities, a code of exceptions and exclusions to be applied to a certain class of citizens owing to their religious character?"

The Pope declares that what he asks for the congregations in France, as elsewhere, is "merely free existence under the general laws applied to all French citizens," and denies that he has ever encouraged any political activity on the part of these associations. He warns France that the consequences of passing such a law would "certainly be fatal to France and contrary to her most serious interests." Referring to France's traditional rôle as "defender of the faith" in the Orient, His Holiness continues:

"Why does France figure to-day by the side of the great nations in the concert of the powers settling the Chinese question? Whence have your Ministry for Foreign Affairs and your representative in Peking the authority which gives weight to their opinion in the assembly of plenipotentiaries? What interest have you in the North of China? Are you at the head there in trade and industry? Have you many traders there to protect? No. But you are there the noblest champions of Christian civilization, the protectors of the Catholic missions. Your foreign rivals are envious of this privileged situation. They are seeking to dispute your rights laid down in treaties that assign to you the rôle of defenders of native missions and Christian settlements. This is why you have heard statesmen far from friendly to France calumniating the Catholic missions, accusing them of being the cause of the ills let loose in China."

When the Emperor of China, several years ago, sent an embassy requesting direct diplomatic relations with the Holy See, the Pope refused, because, so he informed M. des Houx, he wished France to know that he did not want in any way "to diminish her prestige, her influence, and her power." He continues.

"Suppress the spirit of sacrifice and devotedness, stifle the faith which makes apostles, the charity which provides for the needs of the propaganda, suppress the regular discipline which alone accustoms minds to renunciation, and where would you find missionaries and martyrs? Compare other missions to Catholic ones. France, being no longer Christian, would be no longer expansive. She would herself subscribe to the abdication desired by her enemies."

"Have I not urged Catholics to serve the republic instead of combating it," he asks, and then adds:

"Is there now a desire to reconstitute the union of Catholics against the republic? How could I prevent this if, instead of the republic liberal, equitable, open to all, to which I have invited Catholics to rally, there was substituted a narrow, sectarian republic, ruled by an inflamed faction governed by laws of exception and spoliation, repugnant to all honest and upright consciences and to the traditional generosity of France? Is it thought that such a republic can obtain the respect of a single Catholic and the benediction of the supreme pontiff? I still hope that France will spare herself such crises, and that her Government will not renounce the services which I have been able to render and can still render it."

If France "abandons her inheritance in the East," other nations will eagerly take it up, says the Pope:

"Because I love France, and wish to remain faithful to the policy which I have pursued toward her, and which has brought on me so many contradictions, I am anxious to deter her from the rocks which she is nearing. Raised by my magistracy above crowns and states, I have no other thought than that of the flocks which my Master has confided to me. It is with tenderness that I call back those who go astray and rush toward the abyss."

The publication of this interview was almost immediately followed by the publication of an official letter addressed by the Pope to Mgr. Richard, archbishop of Paris. This letter, which was published in the *Croix*, presents substantially the same views as those set forth in the interview.

These declarations have created a great sensation in France.

The semi-official *Temps* fears an open warfare between Catholics and their adversaries, and advocates a compromise. It says:

"The policy of a great country like France can not be founded on the principle of reprisals. The *lex talionis* can not be the last word of progress. The republic, which has the right of self-defense, has no need whatever of taking vengeance. Resentments, moreover, even when most legitimate, can not possibly confound all the congregations and members of religious bodies in one and the same implacable verdict. By the side of the religious communities which have made the mistake of devoting their activity and resources to political propaganda, there are others to which France is grateful for services rendered abroad, where they carry far and wide our name, our language, and our influence."

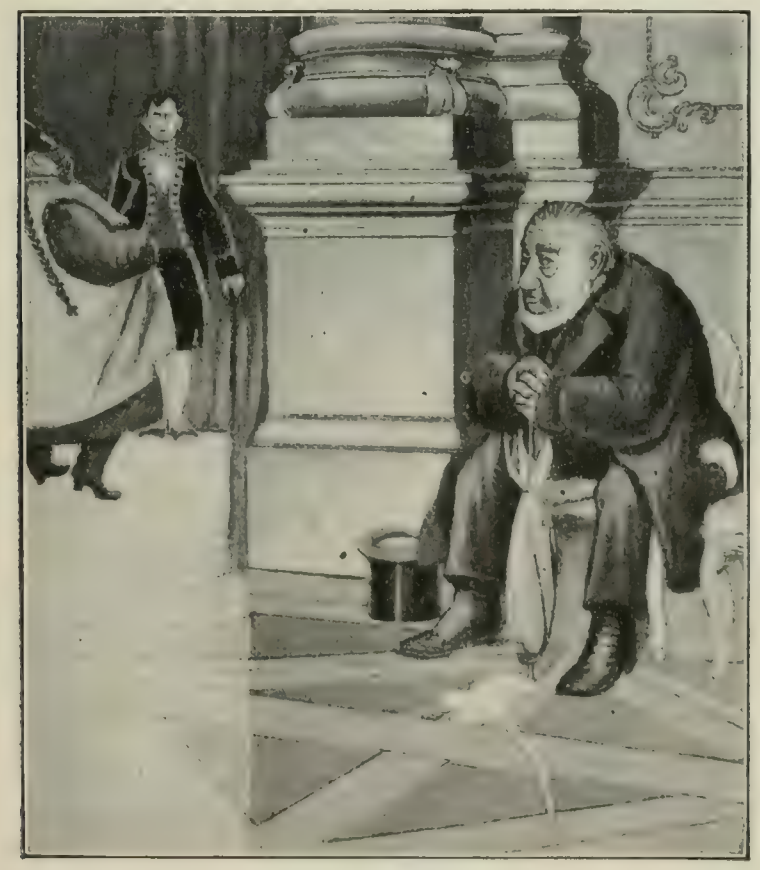
The *Temps* affirms that a number of the religious orders in France have systematically ignored the wise counsels given them by Leo XIII., and that they have been and still are "persevering in the use of every means to procure the overthrow of the republic with the object of obtaining political domination and change of régime." The *Journal des Débats* emphasizes the loss France would sustain by the expulsion and dispersion of the congregations whose missionaries give her a special prestige in foreign lands. It attributes hostility to the church shown by Socialists and Radicals to ignorance; but this will not excuse the Government. It says: "When it [the Government] dismantles one of our last fortresses abroad, it knows perfectly well what it is doing. It sacrifices a real material interest of France with the object of prolonging its own existence for a few months or weeks."

Catholic journals in England regard the proposed bill as but an additional indication of the decadence of France. *The Tablet* (London), the personal organ of Cardinal Vaughan, declares that the "poison of revolutionary leaven is still working in France." It continues:

"The *affaire Dreyfus* was but a symptom of the deep-seated antagonisms which rend French society underneath the surface of official and constitutional unity. It would almost seem as tho they must end by wrecking it, unless she should fall again under the domination of some strong will capable of imposing peace on the hurly-burly of her discordant elements. The breathing-space afforded by the truce of the Exhibition might have been utilized to initiate some healing process of permanent reconciliation, but M. Waldeck-Rousseau's position as the representative of compromise between incompatible ideals is too precarious to render such action possible. The extreme party have only given their support to his Government for a consideration, and now demand their pound of flesh in a new instalment of anti-clerical legislation. Hence the introduction of the promised Associations bill, which means war to the knife on the church, through her second line of defense, the religious orders. The attempt of the French official orators to represent the latter as an excrescence on her organization is a barefaced travesty of facts, since they have been an integral part of it since the dawn of Christian civilization in Western Europe. The pretense that they are outside the scope of the Concordat because not expressly named in it, is equally baseless, since they were, when that instrument was negotiated, sufficiently protected by the common law of the land from the benefit of which it is now sought by special legislation to exclude them."

*The New World* (Chicago), organ of Archbishop Feehan, characterizes the bill as an attempt to "confiscate the property of certain religious orders, to drive these orders out of France, and to prohibit by law the education of boys in schools or academies in which religious and moral instruction is given." The reference in the last few words of this characterization is to M. Waldeck-Rousseau's declaration that he intended offering an amendment to the bill to the effect that "all persons who have not been educated in the public schools of the state shall be deemed unfit to occupy any military, naval, or civic position drawing a government salary." Speaking of religious toleration in Protestant and Catholic countries, *The New World* says:

"The situation in the world to-day, as regards the toleration of the religious orders and of Catholic education by Protestant and Catholic governments, is certainly a curious one. In Protestant England Catholic religious orders of all kinds enjoy the fullest toleration, while the Government subsidizes, to a small extent, a number of the Catholic schools. In Protestant Germany all the religious orders are tolerated except the Jesuits, and the Reichstag has once more passed the measure for their readmission with the approval of the Chancellor. There, also, Catholic schools receive aid from the Government. In this country, where the Catholics form about one seventh of the population, the religious orders are tolerated, and the Catholic schools, if they are not aided, are not molested. It is in Catholic countries alone that religious orders are persecuted and religious education is proscribed."



WILL HE SEEK ANOTHER AUDIENCE?

MR. KRUGER: "The Chinese are a great people."

—*Lustige Blätter, Berlin.*

ENGLISH POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

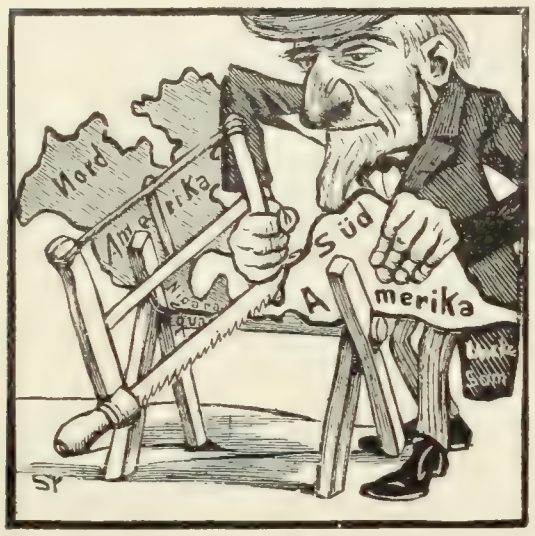
DUKE OF ALVA (to Lord Roberts): "Plunder! Fire! Death! So did I also to the fathers, but the sons fought themselves free."

—*Amsterdammer.*

## TRANSVAAL TROUBLES IN CARTOON

## MORE ABOUT THE NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY.

IT is generally supposed abroad that Great Britain, tho with a bad grace, will accept the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Almost unanimously this is described as one of the results of the South African war, the United States benefiting, as other powers have benefited, by the determination with which the Boers defend their independence. Many papers outside of Great Britain admit the justice of the American position, but many influential English papers declare that Great Britain will not recede from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. *The Times* (London) says:




UNCLE SAM TRIES TO SAW NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA APART.
—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

"We have to look on the amended treaty from the international standpoint, and looked at from that standpoint we can treat it in only one way. It is a bargain to which we can not agree, and to which no reasonable American who takes the trouble to reflect on our side of the question can expect us to agree. . . . By adopting these destructive amendments to the original Hay-Pauncefote agreement Mr. Lodge and his colleagues have simply played into the hands of the railway Senators, whose sole desire is to prevent the construction of any canal at all. If that agreement is not to be adopted in a form acceptable to us, we shall stand quietly upon our indubitable rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty—rights which are not and can not be affected by any action the American Senate may choose to take."

*The Times* and many other prominent papers can not believe that the United States would act according to the amended treaty in direct opposition to British wishes. *The Spectator* (London) thinks the Senate has shown very little ability to manage foreign affairs. It says:

"If ignorance is the cause, then it is strange that a body so ingenuous and so ill-versed in the practise of nations should be entrusted for one moment with foreign affairs. But it seems more probable that conflicting interests, connected, perhaps, with the transcontinental railways, are strong in the Senate, and that its aim is really to wreck the canal scheme, in the belief that such high-handed abrogation of treaties and alteration of agreements will never be passed over by Britain. In that case the matter is even more serious, for it seems a doubtful policy to entrust an interested body with questions of great national importance."

*The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin) scouts the idea of a determined British stand:

"As if Lord Salisbury or any other British Prime Minister will ever go to war with America to prevent America making an American canal with American money and defending it with American guns. Even the authors of the South African war would be incapable of such folly as that."

Continental European papers generally regard the amended treaty as a distinct worsting of England, and most of them rejoice accordingly. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"American statesmen have been trying for years to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but the Senate now does it at one stroke. This is the same as if the Assemblée Nationale of Bordeaux were to adopt the Frankfort treaty after striking out the clause ceding Alsace-Lorraine. If, however, John Bull complains of Uncle Sam's perfidy, it can reasonably be answered, 'Measure for measure.'"

French journals point out that France can have no sympathy with the United States in this matter of the Nicaragua Canal since the chances of a successful Panama Canal are thereby materially lessened. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, the French political economist, has a long article on this phase of the subject in *L'Economiste Française*, in which he consoles himself by reflecting that it is Britain that has been "euchered." "What an insult it all is to England," he observes, "and what a bitter disillusioning for those English innocents or rogues who believe, or try to make themselves believe, in that chimera of an Anglo-American alliance!"

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) does not doubt that the Senate took advantage of Britain's South African troubles. It says:

"The present helplessness of England just suited the American Senate, and so that body not only violated justice, but destroyed all faith in international agreements in which it is concerned. The incident is specially interesting because of this specifically American way of looking at international treaties. The Republicans are evidently just as bad in the matter as the Democrats. The attitude of Britain, on the other hand, is anything but that of a strong power. The English statesmen endeavor to forget that Blaine made them unpleasantly aware of the existence of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty when it suited the Americans to take that treaty more literally."

Exceptionally friendly to the United States is the Russian press. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) declares that time is a very powerful factor in altering treaties, and adds:

"Some people pretend to believe that altered conditions have no influence, and that the United States may not rid itself of an obligation which, fifty years ago, appeared just and equitable. The Americans give a corrupting and dangerous example, say these people. All this would be extremely naive, were it not hypocritical. The statesmen of the North American republic can point to many historical precedents for their action. One notable example is the declaration of Russia in 1870 that she no longer regarded as valid her promise to abstain from keeping a fleet in the Black Sea. If we had then followed 'hallowed traditions,' we might still be waiting for Europe to permit us to do what we had good right to do."

The *Birshewya Viedomosti* says:

"The principle 'America for the Americans' may not suit the English who have to fear for their own possessions in Canada, and it may be displeasing to some other powers having large interests in America; but it certainly does not disturb Russia. Since the war of the Revolution, Russia's sympathies have always been on the side of the republic. Fifty years ago the United States was still weak as a maritime power, and England could force the Americans to accept her as a partner in so important a matter as the construction of an isthmian canal, just as England formerly was able to interfere with Russia in the Orient. But during the past half century Russia and the United States have developed their powers, and they can afford to tear the nets which British diplomacy has woven around them. The victory which the Americans have won in this case can give us only satisfaction."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

ACCORDING to *The Lokalanzeiger*, the Emperor of Japan will undertake a journey next spring to Europe. He will first visit the Czar, and expects to reach Vienna in May.

M. DE BLOCH, the apostle of peace, says an Italian journal, has subscribed a large sum for the museum of war, in which will be exhibited all the arms, models of different machines for warlike purposes, etc.

THE director of the official stenographers of the Reichstag, Mr. Edward Engel, who has charge of the reports of all the Emperor's speeches, states that from 1889 to 1900 Emperor William delivered more than 789 discourses, all of which are inscribed in the official reports. He is said to speak with great rapidity, pronouncing 275 syllables a minute, and sometimes 300; that is to say, five syllables a second. The above information comes from *The Nuova Antologia*. It may, perhaps, be interesting to others beside stenographers, to compare this statement with that in relation to the late Phillips Brooks, who is said to have delivered a short prayer at the rate of 275 words per minute. At a rough estimate English words average about one and one-half syllables each, and German words about two syllables, so that while Phillips Brooks delivered on that one noted occasion 275 per minute, which would give an average number of syllables per second of 6.9, the five syllables per second of the Emperor William would give him an average of 150 German words per minute.

## CURRENT POETRY.

### On a Fly-Leaf of Burns's Songs.

By FREDERIC LAURENCE KNOWLES.

These are the best of him,
Pathos and jest of him;
Earth holds the rest of him.

Passions were strong in him;
Pardon the wrong in him;
Hark to the song of him!

Each little lyrical
Grave or satirical
Musical miracle!

—From "On Life's Stairway" (L. C. Page & Co.).

### The Hilltop.

By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Yonder the hilltop rises; were you there
How opulent a prospect would unfold,—
Forest and field beneath the morn outrolled,
And summits climbing skyward like a stair!
About you and above you lucent air;
Around your feet the gleaming kingcup gold,
And little vestal violets, snowy-stoled;
And near, in shadowy nooks, the maidenhair.

In the adjacent boughs the boon of song,—
Bird-harmonies with leafy interludes,
Guides to content and calm, sequestered moods;
And far, so faint and far you can not ken,
The oppressive city with its moiling throng,
The clamor, and the ceaseless surge of men!

—*The Critic* (January).

### Wild Flowers.

By MONTROSE J. MOSES.

"They called me wild," the rosebud cried,
"When they spied
Me blooming by the woodland side—
They brought me where no silv'ry streams
Mingle with my dreams,
Where no bird seems
To sing its song;
They did me wrong—
To tear me from my simple station—
As woodland rose; by cultivation,
They called me Maréchal Niel;
For the weal
Of Trade, they called me Jacqueminot;
But oh!
Despite the names they give me in their art,
I am a rose at heart!"

A maiden cried, "They called me wild—
A girl—a child,
Until they brought me from my Latin,
And gowned me in their silk and satin;
They judged me by my outward grace
And face;
They called me woman of the world—
Unfurled
Vain compliments about my duty
As an American Beauty;
They called me débutante;
For the want
Of better titles, called me belle—
Ah, well!
Despite the names they give me from the start,
I am a girl at heart!"

—*Life.*

### Unloved.

By EDNA KINGSLEY WALLACE.

Once, as I watched, did thou, my king, pass by
Absorbed, unheeding of my eager cry;
But evermore amid the bitter pain
Of losing thee is this, my soul's great gain—
That if thou had'st not, tho unknowing, passed,
I might have learned a lesser love at last—
With loving thee my spirit grows, nor mourns
To wear Love's crown, e'en tho it be of thorns!

*Truth* (January.)

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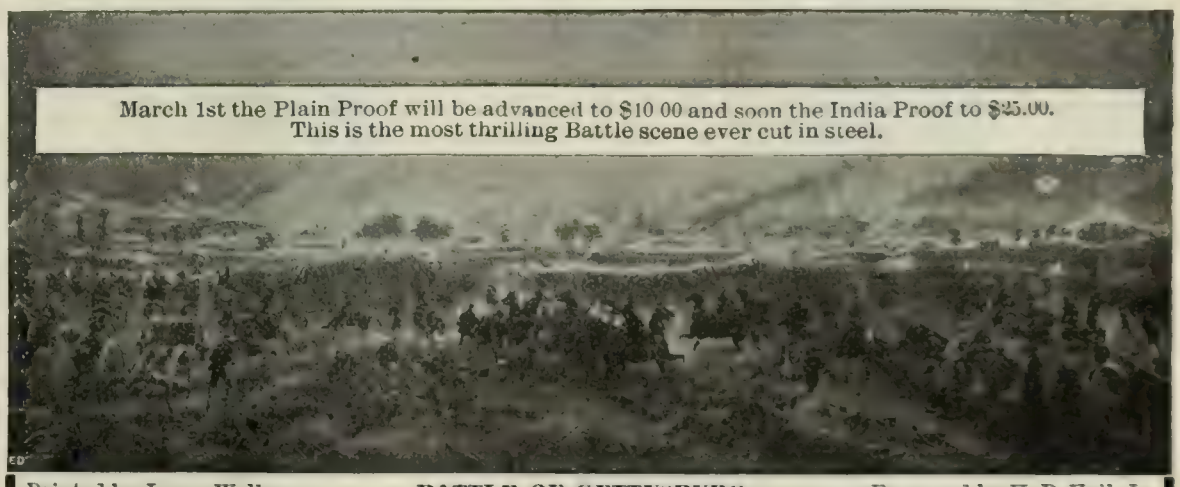


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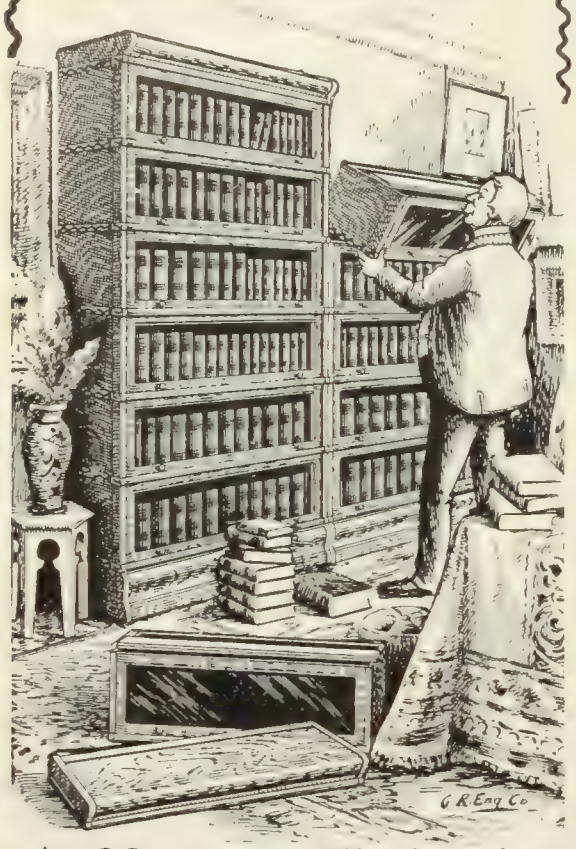

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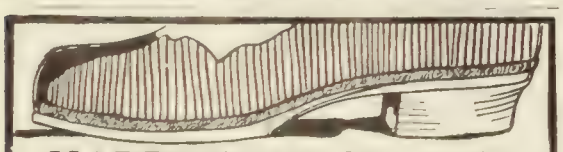

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## PERSONALS.

**Mr. Howells's First Visit to New England.**—William D. Howells went to New England from Ohio, in 1860, and saw the great literary lights of the New England of that day in their home surroundings. He was in the mood of a hero-worshiper, and he found his heroes all that his young imagination had foretold. Now, with the perspective of years behind him, he looks back with a fine sense of reverence, but with a more critical eye. In a new volume of reminiscences entitled "Literary Friends and Acquaintances," he gives us some graphic pen-pictures of men whose fame has become a national heritage.

When he called on Nathaniel Hawthorne, Mr. Howells had the feeling, he says, that possibly the great author, spying him in the distance, would climb to his fabled tower, drawing his ladder up after him, and there escape him. Mr. Howells writes:

"The door was opened to my ring by a tall, handsome boy, whom I suppose to have been Mr. Julian Hawthorne; and the next moment I found myself in the presence of the romancer, who entered from some room beyond. He advanced, carrying his head with a heavy forward droop, and with a pace for which I decided that the word would be *pondering*. It was the pace of a bulky man of fifty, and his head was that beautiful head we all know from the many pictures of it. But Hawthorne's *look* was different from that of any picture of him that I have seen. It was somber and brooding, as the look of such a poet should have been; it was the look of a man who had dealt faithfully and therefore sorrowfully with that problem of evil which forever attracted, forever evaded Hawthorne. It was by no means troubled; it was full of a dark repose. . . . After a few moments of demoralization which followed his hospitable attempts in me, he asked if I would not like to go up on his hill with him and sit there, where he smoked in the afternoon. . . . He asked me about Lowell, I dare say, for I told him of my joy in meeting him and Dr. Holmes, and this seemed greatly to interest him. . . . He was curious about the West, which he seemed to fancy must be more purely American, and said he would like to see some part of the country on which the shadow (or, if I must be precise, the damned shadow) of Europe had not fallen. . . . With the abrupt transition of his talk throughout, he began somehow to speak of women, and said he had never seen a woman whom he thought quite beautiful."

After a while, Mr. Howells tells us, he talked about Concord, about Mr. Alcott, his neighbor, and about his books. When the two parted, Mr. Howells was given an introduction to Emerson in the shape of a card on which Hawthorne had written: "I find this young man worthy."

The interview with Henry David Thoreau, whom Mr. Howells called upon the next day, was a failure. Thoreau was then much exercised over the war and was deeply interested in John Brown's cause. Mr. Howells writes:

"He came into the room a quaint, stumpy figure of a man, whose effect of long trunk and short limbs was heightened by his fashionless trousers being let down too low. He had a noble face, with tossed hair, a distraught eye, and a fine aquilinity of profile, which made me think at once of Don Quixote and of Cervantes; but his nose failed to add that foot to his stature which Lamb says a nose of that shape will always give a man. He tried to place me geographically after he had given me a chair not quite so far off as Ohio, altho still across the whole room, for he sat against one wall, and I against the other."

The next visit was to Emerson, with Hawthorne's letter. Mr. Howells continues:

"I think it was Emerson himself who opened his door to me, for I have a vision of the fine old man standing tall on his threshold, with the card in his hand, and looking from it to me with a vague serenity, while I waited a moment on the doorstep below him. He must then have seen about sixty, but I remember nothing of age in his aspect, tho I have called him an old man. His hair, I am sure, was still entirely dark, and his face had a kind of marble youthfulness, chiseled to a delicate intelligence by the highest and noblest thinking that any man has done. . . . He questioned me about what I had seen of Concord, and whom besides Hawthorne I had met, and when I told him only Thoreau, he asked me if I knew the poems of Mr.

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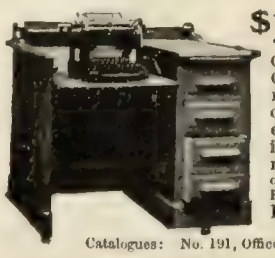

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William Henry Channing. I have known them since, and felt their quality, which I have gladly owned a genuine and original poetry; but I answered then truly that I knew them only from Poe's criticisms: cruel and spiteful things which I should be ashamed of enjoying as I once did.

"'Whose criticisms?' asked Emerson.

"'Poe's,' I said again.

"'Oh,' he cried out, after a moment, as if he had returned from a far search for my meaning, '*you mean the jingle-man!*'"

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

January 15.—The German Foreign Office receives official despatches confirming the press report that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have signed the joint note of the powers.

January 16.—The Ministerial council at Peking prepares to take up the second stage of the peace negotiations, and the Chinese Government is urging a cessation of military operations by the allied forces.

January 17.—The German Foreign Office states that the first sitting of the peace conference in Peking will be appointed immediately after the different foreign envoys have convinced themselves that their copies of the joint note have been properly signed and sealed by the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

January 18.—A message is received from Minister Conger at Peking stating that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have signed and delivered the protocol. This removes the last doubt that had arisen as to the sealing of the agreement.

SOUTH AFRICA.

January 14.—Lord Roberts requests the Lord Mayor of London that no more fêtes be held until the war in South Africa shows more encouraging aspects.

January 15.—Lord Kitchener reports continued activity among the Boer forces, but no material change in the situation.

The British War Office arranges to reinforce the army in South Africa, and calls for 5,000 yeomanry volunteers.

January 17.—Defense measures are continued at Cape Town, and Lord Kitchener reports large forces of Boers massing in the Transvaal.

January 18.—Lord Kitchener reports the repulse by the British of two recent attacks by the Boers near Ventersburg and Standerton.

January 19.—The Boers capture a train in the Transvaal filled with mining material.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 14.—The Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, bishop of London, dies in London.

January 15.—Johann Faber, founder of the Faber lead-pencil factory, dies at Nuremberg.

January 16.—In a speech at Wolverhampton the Earl of Rosebery speaks of the danger to England's commercial supremacy from the enormous resources of America and the energy and skill of the Germans.

It is reported from Copenhagen that under certain conditions the Danish Government would sell its West Indian possessions.

January 17.—In a speech at Sydney, N. S. W., Premier Barton outlines the policy of the new Australian Commonwealth; he declares that free trade is impossible.

January 18.—Alarming reports regarding the Queen's health are circulated in England.

The British Cabinet considers the Nicaragua


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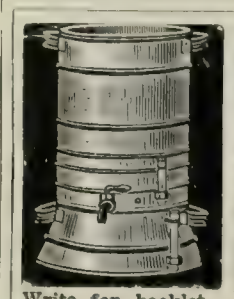

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canal treaty, as amended by the Senate, but no conclusion is made public.

January 19.—The illness of Queen Victoria takes a decided turn for the worse. Most of the members of the royal family are summoned to her bedside at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight.

A despatch from Curacao states that the United States minister at Caracas has delivered a note which is practically an ultimatum to Venezuela, in relation to the recent asphalt troubles.

The annual dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce is held in Paris.

January 20.—The latest news from Osborne is that the Queen's death is momentarily expected. The Prince of Wales meets the Emperor of Germany at London.

## Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 14.—*Senate:* In the debate on the army reorganization bill, Senator Teller makes a bitter attack on President McKinley for his action in retiring General Eagan.

January 15. *Senate:* The army reorganization debate continues, and a lively colloquy on "imperialism" takes place between Senators Bacon and Hanna. In executive session Senator Pettigrew attacks the nomination of James S. Harlan to be attorney-general of Porto Rico as an attempt to influence Justice Harlan and the United States Supreme Court.

January 16.—*House:* The river and harbor appropriation bill is passed.

January 17.—*Senate:* The election and return of M. S. Quay as Senator from Pennsylvania are made the occasion for a remarkable demonstration. The debate over the appointment of Harlan is continued in executive session.

January 18.—*Senate:* The army reorganization bill is passed and sent to a conference committee of both houses.

January 19.—*Senate:* The Senate devotes the greater part of its session to the eulogies of the late Senator Gear of Iowa.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 14.—The United States Supreme Court decides that Neely shall be sent back to Cuba to be tried for embezzlement of postal moneys.

The electoral votes of all the States are cast in their respective capitals.

New governors are inaugurated in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Texas.

January 15.—M S. Quay is elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania; Senator Hoar from Massachusetts; Senator Frye from Maine; Henry E. Burnham from New Hampshire.

January 16.—Ex-Governor James A. Mount of Indiana dies suddenly.

W. A. Clark is elected United States Senator from Montana; Thomas Patterson from Colorado; B. R. Tillman from South Carolina; James McMillan from Michigan.

Congress continues its investigation at West Point; Mr. Driggs severely denounces hazing and the cadets responsible for it.

January 17.—Grover Cleveland makes an address at the Holland Society dinner in New York, condemning the wars in South Africa and the Philippines.

The resignations of Professors Spencer, Hudson, and Little at Stanford University, in protest against the virtual dismissal of Professors Ross and Howard, cause great excitement in the university.

January 18.—The verdict in the Bosschieter case at Paterson, N. J., is murder in the second degree.

January 19.—The West Point cadets abolish hazing in a decree signed by members of the four classes and addressed to Col. A. L. Miles, superintendent of the academy.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 16.—*Philippines:* The demoralization of the native forces and lack of concerted resistance are thought to presage a more hopeful outlook and an early end to hostilities.

*Cuba:* The constitutional convention continues in secret session at Havana, and a provision in favor of universal suffrage is adopted. It is expected that public sessions will be adopted in the near future.


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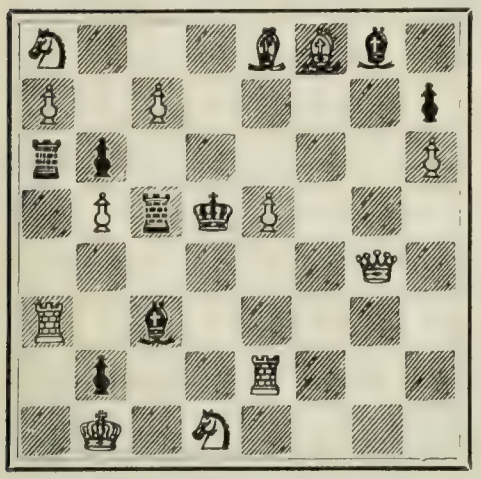
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 533.

By GEORGE SLATER.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Thirteen Pieces.

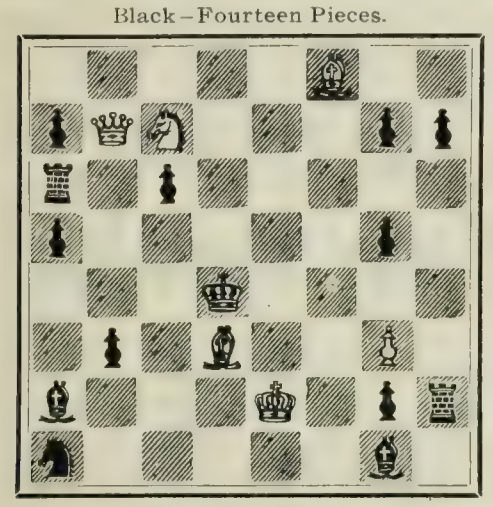
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 534.

By VALENTINE MARIN.

First Prize, *Circolo Scacchistico Palermitano.*

Black—Fourteen Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 527 (January 5).

Key-move, Q—B 4.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; Dr. G. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. A. D. Thomas, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; R. S. Eskridge, Swannanoa, N. C.; J. J. Jax, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. E. Cannon, Richmond, Va.; Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; F. V. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Prof. W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.; D G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; Prof. R. H. Dabney, University of Virginia; H. D. Coe, Edgartown, Mass.; A. Wolodarsky, New Haven, Conn.; J. T. Graves, Chicago, Ill.; E. H. S., Paulops, Va.; R. J. Williams, Ashland, Pa.; Dr. O. L. Telling, Independence, Col.; P. J. Smith, Covington, Tenn.; A. F. Burt, Middlebury, Vt.; O. C. Brett. Humboldt, Kan.; M. C. Bronn; P. G. Ross, Poultney, Vt.; S. Stoddart, Kansas City, Mo; N. Weil, Calhoun, Ky.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.; Miss E. C. Cram, Wilton, N. H.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; J. B. Coe, New York City; "Rustic."

Comments: "Theme as transparent as key is apparent"—I. W. B.; "An original combination of eight pretty mates"—H. W. B.; "Neat and pretty"—C. R. O.; "A cunning two-er; very clever work. Have not met a superior to it, I believe"—T. H. J.;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One of Philadelphia's most prominent and respected merchants.

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I recently returned from Jamaica, West Indies, traveling from one end to the other, per rail and in carriages, with comfort I have bought and made presents of your Cascade to several personal friends, all of whom are delighted with the wonderful results of its use.

Very sincerely yours,
JOHN LUCAS,
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"I do not like the key; it conceals nothing and threatens much"—W. W.; "While not as difficult as some 2-ers, it is as beautiful and attractive as any. The variation that takes B—B 5 is brilliantly attractive"—A. K.; "The rather extreme simplicity of the key detracts from the merit of the composition"—W. R. C.; "A shrewd key and eight clear mates"—G. D.

ERRATUM.

In Problem 531, the Q should be White.

### Pillsbury Mated.

Pillsbury's latest and best move was given to the public in Chicago, last week, when he wrote on the hotel register: "Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Pillsbury, Philadelphia." We tender the American Champion our sincerest congratulations.

### A Game Worth Studying.

This game, recently played in London between two amateurs (consulting) and the great Lasker, is, in the opinion of Dr. Shapiro, Chess-editor of the Batimore *American*, "a regular text-book for beginners." The notes are by Dr. S.

| AMATEURS. *White.* | LASKER. *Black.* |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—B 4 | Kt—B 3 |
| 4 Kt—B 3? | Kt x P! |

This wrinkle always develops Black's game. Study it and look out for similar chances.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 B x P ch | ..... |

Castling bristles, leaving Black five available plays for his Kt, besides B—K 2, etc.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 ..... | K x B |
| 6 Kt x Kt | P—Q 4 |
| 7 Kt—Kt 3 | P—K 5 |

Do you see that Black has two more Bishops in play than White?

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 Kt—Kt sq | B—Q B 4! |
| 9 K Kt—K 2 | Q—B 3 |

Forestalling P—Q 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Castles | P—K R 4! |

Black, in this game, accomplishes the high art of bringing all his pieces into play without moving them, implying, at the lowest estimate, a balance in the Savings Bank of Time.

| | |
|---|---|
| 11 Kt—B 3 | P—R 5! |
| 12 Kt x Q P | ..... |

Hoping to exchange Queens on the 15th move by Q—B 3 ch (with equality in material), but overlooking a masterly stroke in (14) Kt—Q 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 ..... | Q—K 4 |
| 13 Kt x K P | Q x Kt (K 4) |
| 14 Kt—Q B P | Kt—Q 5!! |
| 15 P—Q 3 | ..... |

Mate in six if White had taken Q R.

| | |
|---|---|
| 15 ..... | Q—B 3 |
| 16 B—K 3 | P—R 6 |
| 17 P—K B 3 | P x P |
| 18 R—B 2 | Q x Kt |
| 19 R x P | Kt x Q B P! |

And the German wins easily with a little French polish.

### The Common Law of Problems.

Mr. Paul A. Towne, in his criticism of 518, said, "The key-move violates the common law of Chess-problems." We wrote to him asking: In what way does 518 violate the common law? and we have received the following interesting letter:

*Chess-Editor*, LITERARY DIGEST:

I have a collection of from 20,000 to 30,000 Chess-problems of all possible species, and have solved all of them in "ancient days." Their construction, for the most part, as I now remember, observes the following common laws:

1. The key-move of a problem must not be a check.

2. If a White piece is *en prise*, it must not be used.

3. The key-move should not *diminish* the moves of the Black K.

4. There must be only one key-move.

5. The key-move should not be a 'capture.'

Problem 518 takes the R out of *en prise*, and a mere observation of the result of its capture shows that it *must be taken out of danger*. Non-observance of common law 2 makes the construction and solution of problems comparatively easy."

PAUL A. TOWNE.

On this subject, James Rayner, late Problem-editor of *The B. C. M.*, says: "A piece *en prise* to another should not be used as a key unless it go to a similar position; whilst not positively objectionable, it does not commend itself as a chivalrous proceeding."


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# The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., NO. 5 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 2, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 563

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### PROBABLE INFLUENCE AND POLICY OF EDWARD VII.

ALTHO Albert Edward has represented the Queen at public functions of every kind so continuously for many years that he has really lived in a fiercer light than that which beat upon the throne, his accession finds most of the American press unable to state his opinion on public questions or to predict his probable policy. The Baltimore *American* fairly represents newspaper opinion, or the absence of opinion, on this side of the Atlantic when it declares that "what the presence of this new figure may mean for England time alone can tell." Some, however, remember that when the present Emperor of Germany came to his throne the colossal figure of Bismarck overshadowed the influence of the crown to a far greater degree than the power of the Cecils now dominates Great Britain. William, at the age of thirty, thought himself able to rule through a prime minister of his own choice, and in the dozen years since his accession he has devoted himself to building up the industries of Germany with a zeal and success comparable to the splendid work accomplished by Frederick the Great for his people after the Seven Years' War. The declining industries of Great Britain offer a similar opportunity for the new sovereign. "In spite of the constitutional limitations that have shorn the British sovereign of former powers," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "it is a mistake to imagine that the occupant of the throne is a mere figurehead." The Philadelphia *Times*, too, thinks that "while it is commonly said that the King reigns but does not govern, it is easily possible for him to exert a commanding influence upon the policy of his country"; and, referring to the situation in South Africa, it goes on:

"More than one of the monarchs most famous in English history have earned their place in the popular affection by rising to just such an occasion as this, to release the nation from the control of a ring of aristocratic ministers. In the last years of Victoria's reign, Lord Salisbury and his family have been the actual rulers of Great Britain. Tho they have an assured support in parliament, their government is entirely discredited. They have led the nation into an unnecessary, disastrous, and fruitless war, which they are incompetent either to carry on or bring to an end. The resources of the nation are drained, its industries depressed, its commercial supremacy shaken, its prestige and influence impaired. The old Queen recognized all this, and, recognizing her own impotence, died heart-broken. The new King must recognize it as well. And he has the power to change it.

"He comes to the throne with the confidence and affection of the whole people, who know him as a liberal-minded man of affairs in sympathy with their own best interests. He comes untrammeled by any personal or party obligations. He is not bound by the blunders of the Cecils and the Chamberlains. He has the power, if he has the courage, to put England back in her old place among the forces of civilization. He can call off this cruel war in South Africa. He can proclaim immediate peace and amnesty to the Boers and invite them to an honorable adjustment of differences. He can send out wise statesmen to replace the military tyrants and bring home the brave soldiers who are wasting their lives upon the veldt. He can make it known to all the world that the flag of England is not to stand for greed and butchery, but for liberty and peace.

"The English people would welcome such a deliverance. The whole civilized world would rejoice at it. It would do more than any other thing to command the deference of Americans, for it would encourage this country likewise to a right dealing with our foreign troubles. A bold, brave course like this would appeal to the conscience of England and inspire the nation to fresh confidence and hope, and it would give Edward VII. at once a place among the great English kings. Has he the requisite courage, the wisdom, and the strength?"

Most papers, however, agree with the Boston *Advertiser* that "when a man is sixty years old, and a grandfather, he does not begin for the first time to struggle up a steep, toilsome, and perilous path, in order to reach a goal of power and glory. And most assuredly it is not at an age beyond threescore that a self-indulgent, sensual, easy-going man begins to live the strenuous life." The New York *Times*, indeed, thinks it is best for Britain that Edward is the non-political man of the world that he is said to be, for "if he were such an irrepressibly active-minded person as his nephew, the German Emperor, he would constitute a standing threat against the peace of his realm," and "if he were a dreamy scholar, such as has not sate upon the throne of England since James I., he would run the risk of bringing the monarchy as well as himself into contempt." "Opinions and preferences he must have," says the New York *Tribune*, "but he has never uttered a word which could furnish any positive indication of his personal feelings upon any of these subjects—save one. That one is his belief in an understanding between his country and the United States. And he may be relied upon, therefore, to continue the course pursued by his mother from the very outset of her reign, namely, the development of sentiments of friendship and of unity between the two great English-speaking nations, who are bound together by ties of kinship, by community of speech, of jurisprudence, and of character—that is to say, by ties far more lasting than mere treaties, made to be broken."

Some confirmation of the opinion that the King will not attempt to interfere with the rudder of the ship of state is found in his speech of accession delivered before the Privy Council, in which he declared: "I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word."

Disparaging comment is not infrequent. The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, for example, says:

"Albert Edward has done nothing but waste his days in idleness or worse. His activities have been chiefly displayed in various forms of sport. He has not been the patron of art or literature or science, tho such patronage has ever been deemed the duty of princes. He has led the way to no reform and left no mark upon administration.

"He is master of no science, not even the military. He has neither aided his people to prepare for conflict nor led them in war. 'He is the only crown prince in Europe,' as Bismarck truly said, 'never seen upon a battle-field.' His principal accomplishment is his social tact, and his chief distinction that of an arbiter of fashion. He has done nothing, and he is nothing more than hundreds of other Englishmen born to wealth and high station.

"When such a man comes to the throne of the British empire, what remnant of the 'divine right of kings' can attach to his person? How can strong and honorable men—men who have done work in the world—kneel and kiss his hand without a sense of disgust and a feeling of degradation? How can they truly 'honor' such a king and sincerely pray that he may long be spared to reign over them? How can they regard him as a superior being? They can not conscientiously do these things, and all Englishmen honest with themselves must admit the fact.

"The accession of Albert Edward to the British throne, not so much by reason of what he is as on account of what he is not, bids fair to give the deathblow to the monarchical idea among the English-speakers of Europe. Victoria the Gracious, by power of her womanhood, kept alive that waning ideal for more than sixty years. Now it seems about to vanish. And it is well for the world that this should be."

He is, however, adds the New York *Tribune*, "blessed with the companionship of a queen who commands the love of the people and the esteem of all the world in a measure well comparable with that of his lamented mother. Her presence will assure for his court a degree of purity and grace not unlike that which for more than sixty years has prevailed there and has given the British court an honorable preeminence."

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## PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE DURING QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

THE growth of Great Britain's population from 18,000,000 to 41,000,000 during Victoria's reign, and the addition of India, rich portions of Africa, Hongkong, most of Australia, and many islands of the sea, bring the grand total for the empire up to 388,000,000 souls, inhabiting 11,355,000 square miles—the largest empire on the globe in area and outdone in population by China alone. The sixty-three and a half years since June, 1837, when the young Queen ascended the throne, have seen the British fleets and British commerce supreme on the sea, British industries leading the world, the British people gaining by peaceful means the liberties the French people achieved by sword and fire, and the British isles never ménaced by a foreign foe. The marvelous advance of human thought, activity, liberty, and material comfort during this reign, the longest actual reign the world has known (during nine of the seventy-two years of Louis XIV.'s reign affairs were administered by Anne of Austria as regent), make it a topic of deep interest and wide discussion in the American press.

Steam, steel, and electricity, which have almost changed the face of civilization, have achieved practically all their triumphs in Victoria's day, so that in scientific achievement alone, as the New York *Times* says, "there is no other reign to be mentioned in the same sentence." Mankind have not only been bound more closely together by the railroad, the steamship, the postal system, the telegraph, and the telephone, and material wants more abundantly supplied by cheap transportation and factories of every kind; but political conditions also, as every review of the Victorian era points out, have been vastly improved. It was during the brief reign of William IV., it is true, that the Reform Bill, equalizing representation in the House of Commons, was passed (1832); but its beneficent results became most effective during the reign of Victoria, and led the way for the extension of the franchise in 1867, and for the laws of 1884 and 1885, giving practically universal suffrage in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The repeal of the import duties on grain, which were a cause of great suffering to the poor, was accomplished by Cobden and Bright in 1846, and the resulting prosperity allayed the alarming demonstrations of the Chartists, who were preparing to demand political reforms at the point of the bayonet. The wretched plight of the working men and women in the mill-towns and in the mines, the cruel and inhuman employment of little children, and other harrowing conditions that accompanied the dawn of the age of steel in England are now happily only memories, and many papers recall that the Prince Consort devoted much of his activity to this kind of reform.

Turning to the British dependencies, the press pretty generally recognize the addition of India to the empire in 1858 as the greatest colonial achievement of Victoria's reign, altho the Boston *Transcript* thinks that "the greatest political stride in the history of colonial Britain has been taken in the erection of the commonwealth of Australia, a federation comprising all the Australasian colonies except New Zealand." As the federation of Australia has recently been treated in our pages, it is unnecessary to dwell upon it here. The consolidation of the British possessions in North America (except Newfoundland) under the title of the Dominion of Canada, in 1867, was of high importance in North American affairs, while in the north of Africa Egypt has been practically added to British domain, and in the south of the Dark Continent the situation is too familiar to require description. No review of the Queen's reign omits the failure of the potato crop in Ireland in 1845, resulting in such distress that the population of the island decreased fully two millions by death and emigration, immense numbers of the Irish coming to America.

So much for the achievements of peace. In war, England has only once been in conflict with a first-class power (Russia) during Victoria's reign, and then the war was confined practically to the siege and capture of one city, Sebastopol. France and Turkey were allied with England in this attempt to bar Russia's southward movement toward the Bosporus, and the losses still cause astonishment. England lost 24,000 men (all but 3,500 by disease), France lost 63,500, and Russia, according to English statistics, nearly half a million. This war added $200,000,000 to England's national debt, and brought down on the British War Office a storm to which the recent storm in this country was a zephyr. One of the least of the blunders of the War Office, it is said, was the shipment of a cargo of boots for the army, *all lefts*. Most of the American press rate the present war in South Africa next in importance to the Crimean war, and next to that the Indian mutiny of 1857–58, which resulted in the transfer of the government of India from the East India Company to the British crown. In 1861, the Trent affair might easily have led to hostilities between England and the United States if Victoria, by the advice, some papers think, of the Prince Consort, had not modified the tone of the British note to Secretary Seward. The fall of Khartum and the death of Gordon in 1885, the recovery of the Sudan by Kitchener's victory at Omdurman in 1898, and the opium war with China in 1839–43, resulting in the cession of Hongkong to Great Britain, are considered the most important of the minor wars of the reign.

While it is generally admitted that during Victoria's reign England has been at the height of its glory and power—more powerful in the arts of both peace and war, perhaps, than any other nation—some American journals seriously doubt if Great

THE QUEEN AT HER MORNING CORRESPONDENCE.
From a very recent photograph taken at Ballater.

KING EDWARD VII.

VICTORIA, EDWARD, THE DUKE OF CORNWALL (HEIR APPARENT), AND HIS SON (HEIR EXPECTANT).

KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

QUEEN VICTORIA.
From a photograph taken in Dublin, April 21, 1900

THE DUKE (HEIR APPARENT) AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL.

THE NAMES FROM LEFT TO RIGHT ARE:

THE LITTLE GIRLS IN FRONT:
- PRINCESS BEATRICE OF COBURG.
- PRINCESS FEODORA OF SAXE-MEININGEN.

SEATED:
- THE KAISER, THE QUEEN, THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

FIRST ROW STANDING:
- THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
- THE CZAR.
- THE CZARITZA.
- PRINCESS LOUISE OF BATTENBERG.
- PRINCESS HENRY OF PRUSSIA.
- GRAND DUCHESS OF VLADIMIR.
- PRINCE OF WALES.

SECOND ROW, STANDING:
- THE LATE DUKE OF COBURG.
- PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG.
- PRINCESS PHILIP OF COBURG.
- PRINCESS ERNEST OF HOHENLOHE-LANGENBERG.
- PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF SAXE-MEININGEN.
- THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

THIRD ROW:
- THE LATE PRINCE ALFRED OF COBURG.
- PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG.
- THE LATE PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.
- GRANE DUKE SERGE OF RUSSIA.
- PRINCE FERDINAND OF RUMANIA.
- GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.
- DUCHESS MARIE OF COBURG.

BACK ROW:
- GRAND DUKE PAUL OF RUSSIA.
- PRINCE PHILIP OF COBURG.
- COUNT MENSDORFF.
- PRINCESS FERDINAND OF RUMANIA.
- GRAND DUCHESS SERGE.

THE QUEEN AND SOME OF HER DESCENDANTS.—A GROUP TAKEN AT COBURG.

## A PAGE OF BRITISH ROYALTY.

Britain will ever again see such an era of preeminence, if, indeed, the British are not already beginning to lag. The Springfield *Republican* says, in a thoughtful comment:

"Two events of world-wide significance, and of immense import to Britain, occurred in the last half of the nineteenth century. One was the American Civil War in 1861–65, which confirmed and sealed forever the national unity of the American republic; the other was the war between France and Prussia in 1870–71, which unified modern Germany. Those two events ended the era when Britain was practically without competition in industrial and commercial supremacy, for they brought to the front the two great powers of the present time whose extraordinary material energy is now regarded by all thoughtful Englishmen as the gravest menace existing to British predominance in the world's commerce and finance. It is apparent that the last thirty years of Victoria's reign really witnessed a steady decline in the international potency of Britain as a financial and industrial power; while in diplomacy and war her former prestige has been gradually dimmed by the formidable territorial growth of Russia through the arts of diplomacy, by the creation of the modern continental armies, and by the large increase in the naval strength of the other maritime powers. This important fact of the relative decline of Britain since 1870 must be understood in considering the future of the empire now that the Queen is gone. . . . . .

"Politically, Victoria leaves her empire with three weak points —Ireland, India, and South Africa—while the entire network of so scattered a dominion depends upon the maintenance of the most powerful navy afloat. Now it ought to be clear that an empire that depends for its solidarity upon its perpetual control of the sea by means of war-ships has a precarious prop to rest upon. In this respect, Britain is inferior to powers so compact and yet so huge territorially as the United States and Russia, whose destiny can never be decided by one or a dozen naval fights. Britain's position is just this: The power that controls a stronger navy holds the British empire as a mere pawn in the international game. The melancholy isolation of Britain adds an element of danger to her future, for it can not be forgotten that her greatest successes in the past have sprung from the coalitions she was able to organize and finance, while her severest reverse, the loss of the American colonies, resulted from a coalition against her. . . . . .

"It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the nation can never be more puissant, compared with other powers, than during the memorable reign now ended. The Victorian age will probably be distinguished in history as marking the culmination of Britain's greatness."

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## QUEEN VICTORIA.

TENNYSON'S words, written fifty years ago, that "her court was pure, her life serene," and that "a thousand claims to reverence closed in her as mother, wife, and queen," are quoted over and over again at this time and strike the keynote of American comment on the death of Victoria. "In the death of Victoria, the Empress-Queen," says the Boston *Advertiser*, "the British empire has lost a mighty sovereign. In the death of Victoria, the Christian woman, mankind has lost a dearly beloved friend." The Philadelphia *Record* goes so far as to say that "if to be well beloved be a token of greatness, Queen Victoria was the peer of our Washington"; and the Richmond *Times* says, similarly: "Victoria was not a woman of great mental capacity, but she had what is greater than mind: she had morals, she had character. It is these rather than brilliant intellect that make a truly successful life. 'It is only noble to be good,' sang the Poet Laureate, and doubtless his Queen's example inspired the thought. Victoria was, in this sense, as in the other, a very queen among earth's nobility." The Washington *Post* declares that "she leaves the noblest memory that any monarch ever left to posterity," for "her whole career has been a protest against the profligacy of courts, as it has been a sermon on the domestic virtues. She has been an example for palaces and for hovels alike. Her lesson was for the poor as well as for the rich, for the highly placed as well as for the humble. She was a great queen. She was a greater woman." Many papers are led to compare the reign of Victoria with that of Elizabeth, and the St. Paul *Dispatch* says:

"It is a significant fact and it is a rebuke to Salic law that the two most glorious sovereigns of Albion, the two under whose reign England at home has lived most brilliantly, and the two under whom England abroad has wellnigh been the world, have been women. Elizabeth and Victoria, regal names for regal women. And yet how different! In the popular mind one thinks of Elizabeth as king, of Victoria always as queen. Elizabeth was king and king only, a man of tremendous purpose dwelling for purposes of diplomacy in a woman's body. Victoria was queen, and more than queen, she was the queen woman, the queen mother of all. It has been tremendously to the advantage of domestic England that in a time of social crisis and shifting social laws the Queen has shown how eminent and how beautiful are the old-fashioned virtues."

The report that the Queen's death was hastened by interviews with Lord Roberts, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Chamberlain, in which she extracted some unwelcome truths about the state of affairs in South Africa finds wide belief, and William T. Stead, in a cable despatch to the New York *Journal*, says: "The Boer war has killed the Queen." *The Irish World* (New York), on the other hand, holds that "Victoria was lacking in imagination as well as devoid of that sort of sympathy which makes its possessor share in the sorrows of others," for, it says, "if she had possessed those two qualities her heart would have been wrung with anguish by the terrible sufferings of millions in India and Ireland during the famines which have periodically swept over those countries." It goes on:

"A woman gifted with imagination and sympathy might, if in her place, have done something for Ireland and saved British rule in that land from the heinous crimes that have made it a hiss and a byword throughout the world. When she succeeded her uncle, William IV., the population of Ireland was over eight millions; to-day, it is something over four millions. One half the population swept away by famine and emigration. Such is the record that Irishmen and Irishmen's sons can not forget as Queen Victoria descends into her grave."

Such comments as those just quoted lead to a consideration of the political side of the Queen's character, and of this the New York *Tribune* says:

"This sovereign was a potent and masterful force, albeit it was so often said of her that she reigned but did not rule. In fact, she did rule, often most arbitrarily. She did not meddle with party politics. She did not aim at personal government. The beginning of her reign marked the complete establishment of constitutionalism in the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, her will was felt in almost every department of national existence. In more than one great issue of state she was the personal factor that turned the scale for peace and righteousness. There was no statesman in her service who paid more diligent attention to even the details of government work than she, and there was not one who did not recognize in her a quality and a force of statesmanship that must be taken into account. There were few philanthropists and publicists who took so keen, so intelligent, and so effective an interest in the social welfare of the people. There never was a Puritan reformer who more inexorably swept out of court all the scandal and license and intrigue that had made the Hanoverian régime odious, or who set and rigidly enforced a higher standard of personal purity and integrity of life. The sovereign was not lost in the woman, as was unworthily the case in the reign of Anne. Neither was the woman lost in the sovereign, as was too often the case amid the splendors of the Elizabethan era. And in these circumstances we may perhaps find Victoria's highest title to illustrious fame. If we may paraphrase the words of Antony, her life was gentle and the elements so mixed in her that the world must proclaim her to have been at once a great queen and a noble woman."

## FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE QUEEN'S DEATH.

CABLE despatches from European capitals sent by the Associated Press and by special correspondents give fleeting glimpses of European newspaper comment on the change of rulers in Great Britain. Whether these cabled bits of comment are typical or not will be seen later, when the newspapers themselves arrive by mail; but many of them are interesting enough to warrant quotation. How general is the emotion expressed in the London papers upon the death of the Queen is best evidenced, perhaps, by the following paragraph from *The Star*, a radical journal. Quoting Wordsworth's lines, "A perfect woman nobly planned," etc., it says:

"That was our Queen. Ah, how loving was the love with which we loved her! How proud our pride! How we, her sons and daughters, all over the world, exulted in her as the most priceless possession of our race. How we wore her spotless name as a jewel on the forehead of our empire! How we trusted her! How we acclaimed her, with filial cries, when she came among us, with her simple, motherly smile, and her good gray head, bowing benedictions on the children that were her people! It is hard to think that she will never see us, that we shall never see her more. The thought of all she has been sends an ache through our hearts, and fills our eyes with tears, for too well we know that never shall we look upon her like again."

Henry Labouchere's *Truth*, too, another exponent of democratic ideas and a frank critic of royalty, says: "She has been indeed the mother of her people, and as a mother she will be mourned. In all the affairs of state she manifested the same wisdom that inspired her private life, nor did her own country alone enjoy the fruits of her experience and sagacity. Through her kindred and descendants abroad her influence for many years has been felt in continental politics, always on the side of peace; and, in at least one crisis, she is known to have rendered service to the whole of Europe." The Paris papers seem to think it is no time for critical comment. The *Journal des Débats* says: "If there are occasions in the lives of nations where they ought to forget, momentarily, the opposition of their interests, it is in the presence of the death of their rulers. Thus it is on the field of battle; when one of the contending camps loses its leader, the other side does not refuse funeral honors." *Le Gaulois* sums up Victoria's reign in the brief phrase, "little authority and much influence," and adds: "The changes which are about to take place express better than blind and foolish flattery the place she occupied in Europe. That will be her true funeral oration, the final word of which will be that she, the possessor of most ordinary faculties, accomplished more than certain conquerors, and has left a greater gap than Catherine or Elizabeth." The *Boersen Courier* (Berlin) praises the Queen as a model of beautiful human qualities, and declares that "history knows but few examples of such a pure, noble, womanly figure upon a throne. Foreign peoples accord her the palm as a noble woman and as an honor to her sex." The Cologne *Gazette* expresses its admiration not only for Victoria, but also for her successor. He is a gracious and affable prince, it says, free from prejudice and ripe in experience of the world, and it believes that "these qualities guarantee an undisturbed continuance of the excellent relations between Great Britain and Germany."

Criticism of the English Government at this transitional time, however, is not lacking. The St. Petersburg *Herold*, for example, takes occasion to remark: "The Prince of Wales has passed as a friend of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain—will the same be true of the King? Will the glowing persuasiveness of a Chamberlain, which up to now has hypnotized the English masses, also prevail in the palace, or will the new King see that Chamberlain's way is the way of destruction? It would be good for England if Chamberlain's time were ended." The Berlin *Tageblatt* believes that "a large part of the world, which condemns the war in South Africa as undertaken by Messrs. Chamberlain and Rhodes and other mining speculators for their self-enrichment, and the destruction of a little, freedom-loving, heroic people, will see in her death at such a moment a large measure of divine justice, for, according to trustworthy information, it can not be doubted that the unfavorable turn of the war for the English arms during the past few months bore heavy on the Queen's heart, and contributed to hastening her end." M. Lockroy, formerly French Minister of Marine, is reported as saying: "The death of the Queen is most unhappy, as it destroys the element of peace in European politics. Her age, authority, experience, and knowledge of mankind enabled her to render great services to this end. She was personally opposed to all wars. The Prince of Wales, on the contrary, has been entirely dominated by Emperor William and influenced by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and his friends." And the Paris *Matin* observes, apparently without great regret: "For two years the marvelous edifice of Britain's greatness has appeared to be shaken to its foundations. Now the keystone has fallen."

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## LIGHT FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

THE report of the Taft commission, which the President sent to Congress on Friday of last week, makes an interesting contrast when compared with the Filipino petition which was read in the Senate two weeks before. *Harper's Weekly*, a strong supporter of the President's policy, is much impressed by the Filipino petition, and calls it a "remarkable document." There is "a note of real sincerity about the petition," it says, "and an atmosphere of patriotism which is the real and not the spurious thing," and "it inspires respect for those to whose energies and brains it owes its being." The petition is signed by two thousand inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, who, as Senator Teller said in introducing it, "are not in hostility to the United States" and "can not be called insurgents or bandits or rebels," as "they have submitted to the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States."

The Taft commission, appointed in March of last year to "continue and perfect the work of organizing and establishing civil government already commenced by the military authorities," says in its report:

"From all the information we can get, it seems clear that a great majority of the people long for peace, and are entirely willing to accept the establishment of a government under the supremacy of the United States. They are, however, restrained by fear from taking any action to assist the suppression of the insurrection. Any one suspected of giving information to the Americans concerning the insurgents is immediately marked for assassination. The ramifications of the conspiracy are so wide that it has effected the terrorism of an entire people. It is a Mafia on a very large scale."

The Filipino petition, on the other hand, declaring that neither annexation nor autonomy will be accepted, and pleading for independence, says, in part:

"The people of the Philippine Islands, in view of their calamitous condition, demand, in the name of her sons, in the name of all races, in the name of humanity, that an end be put to the misfortunes which afflict them, which, while they distress and agonize her, compel her to struggle for the rights that are hers, and for maintenance whereof she must, if necessary, continue to pour out her blood as she has so constantly and generously done, on battle-fields, in the woods, on the mountains, in the city, everywhere! The blood which has been shed and that is still being shed, and which will continue to be shed until she has secured her rights, is not shed because of the intrigues of a few who, according to misinformed persons, desire to exploit the people and enrich themselves at the cost of their brothers' blood. It has, gentlemen, sprung from the hearts of the people, who alone are the real strength of nations, the sovereign kind of races, the producers of the arts, of science, of commerce, of

wealth, of agriculture, of civilization, of progress, and of all the productions of human labor and intelligence, in all of which the people of the Philippine Islands have made great progress. . . . . .

"Since the revolution began until now the peaceful people who are engaged in their ordinary vocations have liberally supported in private the national soldiers, and they seem to be disposed to support them all the time so long as the war lasts."

The recent surrenders of insurgent bands, amounting to about 50,000 altogether, have occurred in the island of Panay, south of the main island of the group, Luzon, where the insurrection has always been strongest, and where the guerilla warfare is still going on.

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## EUROPEAN EFFORTS TO HEAD OFF AMERICAN TRADE.

IN view of the rapidly increasing economic power of this country (as described in our pages, December 26 and January 29), the renewal of the proposal that the leading European countries should form a trade alliance for mutual protection against the encroachments of American competition arouses special interest at this time, and draws not a little ridicule from the American press. "That such a wild idea should ever have been seriously entertained by a responsible statesman seems almost incredible," observes the Chicago *Times-Herald;* "and yet its first advocate was Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE—OH, WELL, WHAT'S THE USE OF RUBBING IT IN?

—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

Foreign Affairs, and it has been taken up very earnestly of late by influential political leaders and newspapers." M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known French economist, is the latest to raise the cry of pan-Europe against pan-America, using the Vienna *Tageblatt* as his mouthpiece. "In my opinion," he says, "Europe ought no longer to remain economically divided into small sections which parcel it into markets of insufficient size, now that it finds itself in the presence of the United States, whose population will have increased to about 100,000,000 in 1920 and to some 150,000,000 in 1950." M. Leroy-Beaulieu therefore urges the necessity of an "economic alliance of the European continent," and recommends that "a permanent European customs commission should be appointed and intrusted with the task of providing for successive reductions of the duties, and of establishing the closest possible relations among the European nations." He expresses the hope that such a combination may subsequently develop also into a political alliance and lead to friendly cooperation among all the European powers. "I hold this project to be in the highest degree essential for the rescue of Europe, and it should have the cooperation of all good Europeans," he declares.

The proposal of M. Leroy-Beaulieu is dismissed by the London *Economist* as "peculiarly absurd and impossible," and American papers view the matter in much the same light. The Kansas City *Times* characterizes the proposition as "chimerical and impracticable." "If the European nations wish to 'beat the Yankees at their own game,'" it remarks, "there is an easy and a simple way to do it. All they need do is to offer as good or better products at lower prices." The San Francisco *Call* believes that the "Yankeephobia" prevailing in European circles is inspired in part by the German Kaiser, who, having been thwarted by the United States in his Chinese policy, now seeks reprisal by stirring up "the quite general condition of European jealousy of our trade supremacy." The Baltimore *American* says:

"To Americans these spasmodic efforts of Europe to circumvent our energy and enterprises are amusing. We can afford to regard them lightly, as a new and mild sort of divertisement, for we are practically assured that they will come to naught. Not until all Europe undergoes a revolution can she hope to stay our progress toward commercial supremacy. . . . . .

"The advantages we have secured, the profits that have accrued to us—the size of which now excites Europe's apprehensions—are traceable to one source. Institutions and forms of government in this country place each individual upon an equal footing. Every man is thrown upon his own resources, and, instead of working to hold his place, he strives to bring out the best there is in him, in order that he may become possessed of the fortunes and honors which in the United States are the rewards of industry and thrift. Of this competition there has been born an industrial, commercial, and agricultural activity that is the wonder of the world. This activity has not only brought us fabulous wealth, so that we are rapidly becoming the world's creditor, but in commerce and the industries has equipped us to outstrip all other competitors. As matters stand now, the spirit that has wrought so mightily for us in the past will bring forth even greater wonders, and until Europe becomes imbued with a somewhat similar spirit, her fears are almost certain to be realized, even more terribly than she now apprehends."

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## MRS. NATION'S CRUSADE.

MRS. CARRIE NATION, of Wichita, Kans., has become a "topic of the day"; and her progress through Kansas, marked by a trail of smashed saloons, contends for prominence in the daily newspapers with Mr. Roosevelt's slaughter of wild animals in the neighboring State of Colorado. Some newspapers take Mrs. Nation's crusade with grave seriousness and reprove her in long editorials, which she seems to disregard. The Detroit *News* approves her course heartily and cheers her on with an editorial headed: "Sail In, O Nation, Strong and Great." The Chicago *Evening Post*, however, thinks that she "inspires pity rather than humor," and urges that her friends "should place her in a nice, quiet retreat and keep her there until the sight of a saloon sign does not unduly agitate her bump of destructiveness." Such comments as this last lead the Kansas City *Journal* to say:

"The impression throughout the country is that this woman is a wild, fanatical temperance agitator whose zeal has run away with her discretion. But those who are acquainted with her and with the Kansas situation say there is method in her madness. Her purpose, it seems, is not merely to destroy a little saloon property. She desires to test the right of liquor sellers in Kan-

sas to the protection of law for their saloon merchandise and fixtures. Her attorneys were surprised and disappointed that the previous case against her was dismissed. They had prepared for a full trial of the case on its merits, and expressed confidence in their ability to win.

"Mrs. Nation is merely putting into practical effect a principle which the W. C. T. U. of the State generally upholds—that the liquor traffic being an illegal business, those conducting it are entitled to no protection of the law for property devoted to its uses. The 'joint,' they say, has no standing in law, and, like any other outlaw, may be destroyed with impunity so far as any redress in the courts is concerned. The W. C. T. U. organization at Emporia a few days ago adopted resolutions to this effect, in support of Mrs. Nation's crusade. It is quite possible that the saloonists did not care to press the former case against Mrs. Nation for fear that this position might be sustained by the courts. Either this or they did not desire to inflame the temperance sentiment by making too much of a martyr of their assailant.

"Just what the Kansas law is in respect to property rights of saloonists in their business remains to be determined. If the courts should hold that there are no such rights, that saloons are outlaws and entitled to no legal protection, then the most important victory for Prohibition will have been won that Kansas has yet witnessed. Any one, male or female, will be privileged to break into or break up 'joints' whenever and wherever he or she finds them. If the jointist does them injury in resisting the attack, he will be amenable to the law on the charge of assault and battery. As there seems to be no way of stopping Mrs. Nation except with a prosecution in the courts, the legal rights of a joint smasher will probably soon be determined. The progress of the case will be watched with a great deal of interest."

## ABOLITION OF HAZING AT WEST POINT.

THE four classes of cadets at West Point have entered into an agreement to abolish all forms of hazing, and presented to the congressional committee on January 19 a statement to that effect. "Having been cognizant of the manner in which the system of hazing is regarded by the people of the United States," so runs the document, "we, the cadets of the United States Military Academy, while maintaining that we have pursued our system from the best motives, yet realizing that the deliberate judgment of the people should, in a country like ours, be above all other considerations, do now reaffirm our former action abolishing the exercising of fourth-class men, and do further agree to discontinue hazing." This is signed by the presidents of each class. "There can be no denying," comments the Boston *Journal*, "that West Point prestige has suffered more severely by the revelations of this congressional inquiry than by any other episode in the history of the institution. This frank action, taken by the cadets on their own initiative, and by unanimous consent of the four classes, will go far to reinstate the great military academy in the esteem of the American people." "That the cadets will keep their word goes without saying," adds the Baltimore *American*, for "it will be a point of honor with them—one point of honor substituted for another which has been banished from their code." A much less optimistic view is taken by the Philadelphia *North American*, which declares:

"It is absurd to say that the cadets have done the graceful

"Terrible Teddy, the young slayer of grizzlies, who killed more than half the wild beasts in Colorado in less than a week, and frightened the rest, said he made the sun-and-wind-tanned faces of the old trappers turn as white as the writing paper on which they kept tally of the steadily rising animal death rate.

"'When I kill grizzlies with a gun,' said he, 'the poor things have no chance. They are handicapped. Hereafter I shall kill them with my bare hands. It's more strenuous.'

"The first bare-fist encounter occurred that day. The Intrepid Theodore sighted a grizzly, weighing from two to three tons. Theodore uttered a low, strenuous roar, threw away his rifle and knife, and, tucking up his sleeves as he ran, charged upon the fearful creature.

"It was a grand, weird sight. The Intrepid Theodore, his eyes sparkling with strenuousness, seized the beast by the throat and tripped him up. Man and bear rolled in the dust, biting, kicking, fighting, swearing, in all the fervor of a battle to the death.

"The fight was short. The unfortunate grizzly soon began to utter cries of pain and terror, as he realized that his last moment was near, and that he could not get away. He grew weaker as he felt the death clutch of the hunter upon his throat. In five minutes from the first impact the bear lay dead upon his native greensward.

"The hunter rose, and shaking bear's blood and dust from his face, adjusted his glasses and pushed on for more grizzlies. The snarls of frightened bears and mountain lions echoed down the canyon as they scurried for safety. The Hunter proceeded, swearing to have more ursine blood before the setting of the sun. A few moments later his thirst for terrible adventure was satisfied. Looking around, he discovered that he was in the clasp of the most awful-looking monster he had ever beheld. With a wild roar, the creature raised its paws to wipe him out of existence." (To be continued in our next.)

—*The New York Journal.*

A STRENUOUS MOMENT IN THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL LION HUNT.

—*The Boston Herald.*

"THE GAME EXTERMINATOR."

Design for a medal to be presented to Teddy on his return from Colorado.

—*The Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE NEXT NEWS DESPATCH: "And the Vice-President held the now infuriated beast aloft until it starved to death."

—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

## GLIMPSES OF STRENUOUS LIFE IN COLORADO.

thing in adopting resolutions by a unanimous vote of the four classes to abolish hazing and similar outrages. They took this step against their own youthful inclinations because a sense of prudence made them realize that the hostile sentiment of the people of the United States was not to be lightly disregarded. . . . A man who wilfully indulges in falsehood and deception, as the cadets have done by their own acknowledgment, and when found out defends himself by saying he acted 'from the best motives,' can not expect a clean certificate of character until he gives proof of his change of heart. There will be reason for disappointment if Congress relents and takes the cadets at their word. The penalty of prompt expulsion against all hazers should stand, and should be rigorously enforced."

## GOVERNOR PINGREE ON PENAL REFORM.

IN the severe criticisms passed upon Governor Pingree for the many pardons issued by him during his last month as governor of Michigan (THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 12), the critics were unanimous in the opinion that the governor's generosity had got the better of his judgment, to the injury of the public welfare. It was remarked by us at the time that "a later report may show that Governor Pingree's large-hearted month of forgiveness was less injudicious than the newspapers represent." A letter from Governor Pingree now comes to hand in which he says:

"I have been a constant reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST for some time and have induced many others to read it by subscribing to it for them. I take time to read it, because I have been impressed by your effort to treat honestly and fairly current events, and such other matters as you handle. In your issue of January 12 you have been forced, as I can see, by the one-sided report of our local newspapers to publish what I consider an unfair statement of my use of the pardon power during the closing month of my term as governor of Michigan. The fact is that during my four years as governor I pardoned 138 convicts, and paroled 297 convicts. During my first term I pardoned 53 convicts and paroled 122 convicts; during my last term of two years I pardoned 85 convicts and paroled 175 convicts—a total for my entire four years of 138 pardons and 297 paroles. Of this number only 17 violated the conditions of their paroles during my entire term, and were sent back.

"Instead of blindly wielding the pardoning power during the closing month of my administration I wish to say this: That many of the cases acted upon during the closing days of my administration had been before me and the pardon board during my entire term. To the investigation of these cases I had given a great deal of time and serious thought. Toward the end of my term the cases had accumulated, and it was not until November and December that I took the time to dispose of them, altho I had made up my mind how I should act on the cases long before that time. In studying the history of these convicts and the proceedings of our criminal courts I came to the conclusion that a very large percentage of the inmates of our three state prisons were wrongfully there; that the prisoners themselves were not receiving any benefit on account of long terms for excusable first offenses, nor was society being benefited by supporting them while their families were starving from sympathy, the support in the outside world. The consequences of overzealous inhumanity on the part of prosecuting attorneys and judges in criminal cases shocked me as I reviewed officially their conduct and procedure."

In his final message to the legislature of Michigan, Governor Pingree devotes considerable space to a justification of his conduct. He points out that the average number of pardons granted by him annually was but 21⅓ per cent., as compared with 18¾ per cent. granted by his predecessor, Governor Rich. Moreover, President McKinley, during the year ending June 30, 1900, extended executive clemency in no less than 63 per cent. of the cases brought before him. "These comparisons are made," says Governor Pingree, "merely to show how senseless and groundless has been the criticism and vituperation and abuse which has found ready publication in the sensational press." The governor recounts several cases in which he has granted pardons, as typical instances of the kind of injustice for which the courts and our present prison system are responsible. "I have released men," he says, "upon the recommendation of the judge and prosecuting attorney and entire jury who participated in their trial, and yet am criticized for my so-called pardon record." He instances letters from judges who state that they "can not sleep nights" because of wrong convictions, and assert that if they had to try the cases over again they would "deal more leniently." One investigation revealed the fact that a prosecuting attorney, who afterward became State Senator, publicly made the statement that if the defense in a certain case had had the evidence that he possessed at the time of the trial the man concerned "would never have been convicted."

Governor Pingree maintains that radical reform in the criminal code and prison system of the State is absolutely necessary. He asks that the power of the circuit judges to impose sentences be circumscribed by law, and hopes that his successor will recognize the justice of "commuting all sentences for murder in the second degree from life to a fixed term," so that at least a hope may be held out "that such unfortunates may close their eyes in death outside the prison walls." In conclusion, he recommends that a law be passed providing that the governor in granting pardons follow the course that he has himself adopted, of embodying in the pardon the reasons for granting it.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SOME Congressmen have the grip, and some have lost it.—*The Birmingham Age-Herald.*

WHEN Mr. Bryan uses the editorial "we" he will not intend it to include Grover Cleveland or William C. Whitney.—*The Washington Star.*

SENATOR CLARK thanked the Montana legislature for electing him to the Senate. There was an impression that most of the thanking should have come from the other side.—*The Washington Star.*

RARELY.—The statement is sent out from Lincoln that Editor Bryan has refused a $10,000 soap ad. for *The Commoner*, as if that were something remarkable. As a matter of fact, weekly papers rarely accept $10,000 soap ads.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"WHAT are you doing?" asked one of his friends who had happened in. "I am writing my resignation," replied the professor of something or other in the proprietary university. "What are you doing that for?" "Because I am going to make a speech this evening in which I shall probably express an independent opinion."—*The Chicago Tribune.*

SENATORS QUAY AND CLARK: "Howdy, old fel; how much did it cos-s-s?"
SENATORS CLARK AND QUAY: "S-h-h-h-h-h."
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

### ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF AMERICAN VERSE.

THE publication of Mr. Stedman's anthology has, almost inevitably, directed attention to the general character of the poetry created in the first century of our national existence. The London *Academy* promptly and frankly expressed its disappointment over our poetical output, as shown in the anthology, and reached the "especially depressing conviction" that the promise of advance indicated in the verse of Poe, Emerson, Lowell, and Longfellow has not been realized. More cheerful conclusions are reached by some of our own critics, among them Mr. William D. Howells and Prof. Oscar Lovell Triggs. Mr. Howells in particular finds no reason for depression in the comparison of even our minor bards with classical poets of Great Britain, tho he admits that to express such a conviction is to take one's life in one's hand, metaphorically speaking. First as to the relation of early American poetry to that of England, he writes (*North American Review*, January):

"We had not only taken our language from the English, but we had got our whole literary culture and technique from them, down to the smallest convention. There could not be an American meter, say, expressive of some spiritual rhythm peculiar to us. We came into the world when nations were long past inventing such things. For good or for ill, we had come into a civilized world and were joint heirs with the English in a learning as old as the Christianity of the mother isles. But we did not continue altogether in their tradition, tho it would not have been surprising if we had. As soon as we felt our national life we began to pipe up in a note at least partly our own; to use an imagery proper to our skies and woods, and to enrich our song from the voices of the environing nature; to color it from our conditions and to kindle it from our aspirations. The American poetry of one hundred years ago no more reflected the English poetry of that day than the American poetry of the present reflects the English poetry of our own time."

If no new literary forms and new language were produced, a new hope and a new faith became evident in our verse; and our best blossoming periods have been those in which national vigor has been called upon to confront some mighty problem, as in the war for independence and the Civil War.

Of Bryant and Poe as pioneers, Mr. Howells says:

"What Bryant did was to make American nature habitable to American imagination, and in this way he doubtless pioneered what may be called, for want of a better word, the bucolic school of the West, whose spirit is most, tho it was not earliest, recognizable in the work of J. J. Piatt, and which has found in the tender humanity of James Whitcomb Riley and the sensuous susceptibility of Madison Cawein diverse ultimations alike oblivious of their source.

"What Poe did was to enlarge our earth and sky by giving us, through the rifts he made in either, glimpses of the preternatural which have a perennial glamour; but the influence of his art, which once so thrilled and fascinated, is no longer felt in our literature. Yet if one comes to naming of names, his must be almost the first, as one perceives with a certain sense of hardship, suspecting as one does something essentially voluntary, not to say mechanical, in his witchery.

"There are traces of Bryant before Bryant, as there are after him, in our poetry, but none of Poe. The nature-worship runs all through it; but the supernature-worship begins and ends with a sole hierophant."

In considering the present-day poets and comparing them with the classical singers of England, Mr. Howells writes:

"I am willing, rather than unwilling, in coming down to the close of the century, to find in Emily Dickinson, in Richard Hovey, in Stephen Crane, in Paul Dunbar, and in Edwin Markham assurance of continued vitality in our poets, who, if they no longer roll the psalm to wintry skies or put our national consciousness into verse, or have not, like the great New Englander, the pathos of escape from the imminent deadly moral into the keeping of a somewhat timorous and self-doubting Beautiful, are still poets of as sure calling and election as most of those remembered from the former centuries.

"In considering their work, it is well also to consider the much greater ease with which immortality used to be achieved. To be quite honest with oneself (at the risk of one's life, rather), it must be owned that the English classics are largely of a quality which leaves even the minor poets of our American anthology little to envy them. They are, in truth, powerfully dull company, as any one must own who has passed much time with them. They do not really exist, but continually perish in a deplorable perpetuity of print; and tho it may seem bold to say that our minor poets, as Mr. Stedman has remembered them in his anthology, are no deader than most of the minor poets in the complete editions of the British poets, still this praise shall be hazarded."

THE LAST OF HIS RACE.

"It is forbidden to throw things to the Poet."

—*Lustige Blätter, Berlin.*

Speaking of the tendencies in American poetry, Mr. Howells finds that satire, which so flourished in English poetry, has in America become political rather than literary; and this decay of satire has been followed by the development of humorous verse in which John Hay, Bret Harte, and James Whitcomb Riley excel. The narrative poem, which in Longfellow, in Whittier, and in Lowell to a less degree, attained its heights, has, save in very few instances, gone the way of satire.

In conclusion, Mr. Howells writes:

"It does not very much matter that during the hundred years of our national life we have given no poet to the world like those whose cumulative fame in the long past is not the truest measure of their greatness, but it does very much matter that in each stage of our advance from coloniality we have had adequate expression in our poetry. In our overweening sense of size, we have always been more aware of our length and breadth than our thickness; but if the alien critic feels a comparative thinness in our poetry, he will probably infer that our life has been somewhat wanting in density. Our life is still sparse, and, like our territorial area, it has been cultivated here and there only. It has not been wanting in high moments; it has flowered in heroic events, and fruited in as rich results as any national life known to the history of the race. But it is one of the most grotesque and unfounded of the superstitions that such facts have ever

been mainly the stuff of poetry. Which of the national epics treats of the national epochs? We have only to ask ourselves such a question in order to realize how absurd a kindred expectation of achievement from our own poets must be. The national epics, the Iliad, the Cid, the Nibelungen Lied, and the like, have their roots in the fabulous aforetimes which antedated national history and even national consciousness, and were heroical merely and personal. So far as an alien race like ours could provide its habitat with a national epic in this sort, we have furnished it in Longfellow's 'Hiawatha.' But if we insist upon a civic sense as the measure of value in our poets' work, they will be found as equal to the test as the poets of other peoples. It is very doubtful indeed if the stirring of a national conscience concerning a national wrong ending in a national tragedy has ever been more fully witnessed in a national poetry than the long struggle against slavery was witnessed in ours. The period of that immense psychological experience was the period of our highest achievement in poetry; our noblest poets belonged to that time; and tho comparatively little of their work directly related to it, it is to their enduring honor and ours that not one of these was silent or indifferent in the presence of our ordeal."

Oscar Lovell Triggs, writing in *The Forum* (January), says that it may take as many secular centuries to create a genuine poet of democracy as, according to Carlyle, it took religious centuries to create Dante. But of the American poets in Mr. Stedman's anthology, Professor Triggs recognizes Poe and Whitman alone as belonging to the order of Makers, creating a distinctive style, the one founding a school of symbolism, the other a school of democratism. Furthermore he writes:

"The sanity and wholesomeness of our poets and their native quality are probably due to the fact that, with few exceptions, they have been active in other directions than the merely literary. Verse-making has been an incident of a strenuous life in more prosaic pursuits. A few men like Madison Cawein have of late years devoted themselves quite assiduously to poetic composition; but I believe Whitman was the only American writer who inscribed 'Poet' on his door-plate, and he is the only American who has recorded practically his entire experience in song. This 'Anthology' represents, accordingly, the inspiration of moments, the issue of intervals of play, the occupation of holidays. This fact accounts for the lyricism of the volume, its transcendentalism, its refinements. American poetry shows better in selections than in complete works of authors. . . . This 'Anthology,' in fine, is only a small measure of the capacities of the American mind. What we have done, what we have thought, and what we have felt far transcend what we have said or written. Our poetry is not absolute; in the sense in which I have used the term representative it is not even that. The volume betokens the inadequacy of poetic literature to sustain a large and vigorous modern national life; it denotes the transfer of power from the Sayer to the Doer."

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**The Past and the Present in Literature.**—It was Charles Lamb who said that for every new book published he read an old one, a more moderate plan than that of the late Bishop of London, who advised some students to read three books published before 1800 for every one written after. But Prof. Richard Burton, of the University of Minnesota, writing in *The Criterion* (January), says that in regard to the past and present in literature, the present, above all, is important to the existing generation. He writes:

"It would be much closer to the truth to say that three books to one in favor of the nineteenth century were advisable, especially if the literature of the English-speaking race be in mind, and the bishop's words, as reported, would seem to have meant that. Think for a moment what such a dictum implies! It belittles, or at least throws out of proportion, the poetry of Keats, Shelley and Byron, of Wordsworth and Coleridge, of Browning, Tennyson, and Swinburne, of Poe, Whitman, and Kipling, the romances and novels of Scott, Hawthorne, and Stevenson, of Eliot, Dickens, and Thackeray, of later men and women like Meredith, Hardy, Ward, and Barrie; it slights the essay work of Lamb, Hunt, Hazlitt, De Quincey, and Irving, of Carlyle and Ruskin, of Emerson and Lowell. These and many others scarcely less worthy are set aside (by implication), as if in writing later than that arbitrary mark of 1800 they had committed the unpardonable sin. I am running over, be it observed, but a few stellar names, and am confined to authors using our own tongue."

Even supposing that the nineteenth-century literature is inferior to that of any other century, it is of vital interest, Professor Burton continues, because it is a reflection of the present life. To neglect the present would be to sacrifice all modern thought. The past should be studied for the present, not *vice versa*. We do not deprecate the past by saying that we should pay special attention to the present. The early authors should be reverenced, but "a belief in the present, whether it be literature or life which makes literature possible, is, when you come to think of it, a belief in the great laws and unfolding potentialities of the universe. Life greatens toward the light, and the nineteenth century is the heir of the ages."

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## THE GREAT BOOKS OF THE CENTURY ONCE MORE.

IN our issue of December 29, 1900, we quoted from *The Outlook* the views of seven prominent writers concerning the ten most influential books of the nineteenth century. This is a subject of deep and enduring interest, remarks a recent writer in the Chicago *Dial* (January 1), "because it affords one way, at least, and probably the most important way, of determining what the nineteenth century has done for civilization."

Viewing the subject from the standpoint of what may be called the "books of thought"—books that have "opened men's eyes to a deeper view of scientific and philosophic truth and have made permanent changes in the current of human thought"—the writer says:

"Considered in this respect, the book of the century, beyond any possibility of a successful challenge to its preeminence, is 'The Origin of Species,' by Charles Darwin. The influence of this book ranks it with the treatises of Copernicus and of Newton, with the 'Contrat Social' and the 'Wealth of Nations.' It is doubtful if any other book, in all the history of modern thought, has been so far-reaching in its influence, or productive of such immense intellectual results. There is a difference, not merely of degree but almost of kind, between the intellectual processes of the men who lived before Darwin and those who have grown to manhood during the period in which the evolutionary leaven has been working in men's minds. We no longer think in the same terms as of old, and we see that the true measure of the power of the great thinkers of the past is to be found in the extent to which their work foreshadowed or anticipated the evolutionary method. It is because the influence of Darwin has thus extended far beyond the biological field in which his work was done that his most famous book stands thus preeminent. Among the books that have proved epoch-making in more restricted fields of thought, we may mention Lyell's 'Principles of Geology,' Helmholtz's 'Tonempfindungen,' Froebel's 'Education of Man,' Ruskin's 'Modern Painters,' and Maine's 'Ancient Law.' The science of comparative philology, which hardly existed before the nineteenth century, dates from the publication of Bopp's 'Comparative Grammar'; and the scientific pursuit of historical scholarship, whose ideals are very different from those of the eighteenth-century historians, altho Gibbon did much to anticipate them, really began with the publication of Niebuhr's 'Römische Geschichte.' Dalton's 'New System of Chemical Philosophy' laid the foundations for atomic chemistry, and the 'Mécanique Céleste' of Laplace provided a firm mathematical basis for the nebular theory, previously outlined, it is true, by Kant, but lacking in the confirmation that was brought to it by the masterly analysis of the French astronomer. Here is also the appropriate place for mention of the researches of Pasteur, which have proved so immensely fruitful in the domain of bacte-

riology, and upon which, more than upon the labors of any other investigator, the new science is based. To the work of Pasteur and his followers we owe the first rational theory of disease and its treatment that has ever been formulated, a somewhat surprising fact when we consider the paramount importance of the subject to mankind.

"What were once supposed to be the foundations of religious belief have, during the century just ended, been sapped and mined by many agencies. The study of ancient civilizations has proved to be the merest fables many things that the credulous earlier ages accepted without question. The new scientific view of man and nature has also brought about a silent transformation in many matters of opinion once thought to be indissolubly connected with religious belief, but now seen to have little or nothing to do with it. As far as religion is a question of the interpretation of the Scriptures, the historical methods that have dealt so effectively with Greek and Roman tradition have also made an enduring impression upon the traditions of the Hebrew people and of the Christian church. The 'higher' criticism, which means simply the new historical criticism of sources and ideas, has triumphed so completely that little in the way of superstition is left for it to slay. Many men have fought valiantly in this cause, and it is difficult to specify individual scholars. But if our test be that of direct influence upon great numbers of people, it is probably true that the 'Leben Jesu' of Strauss and the 'Vie de Jésus' of Renan have been the most important popular agencies in bringing about a restoration of the Christian religion to its proper place in the perspective of general history.

"In the domain of economics, the most influential book of the century has probably been one whose teachings are repudiated by those who have the best right to speak in the name of this science. The propaganda of socialism has become so marked a feature in the political life of most of the civilized nations that it can not be ignored in any survey of the tendencies of nineteenth-century thought, and credit must be given to the book which, more than any other, has been responsible for this movement. That book, it need hardly be added, is the 'Kapital' of Karl Marx; and its force is not yet spent. Indeed, we are inclined to think that fifty years hence it will loom even larger than it now does among the writings that have most profoundly influenced the thought of modern times. For the socialist experiment has not yet worked itself out, and it will not be discredited until civilization has suffered some very rude shocks. Mill's 'Political Economy,' on the other hand, while it has profoundly influenced the real thinkers in this field, and has an absolute value far exceeding that of 'Das Kapital,' falls short of being an epoch-making book for the simple reason that, instead of setting new ideas in motion, its energy was devoted to clarifying the old ones, and to setting them forth in logical arrangement. It is still the best single treatise on political economy that has ever been written, and for this, at least, it deserves an honorable place in any review of the intellectual history of the nineteenth century."

Turning, last of all, to the philosophers, the writer says:

"We find the names of Humboldt, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Comte, and Mr. Herbert Spencer to be the conspicuous names of the nineteenth century. The 'Kosmos' of Alexander von Humboldt marks, in a sense, the end of the period of general scholarship and the beginning of the period in which specialization has held full sway. Never again can any one hope to master the scientific knowledge of his time in the sense in which Humboldt mastered it; even the magnificent achievement of Mr. Spencer falls short of that ideal and shows the futility of any further endeavor in that direction. We owe to Mr. Spencer the most thoroughgoing application of the conception of evolution to history that has ever been made, and that is glory enough for one man; but we can not read his 'Synthetic Philosophy' without at the same time realizing that there are gaps in his knowledge and defects in his philosophical comprehension. We have the same feeling in more marked degree when we read Comte; and in his case, while recognizing his great influence, we must admit that it is an influence no longer active. Even the eloquence of Mr. Frederic Harrison can not galvanize the 'Cours de Philosophie Positive' into any semblance of the life that left it a generation ago. Nevertheless, it will always be reckoned among the most influential books of the century just ended. Taking philosophy in the stricter sense, as primarily concerned with the ultimate problems of thought, the names of Hegel and of Schopenhauer stand preeminent in the history of the nineteenth century. The 'Logic' of the one and 'Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung' of the other have been the chief metaphysical forces of the period, altho now, at the end of the period, we see that the former is a waning influence, while the latter is an influence still to be taken into account in any study of the forces which still sway the minds of thoughtful men. It supplies, better than any other metaphysical system yet produced, the needed corrective for that material view of the universe which would seem to be the outcome of modern science, and enforces the fundamental teachings of the philosophers—of Plato, and Spinoza, and Berkeley, and Kant—in the terms of the modern intellect, and with a cogency that is irresistible to the logical mind. We are inclined to believe that if the 'Origin of Species' is approached in its influence upon nineteenth-century thought by any other one book, 'Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung' is that book."

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## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF SCHOLARS.

THE cosmopolitanism of our times has found a most significant expression in the union of all the leading learned societies of the world, effected at a meeting of delegates, after several preliminary meetings, in Paris. This movement, to which we have already referred in these columns, forms the subject of an address by Professor von Zittel, the president of the Bavarian Royal Society, which is published in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (No. 263), from which address we gather the following particulars:

In recent years the republic of letters has become a fact not even attained at the time when the Latin language was the medium of communication between the savants of the whole world. Now learned literature and research have become international, and the work done by one people is closely watched and keenly appreciated by others. In the world of scholarship, national and political lines no longer exist. The natural expression of this democratic spirit has been found in the new organization and union of eighteen learned societies, representing about all of the nations of the civilized world. It has been felt that many literary undertakings would be impossible on account of their magnitude except by the cooperation of a number of these associations, and that there are great international problems of scholarship the solution of which necessarily falls not to a single association but to the whole learned world. For several years there has been an understanding between the Berlin, Leipsic, and Munich societies, and each of these has published researches that were of special interest to the whole world. The idea of pushing this understanding still further and making it international was advocated by the historian Mommsen ten years ago; but it has only been realized now. The German societies took the lead, and together with the London Royal Society invited the Paris association and others to a conference. As a result, the following eighteen societies have united in an international association, namely: The Royal Society of Sciences in Amsterdam; The Royal Prussian Society in Berlin; The Royal Academy of Sciences, of Letters, and Fine Arts in Brussels; The Royal Hungarian Society in Budapest; The Association of Sciences in Christiania; The Royal Society of Sciences in Göttingen; The Royal Danish Society in Copenhagen; The Royal Saxon Society in Leipsic; The Royal Society in London; The Royal Bavarian Society in Munich; The Academy of Sciences in Paris; The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres in Paris; The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in Paris; The Royal Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg; The Royal Academy in Rome; The Royal Swedish Society in Stockholm; The National Academy of Sciences in Washington; The Imperial Academy of Sciences in Vienna.

These associations send representatives to a meeting held every two years, at which the work of the association is determined upon. At the first regular meeting held in Paris, the following work was planned: (1) The measurement of a line of longitude in Africa; (2) the international exchange of manuscripts; (3) preparation of an encyclopedia of Islam; (4) publication of Byzantine documents of the Middle Ages.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A CENTURY'S CHANGES IN THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

TO what general conclusions does a survey of the literary history and evolution of the nineteenth century lead the critic who tries to forecast the future of literature in the light of the past? Are there any abiding features or tendencies in modern literature which have a definite and discernible relation to the general character of the forces dominant during the century just closed? Ferdinand Brunetière, the eminent French editor and critic, has written a book on the literature of the nineteenth century in which he puts and answers these questions. The summary and concluding reflections of the volume are reproduced in the French journals, which dwell particularly upon the apparent conflict between nationalism and cosmopolitanism in literature. M. Brunetière is an ardent Nationalist, and therefore to many his strong expressions in favor of the "universalization" of literature will appear surprising. He endeavors to effect a reconciliation between the two seemingly contradictory tendencies. He claims that, while without nationalism there is not only no national literature (which is obvious), but no literature at all, we have reached the point in intellectual development where a "world-spirit" is supreme in literature and subordinates, assimilates, and utilizes every vital national element for universal human and humane ends.

This general thesis M. Brunetière elaborates at length. There has, he recognizes, been a revival of nationalism in literature; but it has not arrested the continuous, irresistible interpenetration of cultures between the nations. He asks:

"Take romanticism, realism, nationalism—have they not been European movements apart from which no literature and no writer could have, or has, stood? Are not Chateaubriand, Byron, Pushkin contemporaries; and, similarly, thirty years later, the author of 'Adam Bede,' that of 'Madame Bovary,' and that of 'Anna Karenina'? Was not all Europe at a certain time Byronian; and, again, is she not all at present Tolstoyizing? That which has thus begun will work itself out, and an intellectual cosmopolitanism will level down all the national differences."

But the result will not be sameness, monotony, mere imitation. For literature is a people's conscience. King Shakespeare, as Carlyle said, is the bond of Anglo-Saxondom. What would remain of Shakespeare or of Dante if they had written in Latin? National genius depends, perhaps chiefly, on language, and language on environment, tradition, history, natural features of a country, etc. The great authors not only express nationality, they create and arouse it; they give it self-consciousness and vitality. Ibsen and Björnson, for example, felt that they had something to say which French and German writers had not said. They published their message, and their compatriots recognized themselves in that message. A national sentiment was called into being or intensified. In a like sense Tolstoy and Dostoievsky did more for Russia than Peter the Great and Catharine. What is the upshot of all this? M. Brunetière says:

"There are no ideas in literature save general ideas; hence it is proper to wish that from one end of Europe to another the same ideas should be established. On the other hand, that the embodiment, expression, of these general ideas should be diversified by the spirit of the hour—the spirit of the moment, the *milieu*, the genius of the race and nation."

Subject to this condition of spontaneity and variety within the general and common inheritance of ideas, M. Brunetière continues, we are justified, after the progress made by the nineteenth century, in demanding a second great principle—social utility and service. To quote.

"Literature will cease to be *diverting* and dilettante. It will lose the right it has arrogated to itself—to pluck flowers in every direction for the mere voluptuous pleasure of inhaling the perfume. It will not be esteemed except for the importance of its social function. It may protest from its height against so low, narrow, utilitarian a conception, but the protest will not be heard; it will hardly be understood. Or, if perchance heard, it will be told that of all forms of aristocracy that of intellect is the most unjustifiable in principle and the most dangerous in fact; since, instead of laboring to enlighten the benighted minds of the crowd, it abuses an opportunity purely accidental to aggravate the differences between it and the rest of humanity. In other words, we are marching toward the *socialization* of literature, or, to speak of the French more especially, toward the increasing socialization of literature, for of all literatures the French has been the most social and humane."

M. Brunetière believes that both the stage and the novel should and will concern themselves more and more with social problems. They have demonstrated their capacity along that line, he says, and all that is needed is more talent, more art. The ambition to deal with social and moral problems in plays and novels is noble, he says, but it requires, first, command of all the resources of art, and, second, a personal, an extensive, and a seasoned experience of the realities of life. With such experience for its guide, the dignity and efficacy of literature are bound to increase.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Sarah Bernhardt's Study of L'Aiglon.**—The old definition of genius as "an infinite capacity for taking pains" finds further corroboration in Mme. Bernhardt's account of her study of the character of the Duke of Reichstadt in Rostand's play. She speaks of her methods of study to Mr. Vance Thompson, who reports his interview in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia). She visited, of course, the castle of Schoenbrunn, and, at night, the battle-field of Wagram. Then, after the study of the historical character, came the more difficult part of her task, of which she speaks as follows:

"Then the thing was to express it [the character]—to make myself, in walk and gesture and word, not Sarah Bernhardt, but the Duke of Reichstadt, son of the Eagle.

"I had all his costumes here in the house. For three months I wore them, every moment when I was not on the stage or in the street. And think, then—my secretary, my friends, my maids, all my servants had instructions to treat me as tho I were really the Duke of Reichstadt. I went to breakfast with cloak and sword, and the butler would say, 'Your Highness is served.' And so for three months. When I awoke in the morning I saw this white costume of the young prince, his sword, and boots. At once I was not Sarah Bernhardt; I was back in that gloomy chamber in Schoenbrunn. For those three months, before the first night of 'L'Aiglon,' I lived more the life of M. Rostand's hero than I did my own. One night—this was in Versailles—I rode out booted and spurred, cloaked and armed with a sword; that night I felt as he must have felt the night of his flight. It was a trifle awkward at first, for the sword frightened my horse, but we had a wild ride, mile after mile, through the night—I say we, because that night Napoleon's son and I rode together.

"I had learned to walk and talk as he must have done. I thought as he must have thought. Really, during those three months I could not attend to my business affairs. I am quite sure I was not myself—I was that poor boy, dying, an exile, in far-away Austria."

And, Mme. Bernhardt adds: "I think, too, my face had grown a little like his!"

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WE are assured by the Mohammedans, according to *La Escuela Moderna*, that the three original idioms were the Arabian, Persian, and Turkish. The three were used at the same time in the terrestrial paradise. The serpent which seduced our first parent spoke in the Arabian tongue, that eloquent, strong, persuasive language which, they were told, they would one day speak in Paradise. In speaking with each other, Adam and Eve made use of Persian, that sweet, poetical, insinuating idiom which Eve knew so well how to use in bringing about the sorrows of the human race. The Angel Gabriel, who was sent to expel them from Eden, first gave the command in Arabian, then in Persian, but without effect. He was finally obliged to make use of the harsh, threatening, forcible Turkish language, which finally compelled obedience.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## DEATH IN THE LIGHT OF SCIENCE.

IN a recently published French book entitled "The Philosophy of Longevity," death is exhibited in quite a different aspect from that usually given to it. The author, M. Jean Finot, attempts to make us view the end of life as an unimportant incident in the infinite history of the substances of which our bodies are composed. These elements do not cease to live; they have formed part of living bodies before and will do so again, time out of mind. Furthermore, dissolution is not painful; why then fear it or grieve over it? These considerations he regards as consolatory. A reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 1) points out, however, that it is not especially consoling to know that the materials of one's body are to live over and over again in some other form, so long as there is not continuity in the personality. John Smith is not to be regarded as the reincarnation of George Washington, even tho some of the lime in their bones may really be the same. In fact, M. Finot's investigation leaves the great problem of life and death about where it has been for centuries past. Still, we are told, he has written a noteworthy book. Says the reviewer:

"The terror of death comes from the fear of the unknown, nourished by legends and superstitions, by artists, by religions—a product of badly trained human thought and of incorrect definitions accepted without sufficient investigation. This terror of death, bound up with the horrors of hell and inseparable from the fearful accompaniments of departure from life . . . can be weakened, if not entirely rooted out. Death, regarded in a measure as a new phase of life and as its continuation under forms made accessible to our understanding, would contain the treasures of peace. As a source of consolation, it will defend us against pessimism. . . . As faith in the immortality of the soul grows weaker, we shall find ourselves, from the sociologic point of view, forced to make up for it by faith in the immortality of the body.

"The author . . . gives us all the solutions of this problem that the science of to-day has been able to furnish, even opening the vast and vague horizon of the science of to-morrow, by telling us of the attempts at the synthesis of living matter, of the curious experiments made recently in America on the germination of unfecundated eggs, and finally of speculations on the life of inorganic matter. It is because he has chosen to take his stand on the ground of positive science that he has perhaps not succeeded in making of death the negligible incident that he has promised.

"Thus M. Finot reminds us at the outset that the duration of life is increasing and that cases of extreme longevity are more numerous than is generally believed. Doubtless; but death will come at last, and the cases of centenarians interest us in much the same way as the numbers that draw huge prizes in a lottery. Old age, M. Metchnikoff has recently told us, is a special form of disease. Perhaps; but it is an incurable disease, and a mortal one. . . . . .

"Only one thing interests us—our personality, made up of the consciousness of present existence and of memory; and it is just this personality which is everything and yet is nothing, which disappears in sleep and illness, which doubles and changes by hypnotism—a sort of fluorescent screen whose luminosity is connected with the processes of disaggregation and oxidation of a group of nerve-cells—this personality is just that which vanishes on the rupture of the consensus of the cells. This is why nothing in the world is so high as man, who understands vaguely the certainty of this inevitable fact.

"Doubtless matter is immortal . . . and being revivified continually by solar heat, it is destined to live without end; doubtless also no form of energy is lost, and what has been vital activity will live eternally in the form of undulations and vibrations that nothing can annihilate, in the limitless spaces of the universe.

"But what man must have, what he gets with his religious creeds or what he seeks in occultism or spiritualism, is a belief in the conservation of psychic personality, with the consciousness of existence and its train of recollections—not the deceptive metempsychosis which is all that positive science offers us, with a future in the fauna of the tomb or in some undulation of the ether.

"Still we do not reproach M. Finot with not having given us the solution desired by the man who does not want to die, and with not having solved problems that are at present insoluble and will probably remain so always. We ought rather to praise him for keeping closely within the domain of scientific fact, and for having presented to us in the most consoling light the fact that death is a stage in the evolution of living matter and that it does not end anything at all; that the living being starts on the road toward death as soon as it is born, just as a house begins to deteriorate as soon as it is built; that the passage from life, according to the most certain evidence, is neither painful nor horrible, for only illness is dangerous, and not death; and that it is not the act of wisdom to hasten death by the fear of dying."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## HYGIENE OF THE HANDKERCHIEF.

WE are making our pockets into nests of microbes by using handkerchiefs as we do—so we are warned in the *Revue d'Hygiène* by M. Vallin. What we ought to do, he says, is to carry detachable india-rubber pockets and disinfect them at intervals, never using the same pocket both for clean and soiled handkerchiefs. The *Revue Scientifique*, in a notice of this article, says:

"The spittoon is without doubt very useful. . .; but it has been demonstrated that expectoration hurls out to a distance of a yard or more virulent vesicles that remain floating in air like little soap-bubbles. On the other hand, the handkerchief is a repugnant object, and the Japanese make fun of Europeans who carefully preserve in their pockets the excretions of their noses, mouths, throats, and bronchial tubes. . . . M. Jorissenne remarks that the same handkerchief does service in wiping dust from the face or in removing sweat or tears from it; and in rubbing off a spot of dirt from one's clothes after moistening it with saliva; we shake it in token of joy, adieu, or admiration. . . . . .

"But, says M. Jorissenne, we do not limit ourselves to these eccentricities. You put your dirty handkerchief in one of your pockets, not always the same one, perhaps, with other articles. And ladies, who usually have only one pocket in a dress, thrust it in among the collection of small articles that seems to be a necessity to them. This is done by the most careful people, by those who are most easily disgusted, by the most intelligent men as well as by the foolish. Later, when it is thought necessary, the soiled handkerchief is replaced by another, a clean one, which you slide into the pocket that all your soiled handkerchiefs have previously occupied. You still regard it as a clean handkerchief when you take it out of your pocket, and you offer it to the first friend who is in need of it. Have you thought what a bacteriologist would say to this? This handkerchief that is supposed to be clean will soil your hands when you use it. Your pockets are receptacles where, in a warm, dark, and moist environment, there accumulate the germs collected by your handkerchiefs. Ah! it is not wonderful that the origin of diseases is so difficult to discover in the majority of ordinary cases. . . . . .

"Our fathers' handkerchiefs were huge, many-colored cloths, that dried for weeks in their vast pockets before being washed. In the time of Louis XIV. everybody did not use them, and they were regarded as luxuries; sometimes there was only one to an entire family. The Japanese are ahead of us; they have little paper handkerchiefs, made at home, and used only once; but after use they are thrown anywhere—on the floor, out of the window, in the garden, wherever it happens. These contaminated handkerchiefs are agents of propagation for a host of diseases, and so we may turn the laugh on the Japanese.

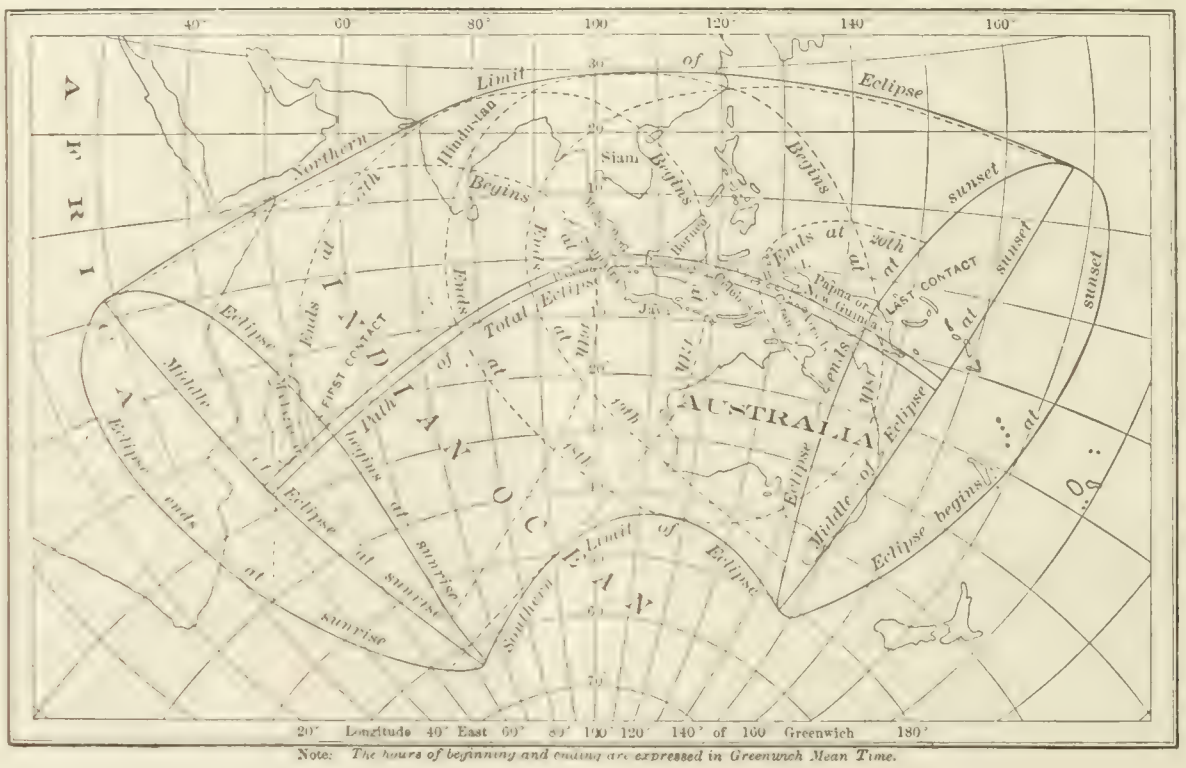
"Two forms of remedy present themselves: a small bag, easily opened and closed, or a similar pocket, impermeable and susceptible of being disinfected without rapid deterioration. India-rubber would be the most convenient material. The pocket could be fastened by a button or other device, whence it could be removed for disinfection. Clean handkerchiefs, of small size,

could be kept in a pocket not less clean, separate, and used only for this purpose. They could be contained or not in a protective case and should be sufficient in number for a day's needs.

"M. Vallin observes that there is a great amount of truth in all this, with a certain degree of exaggeration. It will be a difficult task to alter our customs in this regard. Altho the fashion has somewhat changed, let us not forget that, thirty years ago, ladies at a ball were accustomed to hold in their hands a lace handkerchief worth several hundred francs. Was not this a singular idea—to exhibit such an object as a measure of the good taste and the wealth of the one who carried it, and who, besides, took good care not to use it? An ingenious critic of the period suggested that it be replaced by paper—that is to say, a bank note."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THIS YEAR'S CELESTIAL PROGRAM.

THE usual number of interesting astronomical events are to take place in the heavens during 1901. We learn from a summary in *Popular Astronomy* (January) that these include two eclipses of the sun, one of the moon, and a "lunar appulse." The last-named phenomenon, the name of which is unfamiliar to the laity, is a kind of abortive eclipse. It will occur on May 3, but it will not be visible in the United States. "The moon will pass through the penumbra of the earth's shadow, almost touching the umbra on the south side. The northern portion of the moon will thus be perceptibly darkened for a short time." The appulse will not be visible in the United States.




Note: *The hours of beginning and ending are expressed in Greenwich Mean Time.*

CHART ILLUSTRATING THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, MAY 17, 1901.

The first of the two solar eclipses of the year, due on May 17, is, we are told, one of the most important of the new century because of the long duration of totality, 6 minutes 26.8 seconds at maximum. It will not be visible on this side of the globe, nor in Europe. The only available places from which it can be observed on land are the islands of Sumatra, Borneo, and New Guinea the most favorable being Sumatra.

The eclipse of the moon, October 27, will be only partial, and will also be invisible in the United States. The second eclipse of the sun, November 10, will be "annular"; that is, the rim of the sun will show as a bright ring around the whole body of the moon. It also will be invisible in the United States, tho it ends in our new possessions, the path of the "annulus" terminating on the island of Luzon.

Five comets come to perihelion this year, but it is doubtful whether any of them will be seen. Of these, Brorsen's is due in January, Denning's in June, and Encke's in September. Of other heavenly bodies, the greatest importance attaches just now to the tiny asteroid (433) Eros, because of the observations undertaken in nearly all the prominent observatories to determine its parallax, which is very important as a means of calculating the distance of the sun. Says the writer:

"The planet was at opposition October 30, but did not reach its point nearest approach to the earth until December 26, when the distance was only 0.315 of the earth's distance from the sun, or 29,300,000 miles. The planet continues to approach the sun until February 7, and as its distance from the earth increases very slowly after opposition it will continue to be observed for parallax for a couple of months yet."

As to meteors, the Leonid shower, judging from the past two years' experience, will probably not be very remarkable; still it will be possible, no doubt, to observe a few, perhaps dozens, of meteors on the nights of November 13 to 16. The Perseids, with a maximum on August 10, will also be visible.

## STEAM, COLD WATER, AND COLLAPSE.

IT is a common school-room experiment to produce a partial vacuum in a glass globe by filling it with steam, corking it, and then pouring cold water over it. The steam condenses and leaves nothing in the greater part of the flask but a little water vapor at low tension. If the experiment were tried in a thin metallic vessel, the atmospheric pressure would be likely to collapse it with a loud report. This result, according to an editorial in *Cassier's Magazine*, has happened accidentally more than once, to the intense mystification of all concerned. It says:

"A few years ago, a 66-inch diameter by 30-foot oil-tank of its own volition undertook to play the rôle of a surface condenser—very much to its discomfiture. It was a new tank at the works of the manufacturer, undergoing the usual preliminary test, steam being introduced and maintained at twenty pounds. All leaks at rivets and seams were marked and rapidly calked. While this was in progress the whistle sounded the noon hour, followed by the usual stampede. The foreman in charge took the necessary precaution to close the steam-supply valve.

"It was a beautiful April noonday, but out of an almost solitary cloud came the proverbial April shower. It literally poured for less than a minute. 'The unexpected' happened. Now it was not reasonable for the men in charge to anticipate what might, and actually did, happen, namely, the total collapse of the tank with a report that startled the community into the belief that a battery of boilers had exploded. Even had the play of the elements been foreseen, it was not reasonable to suppose that a sufficient vacuum would be created within the tank to produce collapse, since only a preliminary stage of the test had been reached. . . . However, by a rare coincidence, all the elements for a demonstration were present. First, by the introduction of steam, all the air was driven out of the uncalked joints; then the expansion of iron from the heat of the steam closed up such leaks as workmen had not reached. The shower was properly timed, and of sufficient intensity and duration to condense all the steam and produce a vacuum, after which the shell yielded to still greater distortion, and finally collapsed from end to end, bending and breaking both heads.

"A similar incident is related by a man who was interested in the installation of a steam-plant, and who detailed the ever-present small boy on an errand to replenish the oil supply from a shop close at hand. The lad, seizing an empty gallon can and

holding it for a moment under the boiler gage-cock, blew a charge of dry steam into it, by way of cleansing the receptacle; then, quickly inserting the cork, he started on his mission at a run. The road led directly through a covered bridge, spanning a stream of water. The dampness of the place condensed the vapor confined in the can, and it collapsed with a loud report. The boy returned with a look of terror on his face and holding by the handle a flat plate, the remains of what a few moments before was a bright and symmetrical gallon can. However, the lesson was lost on him, as he could never quite understand what hit his can."

## THE LARGEST PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MOON.

ALTHO the great telescope of the Paris Exposition has not made such a noise in the scientific world as its projectors expected, it has possibilities still before it, and already photographs of the moon have been taken with it that are larger than any obtained before. The story of the telescope is told in *The Strand Magazine* by M. François Deloncle, who first conceived the idea of its construction. M. Deloncle introduced the motion in the French chamber of deputies in 1892, authorizing the recent World's Fair. After noting this fact, he goes on to say:

"I felt that it was not sufficient that the Exhibition of 1900 should be exclusively an artistic triumph; it must also, if possible, mark an epoch in history by bringing science, which bids fair to completely revolutionize the world in the near future, home to the popular mind. For a long time I revolved various schemes in my mind, rejecting one after another as impracticable. A chance visit I paid one day to the Paris Observatory was the means of deciding the point for me.

"At this celebrated establishment, as most people who are interested in the question are aware, M. Loewy has been engaged for some years past in compiling an elaborate atlas of the moon's surface from photographs taken by the large jointed equatorial telescope. Astronomy having long been one of my favorite distractions, M. Loewy's work possessed a special charm for me.

"'With an instrument of double the power of this you could, no doubt, obtain even better results?' I said to M. Loewy.

"'Certainly,' was the answer.

"'And if the telescope were three or four or six times as powerful, or better still, no doubt?'

"'Naturally; but such an instrument is not likely to be forthcoming for a long time.'

"At that moment my resolution was taken. . . . . .

"I lost no time in drawing up the first preliminary outline of the scheme. As I anticipated, the project at once captured the popular imagination, and 'La lune à un mètre!' became in a day one of those catchwords that fly round the world as fast as the electric telegraph can take them. If the public was sympathetic, however, it was far otherwise with most of the specialists, who almost stigmatized the whole scheme as the wild dream of a visionary, incapable of being realized in practise. At first, in my enthusiasm, I was inclined to pooh-pooh all these objections, but the farther I pursued my investigations the more clearly did I perceive how well-grounded some, if not all of them, were.

"At every door at which I knocked I obtained a similar answer.

"'Impossible to make lenses such as you require,' I was assured in Paris, in Dublin, and in New York.

"'Impossible to polish such lenses, even supposing they could be made.'

"'Impossible to poise such a telescope as you describe.'

"'Impossible to see anything through it if it were poised.'"

Persistence, however, overcame all these "impossibilities." The lenses were made of the size wished and polished by machinery specially invented for the purpose. The difficulty of poising a telescope 200 feet in length was met by utilizing an invention of the physicist, Foucault, known as the siderostat, which is a mirror that can be turned in any direction. The celestial bodies are reflected in this, and their images are thus observed instead of themselves. While the telescope remains always fixed, the mirror turns. At last the day of trial came. To resume the writer's narrative:

"As is invariably the case, whenever an innovation that sets at naught old-established theories is brought forward, the prophecies of failure were many and loud, and I had more than a suspicion that my success would cause less satisfaction to others than to myself. Better than any one else I myself was cognizant of the unpropitious conditions in which my instrument had to work. The proximity of the river, the dust raised by hundreds of thousands of trampling feet, the trepidation of the soil from the working of the machinery, the changes in temperature, the glare from the thousands of electric lamps in close proximity—each of these circumstances, and many others of a more technical nature, which it would be tedious to enumerate, but which were no less important, would have been more than sufficient to make any astronomer despair of success, even in the observatories where all the surroundings are chosen with the utmost care. . . . . .

REDUCED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, TWO FEET SQUARE, OF THE MOON, TAKEN AUGUST 17, 1900, AT 4 A.M.

"In the dark, square chamber at the other end of the instrument, 200 feet away, into which the eyepiece of the instrument opened, I had taken my station with two or three friends. An attendant at the telephone stood waiting at my elbow to transmit my orders to his colleague in charge of the levers that regulated the siderostat and its mirror. The moon had risen now, and her silvery glory shone and sparkled in the mirror.

"'A right declension,' I ordered. The telephone bell rang in reply.

"'Slowly—still slower—now to the left—enough—again a right declension—slower—stop now—very, very slowly.'

"On the square ground-glass plate before our eyes the moon's image gradually crept up from one corner until it had overspread the glass completely. And there we stood in the center of Paris examining the surface of our satellite, with all its craters and valleys and bleak desolation! I had won the day!

"On August 14 the first of a successful series of direct photographs, two feet square, three times as large as the largest that had ever hitherto been taken, was obtained by M. C. Le Morvan, the distinguished astronomer who has long been M. Loewy's right hand at the Paris Observatory.

"For me, at least, the appearances noted in these photographs completely reestablish and confirm the old theory that the moon is but a mass of volcanic basalt, without atmosphere and without life, another proof of the universality of the law of growth and decay, and an awe-inspiring example of what our own planet may some day be when more cycles of millions of years have rolled by."

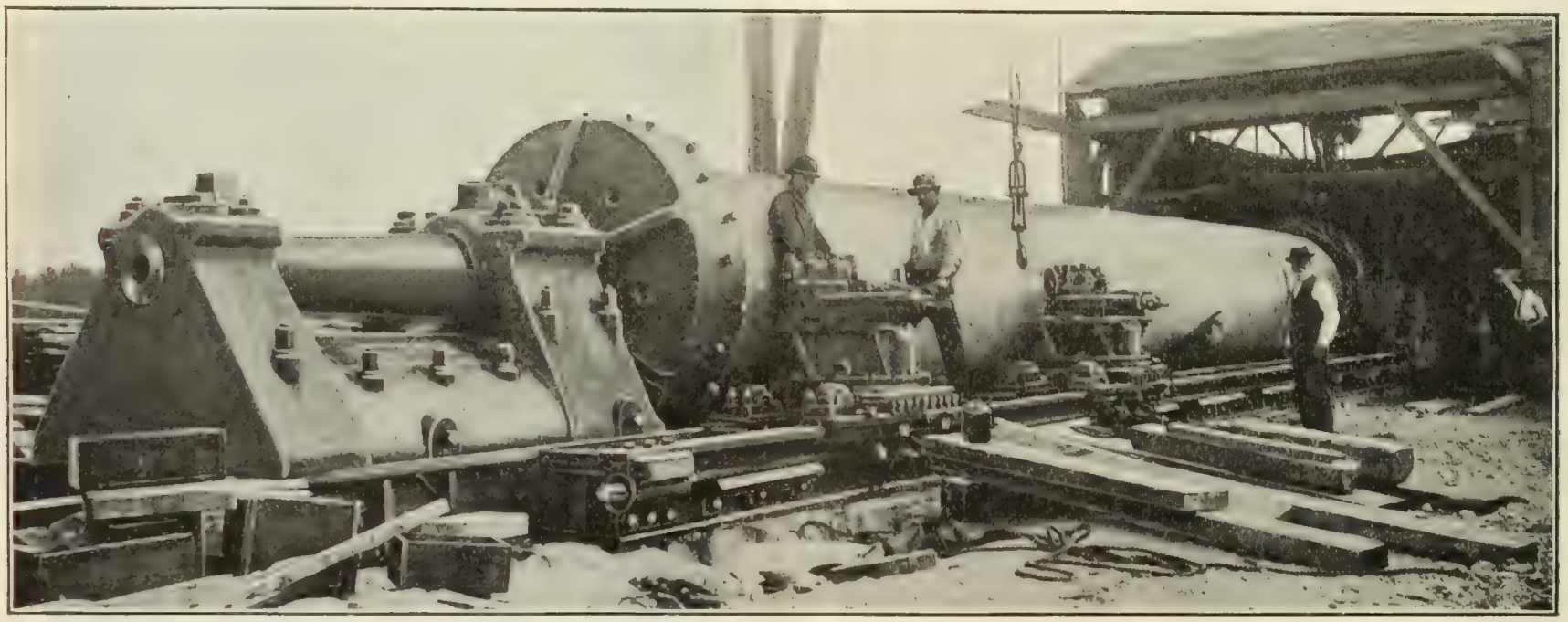
## A LATHE FOR TURNING STONE COLUMNS.

A MONSTER lathe has been designed especially to turn the stone pillars of the new cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City. Says *The Scientific American*, in describing the work:

"The quarrying, turning, transportation, and erection of the thirty-two granite columns of the choir presented may difficulties, as each weighs two thirds as much as the obelisk in Central Park, usually known as 'Cleopatra's Needle,' and the successful solution of the questions involved may be regarded as a remarkable feat of engineering. . . . The eastern end of the choir is a semicircle, and on the massive foundations will rest great monolithic columns, 54 feet high and 6 feet in diameter, each weighing 160 tons.-. . . The blank shown in our engraving measured 64 feet in length and was 8 feet 6 inches in thickness one way by 7 feet the other, and weighed 310 tons. To turn an enormous mass like this required the construction of a lathe of vast proportions. It was designed and patented by E. R. Cheney and H. A. Spiller, of Boston, and was built by the Philadelphia Roll and Machine Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.

"The lathe is 86 feet long, weighs 135 tons, and swings 6 feet 6 inches by 60 feet long. Eight tools are used, each taking a 3-inch cut, so that the column is reduced 2 feet each time the cutters traverse the entire length of the bed. . . . . .

"The corners are roughly dressed off by hand, and the stone begins its six weeks of dressing and polishing. As the stone revolves, it imparts a rotary motion to the cutting disks or tools. The cut is really a splintering of the stone, and three inches of the granite are removed at each cut. After the column is shaped it is polished with hardened steel shot, held in position by a kind of cup carried in the tool-holder. The final polishing is done with the aid of emery and water. When cutting, one and three-quarter revolutions are made a minute, and when polishing, three revolutions. The lathe is driven by a 50 horse-power engine, and, notwithstanding the great weight and friction of the moving parts, the lathe runs for about fifteen seconds after the belt is thrown off the pulley."



THE LATHE TURNING THE FIRST COLUMN. VIEW OF TAILSTOCK.

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**Man an "Associative Memory."**—It is asserted by Professor Loeb, of Chicago University, that man is merely an associative memory, the human personality being only a "phrase for the fact that certain constituents of memory are more constantly or more frequently produced than others." This statement has provoked wide comment. By making it, says the Chicago *Journal* (January 2), the professor "forfeits all right to respectful consideration. It goes on to say: "Science may convince us that man is a mechanism composed of material elements; but when science attempts to make us believe that man is a mere mechanism, merely material, it flies in the face of facts every human being of his own experience knows to be as true as the fact that the red blood is coursing in his veins." Other papers are more interested in the fact that Professor Loeb's opinions, which he avows to be materialistic, are received without protest from the faculty of the University, which is, nominally at least, a denominational institution.

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**Submarine Telephony: Another Failure.**—In spite of propositions to telephone from New York to London, we are still unable to talk under water more than a few miles. The obstacle is what electricians call static induction. A scientific man of repute, as noted in these columns, recently read a paper before one of the electrical societies, setting forth a method of overcoming this trouble; but, altho the papers report that he has received half a million or so for his invention, his suggestion has not yet materialized, and the solution of the problem seems as far off as ever. Says *Electricity* (January 9), in discussing a recent futile attempt:

"As every electrician is aware, the static induction in a long submarine telephone cable changes the quick, short sound-waves into long, slow vibrations impossible for the human ear to detect. This was forcibly demonstrated in a recent attempt to telephone under the Gulf of Mexico from Havana, Cuba, to Key West, Fla. The experiment was made by a representative of the Southern Bell Telephone Company of Atlanta, Ga. Two long-distance telephones of the most approved type were used, one instrument being connected with a cable in the office at Key West, and the other with the Havana end of the same cable. The report states that after repeated trials and by the aid of a vivid imagination the words 'Hello' and 'I don't understand you' were distinguished as coming from the operator at Havana, but all further attempts at conversation proved fruitless and the experiment was abandoned. The representative of the Bell Company is reported as saying that the voices sounded muffled and were merely indistinguishable blurred sounds. From the above it will be seen this experiment was no more successful than one made some time ago—to telephone by cable between Dry Tortugas and Key West. As the distance between Havana and Key West is less than two hundred miles and the distance across the Atlantic ten times as great, as may readily be inferred, it will probably be some time before telephonic communication is established between this country and Great Britain, unless by some such costly scheme as suggested by Mr. Edison a couple of years ago, namely, by means of a chain of innumerable relay ships."

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"THAT some of the planets may be inhabited," says *The Scientific American*, "is possible, and there is nothing in our present knowledge of electricity absolutely to forbid the hope that in some future day we may learn how to fling forth intelligible electrical impulses into interplanetary or even interstellar space; but it will certainly need something more than mere observations of some unexplained electrical impulses on a Colorado mountain to prove to a demonstration either the one proposition or the other."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE RELIGIOUS SIDE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

AN account of the religious side of Queen Victoria's character has just been written by the Rev. Dr. Alexander MacKennal, a distinguished Congregational minister of Bowden, England, and president of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches of Great Britain. Dr. MacKennal (in *The Congregationalist*, January 26) says:

"A prosperous reign is a sore trial to the integrity of a people; we have not come out of it unscathed. We might have been destroyed by it, but we have had a monarch whose personal character has been a standing witness for virtue and godliness, and whose influence has always been exerted in favor of whatsoever things are true and honorable and pure and holy and of good report.

"The Queen had to choose her husband, and the soundness of her heart and judgment is seen in her choice of Prince Albert. He brought the simplicity of Lutheran piety and the largeness of German culture to refine the hard English habit and set its judgment free. To him we owe the inscription on the Royal Exchange in London, 'The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof,' and the prominence of a like inscription in the Exhibition of 1851. He loved to have about him men with whom he could talk of religion, the Bible, Christian life and doctrine. A certain intellectual freedom, robustness of faith, and largeness of fellowship mark the piety of the royal household. Dean Stanley and Dr. Caird, Baron Bunsen and Archbishop Tait, and the less known Benjamin Woodward represent different churches and various religious habits, and all spoke freely with the Queen and the Prince Consort. These were, however, cultivated men; one might value their friendship for other reasons than their piety. The Queen was interested in the religion of all with whom she had to do and showed concern for humble as well as for scholarly godliness. When one of her servants died at Windsor, she sent for the minister of the Congregational church, of which the woman had been a member, and asked him to conduct a funeral service in the porch before the body was sent away for burial, and she herself was present. Her religious tastes have also been simple. She has herself told us how her heart rose into her throat when Norman McLeod prayed without a book for her and her children.

"The simplicity and directness of her religious life are the more noticeable because she has been a strict observer of court etiquette. She has regarded the restrictions of her position, and has not attended dissenting places of worship, as have some of her family, both before and after her. Nonconformists have no good ground for resentment of this. They have seen in the personal respect she has paid to Nonconformists, and in her insistence that they should be recognized on public occasions, both what was her own feeling and what her policy in regard to them. One of those on the steps of St. Paul's in 1897 remembered an incident which had happened at Windsor ten years before. 'The three denominations,' as they are called—Baptist, Congregationalist, Presbyterian—have the right of access to the throne in recognition of their services in establishing the present dynasty. They wished to offer addresses to her Majesty on her first jubilee, and were invited to go up, in company with several other deputations. It was a various gathering which went to court that day. There were lords-lieutenants of counties and mayors of boroughs, heads of learned societies, the Scottish and Irish Universities, the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, the Royal Society and many others, last of all came five fishermen from Grimsby, in blue jerseys, who were there to represent the North Sea industries. The first to be presented were the lords-lieutenants and the mayors. The Queen received them seated. But when the 'representatives of religious bodies' were announced she rose and received them and their addresses standing. The act was intended to be significant. Perhaps not one of these men was known to her even by name; they had come from the dissenting churches and the undenominational societies. They were representatives of religion, and that was enough."

In a recent article on "The Religion of the World's Sovereigns" (December 22, page 776), we referred to the Queen's distinctly Broad-Church leanings in theology and to her love for hymns, of which her favorite ones were "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds," and "Wake, for the Night is Flying."

## STATISTICS OF THE CHURCHES FOR 1900.

STATISTICS of the religious bodies of the United States have lately been prepared by the Rev. Dr. E. M. Bliss, one of the managers of the Ecumenical Conference on Missions. Dr. Bliss has become recognized as an authority on church statistics; but his figures, tho interesting, are criticized by some writers as lacking in clearness of presentation. The more fully tabulated statistics of Dr. H. K. Carroll will appear somewhat later in the New York *Christian Advocate*. Dr. Bliss's chief table, as published in *The Independent*, is as follows:

### STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE I.—MINISTERS, CHURCHES, AND COMMUNICANTS IN 1890 AND 1900 IN THE UNITED STATES ONLY.

| Denominations. | Ministers. | | Churches. | | Members. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1890. | 1900. | 1890. | 1900. | 1890. | 1900. |
| Adventists: | | | | | | |
| Seventh Day | 284 | 372 | 995 | 1,470 | 28,991 | 55,[illegible] |
| Life and Advent Union | 50 | 60 | 28 | 33 | 1,018 | 3,000 |
| Armenians | 7 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 335 | 8,500 |
| Baptists: | | | | | | |
| Regular (North) | 6,685 | 7,415 | 7,907 | 9,374 | 800,450 | 973,820 |
| Regular (South) | 8,957 | 12,058 | 16,238 | 18,963 | 1,280,066 | 1,608,413 |
| Regular (Colored) | 5,468 | 14,351 | 12,533 | 15,654 | 1,348,989 | 1,864,600 |
| Seventh Day | 115 | 119 | 106 | 115 | 9,143 | [illegible] |
| Freewill | 1,493 | 1,619 | 1,304 | 1,486 | 87,898 | 85,109 |
| General | 332 | 450 | 399 | 550 | 21,362 | 28,000 |
| Separate | 19 | 113 | 24 | 103 | 1,599 | 6,479 |
| Brethren in Christ (River) | 128 | 152 | 78 | 78 | 2,688 | 4,000 |
| Catholics: | | | | | | |
| Roman Catholics | 9,166 | 11,636 | 10,245 | 12,062 | 6,242,267 | 8,610,226 |
| Independent Catholics: | | | | | | |
| Polish Branch | ..... | 19 | ..... | 18 | ..... | 15,000 |
| Old Catholics | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 665 | 10,000 |
| Catholics: Reformed | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Christians | 1,435 | 1,248 | 1,424 | 1,520 | 103,722 | 111,835 |
| Christian Catholics (Dowie) | .... | 55 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 40,000 |
| Christian Scientists | 26 | 12,000 | 221 | 600 | 8,724 | *[illegible] |
| Church of God | 522 | 460 | 479 | 580 | 22,511 | 38,000 |
| Church of the New Jerusalem | 119 | 143 | 154 | 173 | 7,095 | 7,679 |
| Congregationalists | 5,058 | 5,614 | 4,868 | 5,604 | 512,771 | 629,874 |
| Disciples of Christ | 3,773 | 6,528 | 7,246 | 10,528 | 871,017 | 1,149,982 |
| Dunkards: | | | | | | |
| German Baptists (Conservative) | 1,622 | 2,612 | 729 | 850 | 61,101 | 95,000 |
| German Baptists (Old Order) | 237 | 150 | 135 | 100 | 4,411 | 3,500 |
| German Baptists (Progressive) | 224 | 231 | 128 | 173 | 8,089 | 12,787 |
| Episcopalians: | | | | | | |
| Protestant Episcopal | 4,146 | 4,961 | 5,019 | 6,686 | 532,054 | 716,431 |
| Reformed Episcopal | 78 | 103 | 83 | 104 | 8,435 | 9,743 |
| Evangelical Bodies: | | | | | | |
| Evangelical Association | 1,235 | 1,052 | 2,310 | 1,806 | 133,313 | 118,865 |
| United Evangelical Church | 432 | 478 | 1,000 | 985 | 54,000 | [illegible] |
| Friends: Orthodox | 1,113 | 1,279 | 794 | 820 | 80,655 | 91,868 |
| German Evangelical Synod | 680 | 909 | 870 | 1,129 | 187,432 | 203,574 |
| Greek Church: | | | | | | |
| Greek Orthodox | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | [illegible] | 20,000 |
| Russian Orthodox | 13 | 41 | 12 | 58 | 13,504 | 45,000 |
| Jews | 200 | 301 | 533 | 570 | †130,496 | ‡211,[illegible] |
| Latter-Day Saints: | | | | | | |
| Mormons | 543 | 1,700 | 425 | 796 | 144,352 | 300,000 |
| Reorganized Church | 1,500 | 2,200 | 431 | [illegible] | 21,773 | 45,[illegible] |
| Lutherans: | | | | | | |
| General Synod | 966 | 1,220 | 1,424 | 1,568 | 164,640 | [illegible] |
| United Synod in the South | 201 | 215 | 414 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 38,639 |
| General Council | 1,153 | 1,156 | 2,044 | 2,019 | 324,846 | 370,409 |
| Synodical Conference | 1,282 | 2,029 | 1,934 | 2,650 | 357,153 | 581,029 |
| Independent Synods | 980 | 2,084 | 2,779 | 4,447 | 346,976 | 471,[illegible] |
| Total | 4,501 | 6,710 | 8,508 | 11,123 | 1,231,072 | 1,665,878 |
| Mennonites: | | | | | | |
| Mennonite | 330 | 418 | 240 | 288 | 17,078 | 22,443 |
| Amish | 228 | 378 | 97 | 124 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Reformed | 43 | 43 | 34 | 34 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| General Conference | 95 | 137 | 45 | 79 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bundes Conference | 37 | 41 | 17 | 17 | 1,388 | 3,050 |
| Defenseless | 18 | 20 | 6 | 11 | 856 | [illegible] |
| Brethren in Christ | 31 | 45 | 45 | 82 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Methodists: | | | | | | |
| Methodist Episcopal | 15,423 | 17,521 | 22,844 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,716,437 |
| Union American M. E | 32 | [illegible] | 35 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,675 |
| African M. E | 3,321 | 3,789 | 4,124 | 5,775 | [illegible] | 673,504 |
| African Union Methodist Protestant | 40 | 80 | 27 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,000 |
| African M. E. Zion | [illegible] | 3,155 | 1,527 | 2,906 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Methodist Protestant | 1,141 | 1,[illegible]47 | 1,[illegible]04 | [illegible] | 141,980 | 181,316 |
| Weslevan Methodist | 600 | 557 | 343 | 506 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Methodist Episcopal South | 4,801 | [illegible]41 | 12,688 | 14,244 | [illegible] | 1,457,864 |
| Congregational Methodist | 150 | [illegible] | 150 | 240 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Colored M. E | 1,800 | 2,137 | 1,[illegible]53 | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Primitive Methodist | 60 | 65 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Free Methodist | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,[illegible]25 | [illegible] | 28,588 |
| Evangelist Missionary | 47 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 13 | [illegible] | 4,600 |

* [An error for 100,000.]

† Families. ‡ Families estimated. Population, 1,058,135.

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

| Denominations. | MINISTERS. | | CHURCHES. | | MEMBERS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1890. | 1900. | 1890. | 1900. | 1890. | 1900. |
| Moravians | 114 | 118 | 94 | 111 | 11,781 | 14,817 |
| Presbyterians: | | | | | | |
| Presbyterian in U. S. A (Northern) | 5,934 | 7,335 | 6,717 | 7,469 | 788,224 | 973,433 |
| Cumberland Presbyterian | 1,861 | 1,734 | 2,791 | 2,457 | 164,940 | 180,192 |
| Cumberland Presbyterian (Colored) | 303 | 400 | 224 | 150 | 12,956 | 39,000 |
| Welsh Calvinistic | 100 | 105 | 187 | 185 | 12,722 | 12,000 |
| United Presbyterian | 731 | 918 | 866 | 911 | 94,402 | 115,991 |
| Presbyterian in U.S. (South) | 1,129 | 1,461 | 2,391 | 2,959 | 179,721 | 225,890 |
| Associate Ref. Syn. of the South | 133 | 104 | 116 | 131 | 8,501 | 11,344 |
| Ref. Pres. in U. S. (Synod) | 124 | 124 | 115 | 113 | 10,574 | 9,790 |
| Ref. Pres. in N. A. (Gen. Syn.) | 29 | 33 | 33 | 30 | 4,602 | 5,000 |
| Ref. Pres. (Covenanted) | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 37 | 40 |
| Ref. Pres in U.S and Canada | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 600 | 608 |
| Ref. Pres. (Russellites) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,500 |
| Reformed: | | | | | | |
| Ref. in America (Dutch) | 558 | 698 | 572 | 619 | 92,970 | 107,594 |
| Ref. in U. S. (German) | 880 | 1,082 | 1,510 | 1,660 | 204,018 | 243,545 |
| Christian Reformed | 68 | 96 | 90 | 145 | 12,470 | 18,096 |
| Salvation Army | ..... | 2,689 | 329 | 753 | 8,742 | 40,000 |
| United Brethren: | | | | | | |
| United Brethren in Christ | 2,267 | 1,879 | 3,731 | 4,229 | 202,474 | 243,841 |
| United Brethren (Old Constitution) | 531 | 670 | 795 | 817 | 22,807 | 226,643 |
| Unitarians | 515 | 550 | 421 | 459 | 67,749 | 71,000 |
| Universalists | 708 | 735 | 956 | 764 | 49,194 | 48,426 |

*The Independent* later corrects the figures relating to the Christian Scientists, giving the official enrolment of the body as 100,000 and the number of adherents as "from 400,000 to 500,000." It remarks editorially:

"The census of 1890 gave the total population as 62,622,250, and the figures for the current year are 76,295,220, a growth during the ten years of 13,672,970, or twenty-one and eight-tenths per cent. In the table of percentages it will be seen that this is exceeded by the Congregationalists, Disciples, Episcopalians, Lutherans, several Presbyterian bodies, and almost all the colored churches, Baptist and Methodist, while several others come close to it. On the other hand, when we look at the rate of increase in the past year the situation is very different. Any comparison here must be of the nature of an estimate; yet assuming that the increase in the ten years in general population may be equally divided, the growth of the past year would be 1,360,000, or about one and eight-tenths per cent. A look at the second table of percentages makes it apparent that with the exception of some of the small denominations, in which any growth at all means a considerable percentage, the only churches that have kept up with the population are the Disciples, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Lutherans, the Southern Presbyterian Church, and the Roman Catholics. Of these the Lutherans and Roman Catholics owe a considerable proportion of their growth to immigration, so that the list of churches whose normal growth has been even equal to the growth in population is very small."

*The Watchman* (Baptist) takes exception to the classification of religious bodies adopted by *The Independent*, and claims that a fair statement will give the first place among Protestant denominations to the Baptists. Grouping together as one organic body the regular Baptist Church (North), the regular Baptist Church (South), and the regular (Colored) Baptist Church, but viewing the several Methodist bodies as separate organisms, it says:

"Of the separately organized bodies the Baptists stand first with 4,446,833 members; the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) reports 2,716,437; the Methodist Episcopal (South), 1,457,864; the Presbyterians (North), 973,433; the Disciples of Christ, 1,149,982; the Protestant Episcopalians, 716,431; and the Congregationalists, 629,874. . . . *The Watchman* several years ago exposed the error and unfairness of this method, and *The Independent* modified its statistics so as to show the real strength and standing of the Baptist denomination in this country. We regret that it has returned to its former misleading practise. As we before showed, it is not true nor accurate. It does not give the strength of the Baptists correctly, even according to the arbitrary and groundless division adopted. It is to be much regretted that these otherwise valuable statistics should be marred by this display of denominational prejudice."

The Springfield *Republican* says:

"A study of the percentages of increase seem to show that the large and well-established denominations are holding their own, while the smaller and more narrowly sectarian bodies as a rule are falling off. The Seventh-Day Baptists, the Free-Will Baptists, the German Baptists (old order), the Welsh Calvinistic, the Reformed Presbyterian, all show losses, and others have made insignificant gains. The most notable growth among the Protestant bodies has been that of the Disciples of Christ, who have increased from 871,017 to 1,149,982, a gain of 32 per cent. The Congregationalists, whose numbers have never equaled their influence, have increased at the rate of 23 per cent. The percentages show several remarkable developments due to immigration. The Armenians have increased from 335 to 8,500, or 2,434 per cent., and the Orthodox Greek Church from 100 to 20,000, or 19,900 per cent., 14,000 of the additions being made in 1900. Later and more complete statistics for 1900 will make further analysis possible, but even these imperfect data are interesting as showing in a rough way the general drift of religion in the United States."

The New York *Times* says:

"On the whole, the showing is good, but not good enough to give much cause for self-gratulation to those who count themselves the 'sweet elected few.' They are holding their own so far, but if they are going to continue to do so, still more inherit the earth, they have, in the parlance of the street, got to hustle. The first essential in hustling is recognition of the actual situation. That is before the churches. Next week is to be the week of prayer. With no irreverence we would recommend the churches to precede that exercise with a pretty careful stock-taking. They are, most of them, just within the limits of bankruptcy. That may or may not be subject for encouragement; it can hardly be one for gratulation. They may well remember the old motto, 'Laborare est orare,' and remember that work comes before prayer."

## THE LARGEST SUNDAY-SCHOOL IN THE WORLD.

THE largest and oldest Sunday-school in the world, says Mr. W. T. Stead, is that at Stockport, a large borough town not far from Manchester, England. It has this year the names of 3,328 pupils on its books, of whom 1,574 are boys and 1,754 girls. About this parent school are grouped four other affiliated schools containing 1,304 pupils. The school has a staff of 223 men and 216 women teachers.

In *The Youth's Companion* (January 10), Mr. Stead describes the school, which is a strictly undenominational institution, affiliated to no sect and supported by those of all sects. The Apostles' Creed is repeated at the morning service by all the children; "but there is nothing in tone, temper, or forms of the school that would jar upon the most sensitive Methodist, Congregationalist, or Baptist." Great stress is laid upon personal consecration and the acceptance of service for Christ. Mr. Stead writes:

"The Sunday-school, indeed, has become more and more of a church in itself, lacking the administration of the sacraments. The day on which I visited the school, the service began at about a quarter-past nine in the morning, and the school closed at about half-past eleven. After the pupils had left, the superintendents met in the board room as a committee of management, which did not adjourn until after the noon hour. In the afternoon the school meets at two o'clock, and continues in session until half-past three. In the evening there is no session, altho religious services are often held in the spacious building. . . . The school has three red-letter days: the day of the annual sermon—the third Sunday in November—when a collection of twenty-five hundred dollars is taken; that of the annual procession through the town about the middle of June, and that of the annual concert in December. Each of these days is regarded almost in the light of a civic festival.

"The school has an annual income of about seventy-five hundred dollars, raised chiefly by the annual collection and by subscriptions. It keeps up its numbers year after year. It is esti-

mated that the annual loss from deaths, removals, and other causes is about six hundred and fifty. But this is always made good by newcomers. Sunday-school workers will be interested in a broad description of the distinctive characteristics of the school. Its first notable feature is that it has no master—no one in authority over it. Never was there a more uncompromising, consistent democratic organization. No parson or superintendent is allowed to lord it over this religious republic. The trustees, who consist of all who subscribe twenty pounds or upward to its fund, and the other subscribers every year elect a committee. The trustees and the committee elect what are called visitors, whose duty it is to preside over the various class-rooms, and the trustees, committee, and visitors, of whom there are forty-one, meet as a board of management every Sunday after morning school. The visitors select the teachers, and the teachers every year elect three general inspectors. The only other officials are the secretary and treasurer. No one is ever elected for more than twelve months, altho all are eligible for reelection. The general inspectors are practically superintendents, but their power is limited, and in cases of discipline they report to the board. Only elected persons have any voice in the management of the school; no elected person has any autocratic authority,

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL BUILDING AT STOCKPORT, ENGLAND.

Courtesy of *The Youth's Companion*.

and every elected person can be turned out of office twelve months after election.

"The second notable thing about the school is that it is in reality a congress of federated schools. There are fifty separate class-rooms, each with its own organization of visitor, teachers, and pupils. Each of these separate cells forms part of the general organization, all are supervised by the general inspectors and all take part in the opening and closing services. Promotion takes place from one class-room to another on the recommendation of the teacher, subject to the approval of the visitor; but for purposes of teaching each class-room is virtually an independent school. The combination of local autonomy for the small unit, with close federation for common worship and common service, is one of the secrets of the success of the school.

"A third distinctive characteristic of the school is that it still preserves the teaching of writing as well as of reading. This is not, however, so prominent as formerly. The copy-books are still served out, but their use is not universal, and the object of the writing-lesson is not so much to teach writing as to impress upon the mind of the pupil some text, hymn, or moral lesson.

"Much more remarkable than the writing-lesson are the adult classes. The problem of retaining elder students has been faced and solved with unusual success. When I visited the school, I addressed the two senior classes, each containing about three hundred pupils, none of whom was under sixteen years of age. In the first and second classes no one under this age is received. In the adult class the minimum age is eighteen. The scholars are promoted step by step from the infant class until they reach the first or second class. From these classes the teachers are usually selected. Students who do not become teachers pass into the adult class, where there are gray-headed men and women who desire to keep up their connection with the school. They organize their own service, which somewhat resembles the pleasant Sunday afternoon meetings so much in vogue in England. The muster-roll of these three senior classes is over one thousand strong.

"In Stockport pupils enter the school as infants, and usually quit it only when they die. Nothing is more remarkable than the attachment of pupils to their school. When I was there I found that one family had three generations of its members represented in the ranks of the students and teachers. *The Quiver*, a popular religious periodical, recently offered a medal to any Sunday-school teacher who could show twenty years continuous service at the same school. Stockport Sunday-school received no fewer than eighty-five medals. Of the medalists, twenty-three had records of continuous service of between thirty and forty years, eight between forty and fifty, and two veterans had served continuously as teachers in the school for fifty and fifty-two years respectively.

"In connection with the Sunday-school are four libraries, containing nearly ten thousand volumes. There is also a tract depot for the sale of religious literature. Among the other institutions are a Band of Hope for the inculcation of temperance, an Improvement Society with classes for technical education, an Ambulance and First Aid to the Injured Association, and the choir; this carries on the work of the Choral Society, which for forty years was one of the most successful musical societies in the north of England."

## THEISM AND EVOLUTION: MR. SPENCER'S VITAL ADMISSION.

WHILE Herbert Spencer has never called himself, or allowed others to call him, an agnostic, in the Huxley sense of the term, he has repeatedly intimated that theism is incompatible with the philosophy of evolution. He has always laid stress on the consciousness of a reality, of an absolute, behind appearances, and his well-known distinction between the knowable and the unknowable has led him to attempt a "reconciliation" between religion and science on the basis of this twofold proposition. It is certain that an inscrutable power is manifested to us in all phenomena, but the nature of this power transcends intuition and is beyond our imagination. That this doctrine is opposed to theism, revelation, and supernaturalism in religion, Mr. Spencer has always frankly recognized.

Now, the new and final edition of "First Principles," the foundation of the Spencerian system, contains a remarkable "Postscript to Part I.," in which Mr. Spencer admits that his "theologico-metaphysical beliefs" are not the basis of the philosophy of evolution at all. It is, he declares, unfortunate that he did not foresee that rejection of the distinction between the knowable and the unknowable, with all that it implies, would be held to involve the rejection of evolution as an account or explanation of mere phenomena. To remove this misapprehension, he says that evolution leaves theology and metaphysics entirely on one side. To quote his paragraph on page 126 *d*:

"But an account of the transformation of things . . . is simply an orderly presentation of facts; and the interpretation of the facts is nothing more than a statement of the ultimate uniformities they present, the laws to which they conform. Is the reader an atheist? The exposition of these facts will neither yield support to his belief nor destroy it. Is he a pantheist? The phenomena and the inferences as now to be set forth will not force on him any incongruous implication. Does he think that God is immanent throughout all things, from concentrating nebulæ to the thoughts of poets? Then the theory to be put before him *contains no disproof of that view*. Does he believe in a Deity who has given unchanging laws to the universe? Then he will find nothing at variance with his belief in an exposition of those laws and an account of the results."

Evolution, according to Mr. Spencer, does not involve the abandonment of theism; in which respect he dissents from the conclusions reached by Professor Haeckel and the monists repre-

sented by the latter. The charge that his philosophy is dualistic and fails to provide a solution of the "riddle of existence" Mr. Spencer admits; but he holds dualism to be an organic necessity or unavoidable fact. He says that as intellect is framed by and for converse with phenomena it leads to nonsense when we try to use it for anything beyond phenomena. "We find it impossible to think of the world as constituted of appearances, and to exclude all thought of the reality of which they are appearances"; but when intelligence tries to form a conception of that reality, it fails. There is a constant effort to pass into the unknowable, and an equally constant inability to pass it. The riddle therefore remains unsolved, and we must be satisfied, so far as science and philosophy are concerned, with the persistent consciousness that the reality exists, tho it is impossible for us to comprehend its nature or its exact relation to appearances.

## CONFLICTING MOVEMENTS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF FRANCE.

ONE of the surprises which recent months have brought to the religious world is the development of diverging movements within the Roman Catholic Church of France, some of which, it is alleged, endanger the historic name of this church as "the most faithful daughter of Rome." A number of recent conventions have been held which are viewed by Protestant journals as indicative of the existence of serious antagonisms. No comment from Roman Catholic journals has yet come to our attention. The following data are taken from the account as given and commented upon by a leading Protestant journal, the *Chronik* (Leipsic), and present, of course, the interpretation of a critic hostile to the claims of Roman Catholicism:

The most significant religious convention that has been held in France for years (says the *Chronik*) was the Priests' Congress at Bourges, attended by fully eight hundred priests. It was the meeting of that element of the Roman Catholic clergy which is not in sympathy with the ultramontane tendencies, but aims to bring the church into closer harmony with the spirit of the times. The leading church authorities frowned on this convention, which was generally regarded as an exhibition of the old liberty-loving Gallicanism that was once so powerful in the ranks of the French church. This opposition found its way into the public press, and Cassaignac wrote in the *Autorité* as follows: "This congress is an important and poorly disguised appeal to the clergy to rebel against the bishops, more or less openly. Only a prelate like the Archbishop of Bourges, who is unscrupulous and devoid of all intelligence and moral conscience, could consent to father such a convention."

Other organs of the church complained that the Government is ever ready to suppress the legitimate liberties of the church, but does nothing to suppress the agitation of the democratic abbés. Notwithstanding these denunciations, four cardinals, five archbishops, and twenty-seven bishops gave their consent to the convention, and the Pope was persuaded to grant his permission.

The addresses that were delivered, however, were of a kind that did not please the church authorities. Three leading subjects had been assigned for discussion, *Études*, *Œuvres*, *Méthodes d'Action* (Studies, Work, Methods of Action). Under the first of these, the studies of the clergy were considered, and emphasis was laid upon the duty of the clergy to make themselves thoroughly familiar with modern thought, in order to crush out the criticism so often made that Roman Catholic and modern scientific thought are irreconcilable, and to convince weak members of the church that true science is not dangerous to her interests. There are no reasons, it was said, for the deep distrust felt in many Roman Catholic circles toward modern scientific research. Without a knowledge of modern science, a true defense of the church is impossible. The weapons which the priest must use in his battle with the heretics must not be sought in the definitions of the church, but in science itself. "Why are we so foolish," it was asked, "as to declaim against our contemporaries in the language that was once in vogue in the University of Salamanca?" The *Chrétien Français* reports that one member of the convention laid before that body a list of scientific theological books for the study of the priest, and that this list included many French and German Protestant works.

The discussion on "Work" was devoted to the sociological duties of the priest, in connection with which Abbé Hemmer, of Paris, severely criticized the modern cultus of St. Anthony.

The discussion on "Methods" was intended to show the priests how to gain influence in modern life and thought, and gave wide scope for the reform ideas of many of the participants. In emphasizing the importance of this matter, the Abbé Pastoret, of Paris, declared that the masses in France were indifferent to religion, and that there was some reasons for declaring that France no longer belongs to the Roman Catholic nations. Bishop Rumeau, of Angers, said: "Fifty thousand priests every day ascend the altars and often preach the word of God; fifty thousand priests, who are the light of the world and the salt of the earth; and yet how dark the light has become, and how the salt has lost its savor! How are we to explain such sad results?" In answer to this, the Vicar-General Birot gave what proved to be the most sensational address of the convention. He said:

"If the priest wants to regain influence in the land, he must have a warm heart for his country and his times. Our patriotism is too morose. We think too much of the France of the past. Our coreligionists in other lands are not so; they live for their country and they love their homes. The French Catholics have not understood how to take part in the noblest movements of the century. We have not loved enough. Modern society has come into existence without us, and indeed in opposition to us. Instead of trying to help in the work of liberation, we have rather tried to gain supremacy over the age."

The protest that this address aroused in the Roman Catholic circles of France, says the *Chronik*, was only partially quieted by the promise that it should not be published in its original shape; but this has not prevented its appearance in the public press.

Different tendencies in the French Roman Catholic Church found expression in the Marian Congress at Lyons, held for the purpose of paying special devotion to Mary. Thirty-five bishops and five hundred priests were in attendance. France was declared to be the favored land of the holy Virgin. "As the divine Savior selected Judea to be the scene of His labors," it was said, "thus Mary has selected France, with its Lourdes, its La Valette, and so many other sacred shrines of the Coredeemer (*corédemptrice*). Our Lady is the Queen over all, just as our Savior is the Lord over all."

Mary was declared to be the Judith of the New Testament, and it is in the devotion to Mary that France must seek her rehabilitation as the leading nation of the earth.

The most pronounced anti-ultramontane movement in the French church is that of the "Former Priests," headed by the late Abbé Burrier, with the cry, "Away from Rome!" The organ of this movement, the *Chrétien Français*, in every number reports accessions, the most important during the past three months being that of the Abbé Arnaud, of St. Romans.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN "The Existence and Immortality of the Soul," by Henry Frank, head of the Independent Church movement in New York, the author argues on physiological lines that the soul is not resident in the body as a foreign substance, but is the register of the universal spiritual energy in the human organization, penetrating every minute atom. This impalpable presence becomes visible, he says, through the microscopical investigation of the blood. In the second part of the work, the author presents the psychological basis of the question, giving the data of hypnotism, telepathy, spiritualism, clairvoyance, and other subjects relating to the "borderland" of life.

MR. WU TING FANG'S assertion that some of the Christian missionaries in China and elsewhere have been "crying for vengeance" has met some denials and countercharges. Not all Christians, however, condemn Mr. Wu for his recent attitude toward the missionaries, to the indiscretions of some of whom he attributes much of the present trouble. *The Ave Maria* (Rom. Cath.) says: "Mr. Wu's explanation of the unpopularity of foreigners in China seems to us perfectly reasonable; it is the most satisfactory one that we have seen from any source. We should be sorry indeed to misrepresent Mr. Wu Ting Fang. He is a man of estimable character, and his able and honorable representation of this country should command the respect of every American citizen. He is not a Christian, but a disciple of Confucius; however, we will pay him the compliment of saying that if all Christian countries had foreign ministers like him, there would be more peace in the world than there is, more honor and justice among nations."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## THE WAR SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A NUMBER of papers in Great Britain still continue to speak of the Boer war as practically ended and to censure the Boers for their failure to give up a useless struggle. Others declare that the war *was* over, but has broken out afresh. The majority, however, understand that, either intentionally or in consequence of some misunderstanding, the Boers were declared conquered when they had as yet given no sign that they regarded themselves in that light. "To sum up, another hundred thousand men will have to be sent," remarks the Montreal *Herald* at the end of an account given by a returned Canadian officer. Greater severity is demanded by *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh), which complains of the "ungenerous men like De Wet," who, "after beginning the war without provocation, persist in waging it when all chances of success are gone." The suggestion is also frequently made that if only the Boers could be talked to face to face they would give up the struggle; but some of the most warlike journals, like *The Saturday Review*, see nothing for it but to furnish more troops and more money. But the assumption that plenty of men are to be had is now being doubted. *The St. James's Gazette*, anything but "pro-Boer," says:

"There is room for skepticism as to the alleged enormous candidature for 'B. P.'s' [Baden-Powell's] police. Five or six times the required number, we have been constantly told, have applied, the offices are blocked, and only thoroughly good riders and shots need apply. Yet only a few hundred have so far left for the Transvaal, in spite of the innumerable hosts of first-rate men clamoring to be allowed to join. Mr. Brodrick is reported this morning to be again urgently hurrying on recruiting, and circulating leaflets to all voluntary regiments and Yeomanry brigade adjutants. . . . Let the authorities calculate the number of police probably wanted, and then double it. They have all along been given a free hand as to expense, and the popularity of the force is all a matter of money. If the constabulary can not, as alleged, live on their apparently high pay, it should be increased. There will be a saving in the end."

"There is reason to doubt that the British people know the worst about South Africa," remarks the Toronto *Globe*, and there

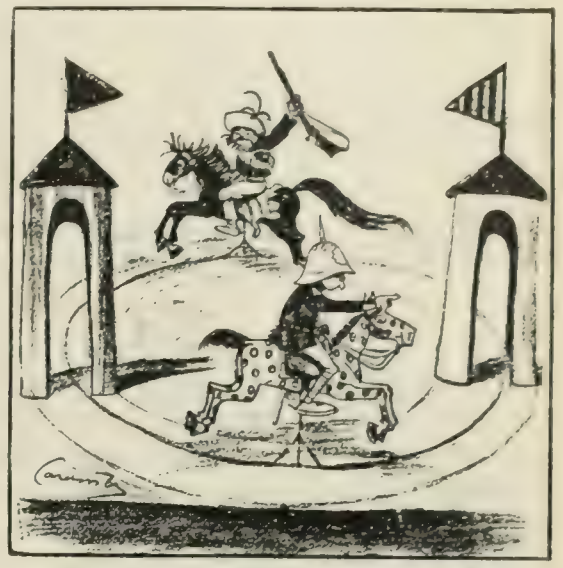
A REAL MESSAGE FROM MARS.

"Send me up a broom, please."

—*Westminster Gazette.*

is a general restlessness in Canada over the situation. *The Speaker* (London), one of the strongest of the Liberal organs, thinks it time to abandon the idea that the Boers must be crushed for the sake of civilization. It says:

"It is a conflict, we are told, between nineteenth-century and seventeenth-century civilization in South Africa. If the nineteenth-century civilization is the better of the two, we might have supposed from the teaching of evolution that the inferior Boer civilization would go under in the ordinary processes of competition and peaceful contact. But things didn't move fast enough, and the superior civilization had to assert itself by force of arms. War then became the criterion; but what our new moralists are blind to is that if war and the virtues that count in war are our standards, the Boers have justified absolutely their right to live as a national civilization by the courage, the endurance, and the skill they have exhibited during eighteen months."



IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The same game of merry-go-round.

—*Fischetto, Turin.*

*The Daily Graphic* thinks it is evidently a hopeless task to overcome the unreasoning prejudice of the Boers against British rule. *The Westminster Gazette* (Liberal) says:

"It is idle to keep boasting that we have established our supremacy. It is not wholly untrue, but it is a half truth which conceals the real point of importance. The Boers may be excused for believing that in the last four months the British have made less than no progress. They know that we are making no real business effort to relieve an army that is wasting with alarming rapidity. They naturally conclude that their chance is to wear the British army out by keeping at it, and by spreading the fighting over the widest area."

"By common report our troops in South Africa are 'stale,'" says the Manchester *Guardian* (Radical). The London *Standard* (Conservative) is one of the few English papers which recognize the fact that the Western, not the Eastern, part of the Cape Colony contains the larger number of Boers, and that the danger to Britain increases as the Boer forces establish themselves in the colony, even if the Afrikanders do not rise in open rebellion. *The Standard* nevertheless wonders why the Cape Boers should be willing to enter into the struggle at all. In a pamphlet published by the Stop-the-War Committee, a letter is published, written by an officer in the field, who offers this explanation:

"Imagine a French army landing in England and setting fire to Hatfield because Lord Salisbury's son or grandson was serving in the English army; imagine an inquisition established at every dwelling, and where any man was accused of being absent in the defense of his country, a French officer ordering the women and children to be turned out on a December day, and their homestead burned before their eyes. Imagine, also, thousands of the women of London and other towns collected in batches, and sent into the English camps, to Wales or Scotland, so as to embarrass the generals and terrify their husbands into surrender by the sight of their sufferings. That is what is being done all over the conquered territories under the name of English civilization!"

The London *Times* fears that "the Boer leaders will certainly countenance no negotiations while the result of their experiment in the Cape Colony remains undetermined." On the whole, continental observers find that England's chances are growing worse. Difficulty in finding men, discontent among the officers, refusal to obey orders among the Colonial and Irish troops, and above all the ease with which British troops are induced to surrender are alleged as serious drawbacks. The opinion prevails that conquest is further off than ever. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"Some English papers are incorrigible. *The St. James's Ga-*

*zette* talks glibly of sending 20,000 to 40,000 additional men to South Africa, and the Government announces that 800 are ready to go! It is simply ridiculous to pretend, as the London press does, that the British are wearing out the Boers. The reverse is the case. The British troops are worn out, while the Boers easily recuperate. It may not be prudent to predict that the Boers will drive the British into the sea; but the conditions certainly have changed much since Roberts left South Africa. The Boers are reorganized, and Kitchener no more conquers them than did Buller or Methuen. Another army as big as the first is necessary in order to exterminate the Boers. Will England risk that army? No, certainly not. Not because the British people are influenced by generosity, but because they count the cost. The war was begun in order to rob the Boers of their national existence, and the English are now themselves the victims. What is needed is a speedy peace, and unless Great Britain grants the Boers honorable autonomy, the terrible prediction will be realized that South Africa will become the grave of British power."

Little account is taken on the Continent of the efforts of those Boers who endeavor to induce their countrymen to surrender. The proclamation issued by them contains the following passage: "We have done our best, and fought to get Africa under one flag, and we have lost. Let there be no mistake about this. England has spent millions, and sacrificed thousands of lives, and no reasonable being can believe for one moment that she will now give up the fruits of victory." "The thing shows on the face of it that it was penned or dictated by Kitchener," remarks the *Nieuws van den Dag* (Amsterdam); "it may not be advisable to approach the successful Boer leaders with such stuff." The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) thinks that the Boers, who were mere armed citizens, have during the war become fierce warriors, and are not likely to submit unless they are defeated. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"A kind of hopelessness has seized the British people. The countless defeats they suffer no longer rouse them to energy. They see that the war is not only not over, but that it is likely to last very long, thanks to the 'excellent strategy' of Lord Roberts. They would like to conclude peace; but whom are they to approach with a view to negotiations? What terms are to be offered? It is clear that 250,000 British troops are not enough to conquer 'a few handfuls of marauders,' as *The Times* calls them. Neither in the Transvaal nor in the Free State can British detachments leave the main body without danger of becoming gazetted as 'missing.' Kitchener has his hands full to protect the mines, and latest developments show that even in the Cape Colony the British can not assert themselves as masters."

Most continental papers still speak of the temporary conquest of South Africa as probable. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) nevertheless regards lasting British rule as altogether out of the question. In the course of a long article, the paper expresses itself in the main as follows:

Even when the Boers in the beginning were successful, we doubted that England would lose South Africa. To-day the conduct of the English has removed all doubt. The guilt is, with few exceptions, with the entire British people. Rhodes and the mine-owners no doubt did much of their dirty work for them, but the true cause of the war was British imperialism. All Africa was to be British, the Dutchman was the chief obstacle, the Dutchman had to be crushed. But the attempt has already failed. The Cape Boers will rise, even if it takes a year to rouse them, and the Republicans can easily hold out a year. When they are in need of supplies, they can help themselves to British stores.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**A German View of the Waldersee-Chaffee Incident.**—Few German papers regarded the protest of General Chaffee against the removal of the astronomical instruments in Peking as important enough to call for comment. One of the few is the *Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten*, which says:

"As the instruments were state property, one would think that the Americans should be the last to protest, as they had confiscated 200,000 taels of the Chinese Government's money—on account of the indemnity. Moreover, it is well known that the Americans and Russians were the worst looters of public and private property. General Chaffee's letter was therefore a naive piece of impertinence, worthy of the rhodomontades of the famous Dewey, of Manila memory, and of Captain Coghlan. Chaffee, whose glory does not appear outside of the United States press, stands in no official relation to Graf Waldersee, as the Washington Government prevented that. He simply meddled with things which did not concern him."

The Germans alone, according to this paper, refrained from plundering in China.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CONDUCT OF THE ALLIES IN CHINA.

MUCH comment is caused abroad by the conduct of the troops in China, the most prominent charge against them being that of inhumanity. No official notice has as yet been taken of this except in Germany, where the shooting of Chinese prisoners has been mentioned in parliament. The German Minister of War declares that the allies at first endeavored to conduct the war according to European usages; but the torture and murder of prisoners on the part of the Chinese exasperated the men, and after that no quarter was given in battle. Numerous letters relating the summary shooting of Chinamen as well as the conduct of the Chinese which occasioned the shooting are published in the German papers. The German soldiers nevertheless do not defend the brutalities which have been practised. Many German papers are irritated by the alleged fact that British correspondents magnify the misdeeds of the Germans, "altho," says the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, "the Germans come out well even in these reports, simply because their discipline is most firmly established." The British correspondents have, however, been very liberal in their censure of all the allied troops including their own. The Japanese coolies, those employed by the Japanese army as well as those engaged by others, have been guilty of many excesses, even according to Japanese accounts. The Japanese soldiers, however, have made a very favorable impression, and the following remark of the *Yorodzu Chohou* (Tokyo) appears justified in the light of European comments:

"We are very glad that the Chinese disturbances have furnished our troops an opportunity to demonstrate to the world at large that not only can they fight as well as the European soldiers, but they are not such barbarians as our enemies like to paint. Japanese history teems with the record of noble samurai, who had not the slightest fear of death on the battle-field, but were most generous to the fallen foe. 'Crush the haughty, help the weak' has been and is the motto of a true Japanese warrior."

The Russians do not deny that their Cossacks are relentless foes; but the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* thinks the stories which the English tell of Russian barbarities should be taken with a good deal of salt. More astonishing than the accusations against the troops are the charges against the missionaries, especially as these are made by so weighty an authority as Sir Robert Hart in *The Fortnightly Review*. The Manchester *Guardian* says on this point:

"No doubt the Christian missionaries will soon be active in condemning the crimes that have been committed in the name of Christianity and civilization, but it is a little humiliating that the first protest from any religious body should have come from the Buddhists in Japan. A circular of the Buddhist Church, issued from Tokyo, says: 'Instead of holding inimical feelings against the Chinese who have perpetrated so much havoc and atrocity upon the missionaries, we should endeavor to return good for evil and to supplicate a permanent blessing upon this pitiful race.' We should have liked so Christian a sentiment to have been first expressed by a Christian church."

The most terrific arraignment of the allies that we have seen in print comes from Dr. E. J. Dillon, who accompanied the allied troops in their march to Peking, and who spent six years in Armenia investigating Turkish atrocities. He writes in *The Contemporary Review* (January) under the sarcastic title of "The Chinese Wolf and the European Lamb." All along the march to Peking, he says, it was "the same sickening story: Chinese girls and women of all ages raped first and bayoneted afterward by men whose governments were wrapping themselves up in the soft wool of Mary's little lamb." The cold-blooded massacre of three hundred coolies at the mouth of the Pei-ho River served as a typical introduction to the "orgies of bloodshed, cruelty, and lust" which attended the rescue of the legations. This peaceable community of coolies, strong in their weakness, and trusting in their character of working men who abhorred war, steered their boat landward. "In the evil hour they were espied by the Russian troops, who at that time had orders, it is said, to slay every human being who wore a pigtail. Each of the three hundred defenseless coolies at once became a target for Muscovite bullets." Fire and sword put their marks upon the entire country between the sea and Peking, declares Dr. Dillon:

"The untrampled corn was rotting in the fields, the pastures were herdless, roofless the ruins of houses, the hamlets devoid of inhabitants. In all the villages we passed the desolation was the same. Day after day, hour after hour, sometimes minute after minute, bloated corpses, pillowed on the crass ooze, drifted down the current, now getting entangled in the ropes, now caught by an obstacle near the shore. Three livid corpses were thus held fast on a little isle in midstream, and the shallows around kept me a few yards to the lee of them for not less than six hours of a scorchingly hot day. Hard by a spot named Koh So, I saw two bodies on the low-lying ledge of the shore. . . . A father and his boy of eight had been shot down in the name of civilization while holding each other's hands and praying for mercy. And there they lay, hand still holding hand, while a brown dog was slowly eating one of the arms of the father. . . . Men, women, boys, girls, and babes in arms had been shot, stabbed, and hewn to bits in this labyrinth of streets."

The culmination of the horrors was the treatment of the Chinese women. "Surely," writes Dr. Dillon, "one needs not to be puritanical or hysterical to condemn the wholesale ravishing, sometimes to death, of terrified females between the ages of six and sixty by clodhopping brutish soldiers, who misrepresent alike Christianity and civilization." He describes vividly the ravishing and bayoneting of three daughters of a Chinese of the upper class, also of the outrage of a wife and six-year-old daughter before the eyes of the husband and father. He then goes on to say:

"I knew of others whose wives and daughters hanged themselves on trees or drowned themselves in garden-wells in order to escape a much worse lot. Chinese women honestly believe that no more terrible fate could overtake them than to fall alive into the hands of Europeans and Christians. And it is to be feared that they were right. Buddhism and Confucianism have their martyrs to chastity, whose heroic feats no martyrology will ever record. Some of those obscure, but right-minded girls and women hurled themselves into the river, and, finding only three feet of water there, kept their heads under the surface until death had set his seal on the sacrifice of their life. This suicidal frenzy was catching. It sometimes spread like wildfire, and the military authorities felt bound to stop it by force. A number of soldiers, possibly with one or other of the would-be criminals among them, were sent to the rescue. And they succeeded in saving the lives of many. But they complain that some of the women were doggedly resolved to die. In the water they offered a strong and often successful resistance to the efforts of their would-be saviors. Some, having been taken out of the river safe and sound, plunged in a second time, and found a merciful end. I have spoken to some of the men who took part in the work of rescuing those faithful wives and modest daughters, and they extolled their heroism to the skies. But a large number of ill-starred women fell alive into the hands of the allied troops. I saw some of them in Peking and Tungtschau, but already dead, with frightful gashes in their breasts, or skulls smashed in, and one with a horribly mutilated body. There is a lady missionary in Peking who, in company with a female colleague, busied herself, to my knowledge, for months, in shielding Chinese women and girls from being raped by Christian and European soldiers, and the work was anything but easy, tho I have reason to believe that it has proved eminently successful. Even in the broad daylight soldiers hung about the refuge and employed various devices and tricks to get hold of the women whom they ought to have been first to protect."

Dr. Dillon declares that, as far as his observations and investigations go, "no officers or soldiers of the English or German-speaking nationalities have been guilty of these abominations against defenseless women." He also exonerates the Japanese. For all these things, he declares in conclusion, the governments of the Powers are alone to blame:

"They refuse to treat China as a civilized state, and this refusal is at the root of China's present and future calamities. No man of average honesty, who is acquainted with the masses in China, will hesitate for a second if asked to say whether China is really less civilized than each of the Powers who would fain regenerate her."

Comparing the outrages recounted in this article with those committed upon Europeans by the Boxers, the Springfield *Republican* observes:

"In view of the happenings of the past year, it almost seems a vain boast to claim for Christendom a type really nobler in its influence, in its radiating moral effect, than that which the Chinese have mothered these forty centuries. For, put to the crucial test, in a drama where the two civilizations struck fire like swords in collision, it can not be said that the younger one displayed more restraint over the brutish passions of mankind than the older one."

Some scathing comments on the general subject of European outrage in China appear in the Japanese papers, which condemn the Russian and French troops unsparingly. The Americans, English, and Germans are admitted to have behaved well. The *Maishushinsi* (Tokyo) says:

"In the matter of politics and national morality, there is no distinction between Christians and pagans. The Russians are generally supposed to be Christians and the Japanese heathens; yet in China at the present moment the Russians are committing outrages which the Japanese are even ashamed to witness. Is this the vaunted superiority of the West? O, Christianity! O Christianity! what a byword thou now art!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## AUSTRIA'S TROUBLES INCREASE.

AS a result of the recent Austrian elections the new Reichrath, which meets next month, will not differ materially in political complexion from the one which closed last June amid such riotous scenes—"the German deputies carrying loaded revolvers, the Czech members hammering saucepans and tea-trays, and the rabid Antisemites threatening to recruit a mob from the taverns of Vienna to 'teach those fellows manners.'" The same general proportion between parties has been preserved, with slight gains for the Poles and slight losses for the Social Democrats. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Speaker*, who is particularly well informed on conditions in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, declares that, in returning fewer Social Democrats, the electors of the empire have "made matters worse."

"The Social Democrats, who are the only party in the polyglot chaos of Austrian politics that can be said to stand for a political principle, have lost heavily. In Bohemia, where they were strongest, they have been routed; and as the fundamental need

of Austria is the reformation of its parties along political instead of racial lines, the collapse of the Social Democrats, whatever the precise value of their opinions, is a disappointment that forebodes a tragedy. It means that the one party which included members of every nationality and creed has, for the moment at any rate, resolved itself into its primitive racial elements and forsaken its program of social, industrial, and economic reform to take sides in the German-Czech feud."

It will be remembered that, in June last, the Emperor Francis Joseph, in dissolving parliament, declared that unless a party or a combination of parties with a clear parliamentary majority and with enough cohesion to pass the budget and perform the regular functions of government displaced the "disgraceful strife of factions," in the next Reichsrath, he would suspend the constitution and substitute "personal rule." This, *The Speaker* correspondent declares, is at present impossible, in view of Hungarian restiveness. He thinks that the Emperor will instead promulgate a new constitution on the basis of universal suffrage. The present electoral system, we are told, was drawn up with a single eye to the maintenance of German ascendency. Yet the net result has been to wreck the whole parliamentary plan without solving one of the many pressing problems. Home rule, for each separate nationality, says this writer, is the solution of the problem. One thing, he concludes, is certain: Austria will survive the crisis as she has so many others in her history.

"An empire which has outlasted defeat by the Turks, by Frederick the Great, by the first Napoleon, and, latterly, by France and Italy and Prussia, is not an empire to crumble lightly away. In spite of surface appearances *l'appaisement*, not disruption, is the goal of the warring nationalities."

Continental journals, however, generally regard Austria as decadent and likely to fall to pieces. German papers see in this a danger to their fatherland. The decline of the Hapsburg dynasty as a national power of the first rank, declares P. Nathan in the *Nation* (Berlin), means the decline of Germany. "The disintegration and ruin of the older realm of necessity makes our Fatherland the arena for the international European struggle."

In addition to the language struggle between Czech and German, danger confronts the empire from the growing power and hostility of Hungary. In a recent speech M. Szell, Premier of Hungary, declared that the Triple Alliance is as valuable to Hungary as to Germany, and that, even if the *Ausgleich* were terminated, and the Austrian and Hungarian monarchies were separated, it would still be to the interest of all Hungarians to support the Dreibund. The press of Vienna regard this speech from a responsible minister as boding ill for the empire. Journals of such divergent views as the *Fremdenblatt* (semi-official and pan-German), the *Deutsche Zeitung* (Antisemite), and the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* (organ of the moderate Germans) agree in acknowledging that Austria must now, perforce, consider the crucial question of her relations with Hungary. The *Tageblatt* declares that commercial severance and declarations of independence are being discussed by several sections of the country as if it were a matter of merely economic concern, instead of "the greatest and most perilous political problem that the monarchy has been called upon to solve since the establishment of the dual system." The London *Outlook* says:

"The question is forcing itself upon some observers whether the name Austria-Hungary will not give place to Hungary-Austria, as one of the principal Czech newspapers of Prague declares will be the fact. . . . Hungary's ministry represents accurately the ruling element in the Hungarian parliament, while the Austrian ministry has no majority behind it in the Reichsrath, and never can be sure of support in any scheme that it indorses. The question which interests the outside public is whether this jealousy of Hungary will be sufficiently potent in influence to secure the combination of the different elements in Austria itself. At present the outlook is anything but encouraging."

Still another danger is that arising from the pan-Slavic propaganda of Russia. The proposed appointment of a Russian consul-general to Prague in Bohemia has caused considerable uneasiness in the journals of Vienna, where it is claimed that the Russian Government intends to make Prague the center of Slavic propaganda. Replying to these charges, the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), in what is credited with being an inspired article, points out that Austria has sixteen consuls in Russia, while there are only four Russian consulates in the Dual Monarchy. Besides, it continues, the matter is purely one of commerce and industry, Bohemia having of late become of great importance in Russian trade enterprises. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), commenting upon this article, says: "One result of the lamentable strife of national parties in Bohemia is that the two nationalities, Czech and German, which compose the population of Prague, are in the habit of accusing each other of seeking the support of foreign powers in aid of their respective aspirations, the Germans looking to Germany and the Czechs to Russia." This journal, therefore, commends the rule of Foreign Minister Goluchowski, which does not permit any native Bohemian to serve as consul for a foreign power.

There are many reasons for believing that the Czechs will ultimately prove victorious in the language struggle, declares G. P. Gooch. We quote these reasons from an article by him in *The Westminster Review*:

"In the first place, they [Hungarians] are in a majority of about three to two, a majority, moreover, which is growing steadily greater. Secondly, they are, on the whole, a prosperous community, unlike the people of Galicia, who are fettered by their terrible poverty. Thirdly, they are making steady progress in education, Bohemia possessing, with the exception of Lower Austria (which includes Vienna), less illiteracy than any other province of the empire. Fourthly, they possess the aid of the clergy, who strongly disapprove of the alliance with Protestant Germany and sacrilegious Italy. Fifthly, the race has become almost homogeneous in feeling. The old Czechs have lost their influence, and agricultural and commercial parties which have recently been formed, professing indifference to the question of nationality, have met with scanty support. Sixthly, their German opponents are broken up into a number of parties —the Progressives, the Clericals, the Christian Socialists or anti-Semites, and the German Nationalists, led by Wolf and Schönerer, who look not to Vienna but to Berlin, and raise the cry of '*Los von Rom*' ['Away from Rome']. And, further, the average German in Bohemia shows little interest in politics. A far smaller proportion of the German electors record their votes than among the Czechs."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Was the Czar Poisoned?**—According to a sensational story, credited to a Russian physician and quoted in the *Courier des Etats Unis* (New York) from *L'Echo de Paris*, no member of the court or even of the imperial family was allowed to see the Czar during his recent illness. His only attendants were the Empress and two servants. Upon his recovery, the physician who had attended him was presented with half a million rubles [about $400,000] in addition to a fine house and other gifts. This truly royal reward seems excessive for the cure of a case of typhoid, a disease which, tho serious, is usually amenable to modern therapeutics. The truth, which is openly spoken of in the court and the capital, is that the Czar was poisoned, for the third time since his accession. This time he escaped death almost by a miracle.

One of the bulletins issued during the illness gave the Czar's temperature as 35° C. [95° F.]. Such abnormally low temperatures, says *L'Echo*, never occur in typhoid, or in any disease except immediately before death. A fall of another degree would have been fatal. The most minute care is exercised in the supervision of the food destined for the imperial table. Almost all of it is brought from Belgium and Denmark in sealed vans. The kitchen servants are narrowly and skilfully watched. The poisoners are suspected, if not certainly known, and their names are mentioned in whispers.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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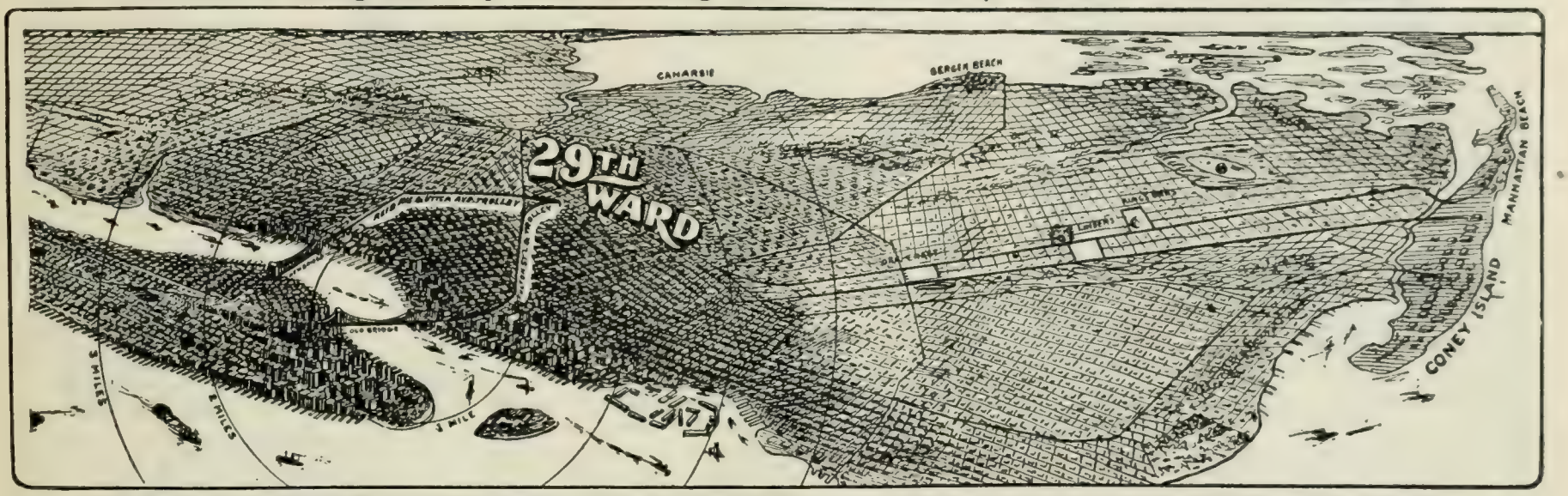


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## CURRENT POETRY.

### A Ballad of Kinsmen.

By RICHARD BURTON.

Apia Bay wears a smooth, bright face
When the tropic winds are low,
But the harbor curve is a fearsome place
When the great winds rise and blow.

'Tis perilous for barks to ride
At anchor, when the surge
Comes thundering in from the sea outside
And foams on the rocky verge.

From the Western States three ships were there,
And one from the English Isle;
They came when the skies were bland and fair
And the ocean ways a smile.

But the fierce storm smote them, till they tossed
Like chips 'twixt sea and sky;
And two of the ships of the States were lost
And the other drifted nigh

The coral reefs, to death; but saw
The sturdy English ship
Out from the harbor's seething maw
Toward open water slip.

And sore they yearned to follow her
Beyond the barrier foam,
To swap their coral sepulcher
For the sea-leagues leading home;

But the ill-starred *Trenton* could not sail
Nor steam; with beams aburst,
A helpless hulk before the gale
She staggered toward the Worst.

Yet, as the English, inch by inch,
Away from the shallows drew,
The boys of the States, they did not flinch,
For they cheered the other crew.

Yea, never a soul showed the craven then,
Tho their fate was plain to see;
The doomed men waved to the luckier men
And gave them three times three.

Three times three, and the cheer rang high
Above the wind and the wave,
As the English ship strained safely by,
And the other on to her grave!

Oh, blood will tell, they were kinsmen all!
Give the gallant lads a place
On the good high-seats of the heroes' hall
To kindle our common race!

—Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post.*

### The Pilgrim.

By VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD.

Love, 'tis a strange and a perilous path—
*I have trod this way before*—
The pitiless rock and the thorn it hath,
The gloom and the closed door;
There is dawn that yearns, there is dusk that grieves—
*Ay, well doth Love know all!*
And the chill of doubt and the heart's bruised leaves,
And the soul's unanswered call.

Mayhap thou shalt thirst where no fountains are—
*Love fareth on joy and pain!*
And thy desert nights shall be void of a star—
*Love's vigils are not in vain;*
*Ay, tho more bitter each mortal breath,*
*The dream it is sweet, is sweet!*
*Tho its day be wo and its night be death,*
*Thou canst not stay Love's feet,*
*Thou canst not stay Love's feet.*

—*The Cosmopolitan* (December).


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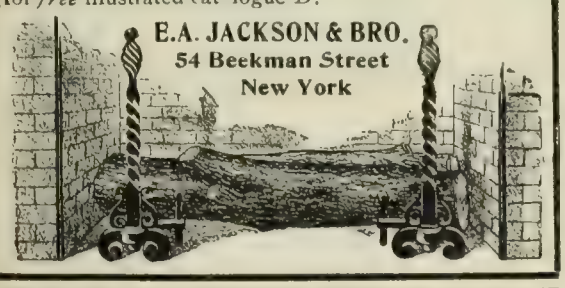

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Sample pair ten cents. Write for terms.

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## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Family Secrets.**—HE: "Bridget told Mrs. Next-door that I was a hen-pecked fool. Shall I discharge her?"

SHE: "At once! Bridget has no right to tell our family secrets to the neighbors."—*Life.*

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**Chivalry.**—"John!" whispered the good woman in the dead of night, "there are burglars downstairs."

"You go down, dear," replied John, sleepily. "They wouldn't dare strike a woman."—*Philadelphia Press.*

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**An Easy Way Out.**—SHE: "But my mother says that a maid should not converse with strangers."

MYNHEER VAN DER MASH: "I bow to thy mother's wisdom. Prithee, let us not be strangers!"—*Puck.*

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**The Ruling Passion.**—FIRST ENTHUSIASTIC GOLFER: "I say, will you play another round with me on Thursday?"

SECOND ENTHUSIASTIC GOLFER: "Well, I'm booked to be married on that day—*but it can be postponed!*"—*Punch.*

---

**The Meaning in a Squeak.**—GUS DE SMYTHE: "Those new boots of yours squeak awfully; perhaps they ain't paid for yet?"

JOHNNY: "That's all nonsense. If there is anything in that, why don't my coat and vest and my trousers and my hat squeak, too?"—*Exchange.*

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**Echoes from the South.**—Old Aunt Dinah had not been long in town, or in service as cook. One evening vanila and pistache ice-cream had been ordered for dinner, but when it made its appearance at table it was minus the pistache. Her mistress asked how it happened.

"Clar to goodness, missie, it war kind o' moldy, must have bin a long time in de tin pail, so I just scraped it off."—*Collier's Weekly.*

---

**Lord Wolseley's Mistake.**—On one occasion Lord Wolseley's zeal for the welfare of his men got the better of his discretion. Dinner was being served to the soldiers, and orderlies hurried backward and forward with steaming pails of soup. Lord Wolseley stopped one of them. The man was at attention in a moment.

"Remove the lid." No sooner said than done.

"Let me taste it."

"But, plaze yer——"

"Let me taste it, I say."

And taste it he did.

"Disgraceful! Tastes like nothing in the world but dish water."

"Plaze, yer honor," gasped the man, "and so it is."—*Chicago Chronicle.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

January 25.—The Boers derail an armored pilot-train by the use of dynamite, but are repulsed by Lord Kitchener's troops.

January 26.—The Boers capture a post of Dublin Fusiliers and a train with supplies; they also inflict considerable damage on a railway in the Transvaal.

January 27.—Renewed fighting takes place between Boers and British; a party of yeomanry are captured in the Western Transvaal, but subsequently released by the Boers.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 21.—The illness of Queen Victoria takes a slightly favorable turn. She is joined at Osborne by the Emperor William, Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and Duke of Connaught.

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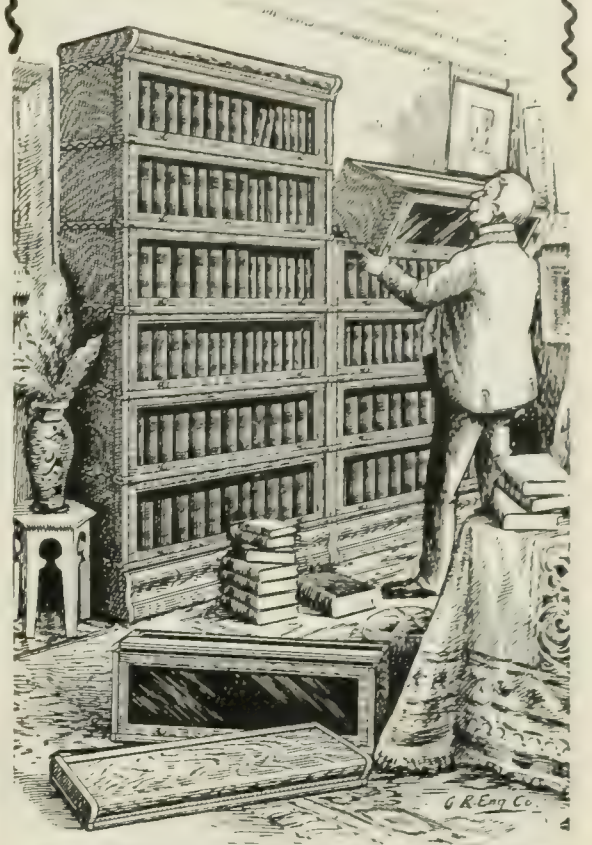

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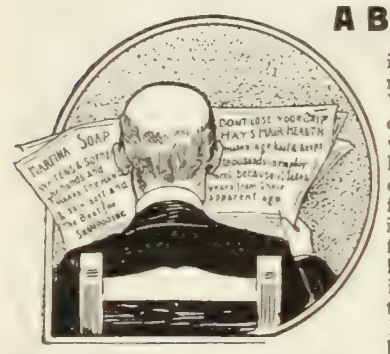


is never handsome nor comfortable. When you look at one you sympathize with the owner, and hope to save your own from such a fate. If your hair is thin, gray or faded, **Hay's Hair Health** will restore it to its original thickness and color. It will prevent baldness and cover bald spots when the hair root is not destroyed.

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News from Venezuela is of a disquieting nature; the rebellion in the republic is reported to be spreading.

January 22.—Queen Victoria dies at Osborne Palace at 6.30 P.M., surrounded by her family. The news is telegraphed by the new King to the lord mayor of London, and posted on the bulletin board of the Mansion House by that official. Parliament is summoned to enable the members to take the oath of allegiance to the new King.

The Bulgarian cabinet resigns on account of internal differences.

January 23.—The new King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India goes to London from Osborne, and holds his first privy council at St. James's Palace; in his speech he assumes the name of Edward VII. and promises to be a constitutional monarch.

January 24.—The medieval ceremony of proclaiming the accession to the throne of King Edward VII. takes place in London. A great number of royalties and representatives of foreign nations are on their way to London to attend the funeral of the Queen.

President Kruger remains at Utrecht; a medical operation upon his eyes is attended with success.

January 25.—The private funeral service for the immediate family is held over the body of Queen Victoria at Osborne, and the coffin is finally sealed. A message from King Edward is received by both houses of parliament. Tributes to the Queen are paid by Arthur J. Balfour in the House of Commons; by Lord Salisbury, Lord Kimberley, and the Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords.

Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild, the head of the Rothschild banking-house, dies in Frankfort.

January 26.—The preparations for Queen Victoria's funeral continue in England; the Crown Prince of Germany arrives at Osborne, whither also Lord Roberts is summoned; King Edward issues messages which are read to the army and navy of Great Britain.

The Pope issues an Encyclical condemning Socialism and commending "Christian Democracy."

Chancellor von Bülow announces in the Prussian Diet that the Government proposes to protect the interests of agriculture by raising duties.

Giuseppe Verdi, the Italian composer, dies at his home in Milan.

January 27.—Memorial services for the Queen are held in practically all the churches throughout the British empire.

Emperor William receives from King Edward the sword of a field marshal of the British army.

Great suffering from famine is reported in Shan-Se province, China.

## Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 21.—*Senate:* The nomination of James S. Harlan as attorney-general for Porto Rico is confirmed.

January 22.—The Senate and the House of Representatives adopt resolutions of sympathy in connection with the death of Queen Victoria.

January 25.—*Senate:* A message is received from the President transmitting a report of the Taft Commission, and recommending legislation in the interest of the Filipinos.

*House:* The conference report on the army re-


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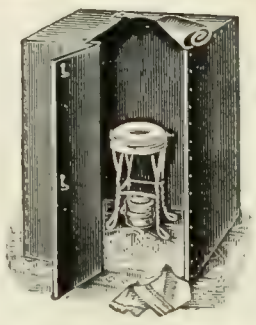

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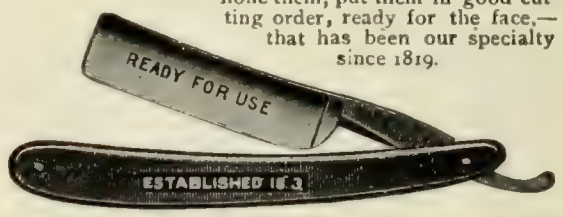


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organization bill is adopted, and the naval appropriation bill is passed.

January 26.—*House:* A delegation from Buffalo asks government aid for the coming Pan-American Exposition; Secretary Gage submits a full statement of the indebtedness incurred by the annexation of Hawaii, requesting an appropriation of over $3,000,000.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 21.—Prof. Elisha Gray, an inventor of the telephone, dies at Newtonville, Mass.

January 22.—The President sends a message of condolence to the new King of England; the flag at the executive mansion and in many parts of the country is half-masted in honor of the dead Queen.

The following United States Senators are elected: Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia; J. W. Bailey, Texas; F. M. Simmons, North Carolina; Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois; Knute Nelson and Moses E. Clapp, Minnesota; Robert J. Gamble, South Dakota; J. R. Burton, Kansas; and James H. Berry, Arkansas.

January 23.—Fire breaks out in the business district of Montreal, destroying the Board of Trade building and about $2,500,000 worth of property.

January 24.—It is announced that the Government will preserve a neutral attitude in regard to the asphalt dispute in Venezuela, leaving the rival companies to settle their differences in the courts.

January 25.—The President receives a message from King Edward VII. expressing gratitude to the American people for the sympathy manifested on the death of Queen Victoria.

January 26.—Secretary Long signs contracts for two armored cruisers, to cost upward of $7,500,000.

January 27.—The part of the Taft Philippine commission relating to the friars is made public; in it Judge Taft discusses all phases of the religious problem in the Philippines.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 21.—*Porto Rico:* A report on Porto Rican conditions is made to the Interior department, showing the possibilities of development of the island.

January 22.—The Porto Rican House authorizes the island treasurer to float a loan of $3,000,000 in this country and Europe, to be used to relieve agricultural depression.

January 24.—*Philippines:* General MacArthur orders the deportation to this country of an


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offending American editor, who accused the captain of the port of Manila of fraudulent practises.

January 25.—*Cuba:* The full draft of the Cuban constitution, as prepared by the committee to present to the Havana convention, is made public.

January 27.—Governor Wood informs the tobacco exporters that the Washington Government has allowed his petition for a 50-percent. reduction in the exportation tax.

A delegation of Cubans from the provinces ask General Wood to permit cockfighting on the island.

January 27.—*Philippines:* Upward of 50,000 Filipinos, it is reported, have sworn allegiance to the United States in Iloilo province, Panay

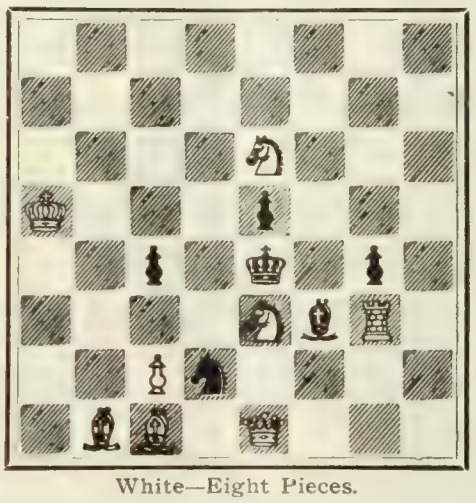
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 533.

Reichelm calls this a "Half-Nelson."

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

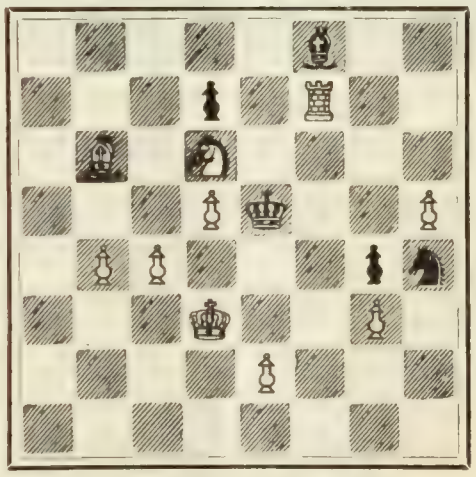
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 534.

A Prize-Winner.

By J. VAN DYK.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 530.

1. B—Kt 5 / Kt—K 3 — 2. Q—Q 5, ch / K x Q (must) — 3. B—B 6, mate

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That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat and insure its complete digestion by the systematic use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets composed of the natural digestive principles, peptones and diastase, which actually perform the work of digestion and give the abused stomach a chance to rest and to furnish the body and brain with the necessary nutriment. Cheap cathartic medicines masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for relief or cure of indigestion because they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the indigestion is to make daily use at meal time of a safe preparation which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles, and all this can truly be said of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

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1. ..... — Kt—K sq
2. Kt—Kt 3 — P x Kt
3. Q—R 8, mate

1. ..... — Kt—K sq
2. ..... — K—Q 4 or Kt—B 6
3. Kt—B 5, mate

1. ..... — Kt—K sq
2. ..... — Any other
3. Kt—Q 2, mate

1. ..... — Kt—R 4
2. Kt—B 4 — Any
3. Kt mates

1. ..... — Kt—B 7
2. Q x Kt ch — K—Q 4 (must)
3. B—B 4, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; Prof. J. H. Riddick, Jr., Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; F. E. Reid, New York City; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; Dr. M. F. Eastwood, Claremont, Can.; G. W. and Miss W. Hill, McLeansboro, Ill.; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.; T. Hilgers, Paterson, N. J.

Comments: "Quite ingenious in conception and construction"—I. W. B.; "The second move in main variation constitutes a sort of double 'Indian,' while the Kt—K sq variation introduces the 'Bristol' theme. Tho the alternate Kt mate is a blemish, still the fine after-play far offsets this"—H. W. B.; "Don't like it much, as it's full of duals"—M. M.; "A great deal in it and all that deal is fine"—A K.; "With the exception of the Kt—K sq continuation, which is good, it doesn't strike my fancy"—G. D.; "The time-honored position of the Queen's sacrifice may be excused for the several close 'tries,' where the nicest accuracy in the defense is called for. Not brilliant, but with more finish than appears at first"—W. R. C.; "Very good"—W. J. L.; "The pretty-near keys, B—K 2 and Kt—Kt 7 make this a troublesome problem"—O. C. B.; "Have been solving problems for twenty years but this puzzled me"—D. G. H.

This composition is the first problem in the new Swiss Chess-magazine, *The Schweizerische Schachzeitung*, edited by Herren Bachmann and Pestolozzi, Zurich, and Dr. Schaud, Schaffhausen. The author is not careful to provide against duals and mate on second move, blemishes which the purist of the English school can not overlook; but there is a great deal of fine work in this problem. One of its most interesting and meritorious features is the manner in which the author replies to B—K 2. Very many solvers, some of them almost experts, sent variations beginning with 1 B—K 2, which seem to exhaust Black's defense; but not one found the *only* move.

In addition to those reported, T. H., and S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can., got 527 (January 5).

### "Chess-Openings."

In a lecture, recently delivered in Chicago, on Chess-openings, Mr. Pillsbury said that, in modern practice among the great masters only two openings—the Ruy Lopez and the Queen's Pawn—are considered to retain the advantage of the first move for any length of time. He believed that the Berlin defense of the Ruy Lopez was the best. Of the Petroff defense, which he brought into practise again in the St. Petersburg tournament several years ago, he does not now entertain as good an opinion as he did then. He believes if White continues with 3 P-Q 4 the advantage remains with


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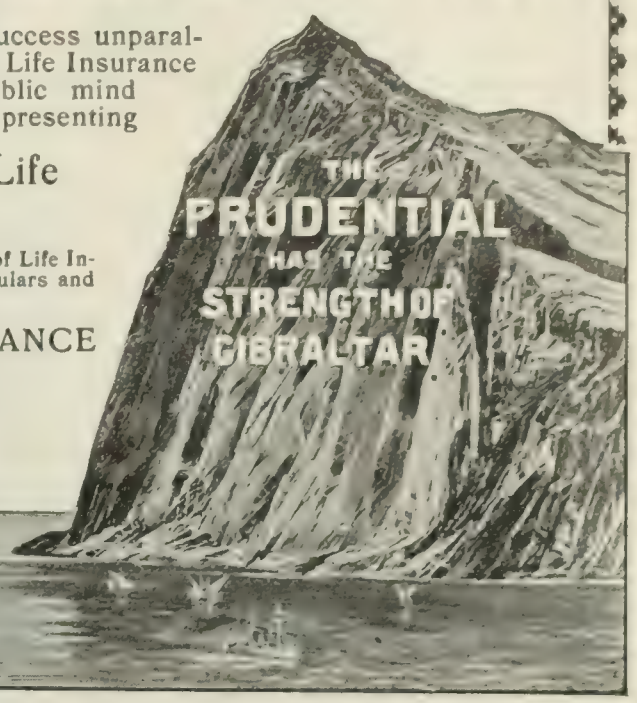


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...attack, and for that reason he has abandoned it. He agrees entirely with the principles laid down in Lasker's "Common Sense in Chess," and says every great master must necessarily do so. Against the Evans' Gambit he recommends Lasker's defense or the refusal of the gambit. In either case the defense should obtain a better game.

He also holds that the Falkbeer Counter Gambit against the King's Gambit should yield the second player the superior, or at least equal, game. He dwelt at length on "the waiting move," claiming there should be no such thing in a correct game of Chess. Should a player at any time make an indifferent move like P R 3, simply because he knows of nothing better, there is an admission of weakness in his game. On the other hand if such a move is made with the preconceived plan of making a general advance in the pawn formation, it is then a sign of strength. He is of the opinion that between even players in serious games the attack, with accurate play, should win about two games in ten, the others resulting in draws.

### The Rice Gambit.

To test the soundness of the Rice Gambit, a game was recently played by Lasker and Rice (White) and Maroczy and Hoffer (Black).

Rice Gambit.

| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 16 R—K 4 | B—K 3 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | P x P | 17 P x B | Kt—B 7 |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | P—K Kt 4 | 18 P x P ch | K—Q sq |
| 4 P—K R 4 | P—Kt 5 | 19 Q—R 5 ch | K—B sq |
| 5 Kt—K 5 | Kt—K B 3 | 20 B—K 6 ch | K—Kt 2 |
| 6 B—B 4 | P—Q 4 | 21 B—R 3 | Kt x R |
| 7 P x P | B—Q 3 | 22 P x B | Kt—R 3 |
| 8 Castles | B x Kt | 23 P—R 4 | K R—Q sq |
| 9 R—K sq | Q—K 2 | 24 Kt—K 4 | P—Kt 5 |
| 10 P—B 5 | P—Kt 6 | 25 P—K 6 | Q—B 3 |
| 11 P—Q 4 | Kt—Kt 5 | 26 Q—K B 5 | R x Kt |
| 12 Kt—Q 2 | Q x P | 27 B x P | Q—Q sq |
| 13 Kt—B 5 | Q—R 3 | 28 R—K B sq | R—B 5 |
| 14 Q—R 4 ch | P—B | 29 B—K 3 | Q—Q |
| 15 Q—R 5 | P—Kt 4 | 30 Q—B 3 | Resigns. |

White's 8th move allowing Black to capture the Kt is the move that makes the gambit. Notice the apparently strong attack Black got on his 12th move.


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# The Literary Digest

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**LITERARY DIGEST EUROPEAN PARTY, 1901.**

Thousands of readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST were interested in the announcement last year of a European tour especially organized for their benefit. A party of eighty of our subscribers enjoyed that tour, and hundreds of others would have been glad to go if business engagements and family affairs could have been arranged to suit the date of sailing and the length of absence. These friends will be glad to read the announcement made on the opposite page this week of a second European Tour limited to LITERARY DIGEST readers and their friends. This party will be under the same management as the one last year, the well-known tourist agents, Henry Gaze & Sons. The time for starting is June 15. Full particulars can be obtained by sending to the address given at the foot of the opposite page.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS?

AS all the Filipino rebellions against Spanish rule "began as movements against the friars," and as "all the evidence derived from every source but the friars themselves shows clearly that the feeling of hatred for the friars is wellnigh universal and permeates all classes" (to quote from the recent report of the Taft commission), it is evident that the problem of the return of these friars to their great estates is, as the commission declares, "the burning political question." The friars own about 403,000 acres in the Philippines, and these property rights, says the commission, "the United States Government is bound by treaty obligations and by the law of its being to protect." Yet to return them to their parishes and people under American protection "is likely to have the same effect on them that the return of General Weyler under an American commission as governor of Cuba would have had on the people of that island," and "will lead to lawless violence and murder." What is to be done in this dilemma? The commission proposes a plan which meets wide approval and warm commendation from the press. It says:

"It would avoid some very troublesome agrarian disturbances between the friars and their quondam tenants if the insular government could buy these large haciendas of the friars, and sell them out in small holdings to the present tenants, who, forgiven for the rent due during the two years of war, would recognize the title of the Government without demur and gladly accept an opportunity, by payment of the price in small instalments, to become absolute owners of that which they and their ancestors have so long cultivated.

"With the many other calls upon the insular treasury a large financial operation like this could probably not be conducted to a successful issue without the aid of the United States Government, either by a direct loan or by a guaranty of bonds to be issued for the purpose. The bonds or loans could be met gradually from the revenues of the islands, while the proceeds of the land, which would sell readily, could be used to constitute a school fund. This object, if declared, would make the plan most popular, because the desire for education by the Filipinos of all tribes is very strong, and gives encouraging promise of the future mental development of a now uneducated and ignorant people."

The New York *Times* (Ind.), while not objecting strongly to this plan, says that "there is not now any definite authority in any branch of our Government to engage the national credit for such a purpose," and that even if there were, "it would be regarded by a considerable part of the people of the United States as a contribution to the Catholic Church, and would be resented." Dr. Leonard Bacon, too, noting that "Archbishop Chapelle is understood to have named $20,000,000 as a price at which the several orders might be willing to commute their claims," remarks similarly in an open letter that "there is not a leading politician of any party who would dare to lift a hand either to infringe these titles or to indemnify the Roman missionary orders with enormous cash endowments out of the national treasury."

Most of the American press, however, seem to regard the plan as perfectly practicable and wholly commendable. The Washington *Star* (Ind.) declares that "there should be no hesitation on the part of the United States in assailing the problem of the friars with courage and determination," and the New York *Press* (Rep.) says, in an editorial that represents well the opinion of many other expansionist papers:

"There never has been peace since the Spanish religious orders obtained political and territorial domination, and there never will be if they regain it. In proposing a way to substitute a peasant proprietorship for the monastic feudalism under which the more civilized of the agricultural population have so largely lived, the commission has designated a solution of approved value for what most authority has conceded to be the chief problem of government in the archipelago.

"It was the problem of Bourbon France, which was solved in blood. It was the problem of medieval England, which the Tudors solved in plunder. It is the problem of modern Ireland, which has not yet been solved at all. It is the problem of the passage of the land of a country into the hands of those who exact the performance of the duties of the tillers of the soil without themselves performing the duties of the owners. Even the rough redress of the English Reformation did good to the nation involved, tho in both cases injustice was done to the class most interested. Fortunately, the United States can do good to both nation and class, to the Filipino and the friar. It has simply to work out on a small scale in Luzon the scheme of expropriation which on a large one Gladstone proposed for Ireland—the only unexceptionable scheme he did propose—in order to set one firm foundation of government in this much-vexed possession. The peasant proprietary class which it thus creates will be the bulwark of civilization in the archipelago, just as the same class of emancipated serfs is the bulwark of the existing order and the single formidable obstacle to anarchy in France. As to the orders themselves, they will of a surety rejoice to receive compen-

sation for the property from which they have been expelled and which any native government, following the Gallic example noted and the more recent and apposite one of Mexico, would retain in permanent confiscation.

## CUBA'S FUTURE RELATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES.

ALMOST in a day, last week, the rather academic newspaper discussion of the provisions of the new Cuban constitution gave way to animated questionings as to whether it would be safe for the United States and safe for Cuba to let the latter start out alone upon the perilous seas of national sovereignty. The cleavage of opinion on this question does not seem to follow party lines very sharply. The Washington *Times* (Dem.) says:

"In two vital respects the proposed constitution is impossible. It provides for universal suffrage, which would at once reduce the country to the political level of Haiti. This Government can not afford to have a fresh island home of anarchy within ninety miles of our shores. A state such as Cuba would become in six months under the majority rule of its half wild and wholly illiterate black population could not perform its international obligations nor guarantee the lives and property of foreigners resident within its jurisdiction. Indeed, so great and many are the dangers to be apprehended from the liability of Cuba to have differences with European nations that, even were the local government based on the most carefully restricted suffrage, it would still be the duty of the United States to insist upon control of the island's foreign relations."

Other papers see the germ of future trouble in the so-called "Cuban bonds," issued by Spain to help pay for the quelling of the insurrection. These bonds amount to $455,000,000 and are held in France and other European countries, and "it would be most unpleasant for the United States," observes the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), "if some foreign power should make a threatening demand upon Cuba in behalf of the holders of what are known in Europe as Cuban bonds." Altho the Cubans may not recognize it, the same paper goes on, it is none the less a fact that this debt "casts a deep shadow over their future." Such considerations as these lead the New York *Times* (Ind.) to say:

"Civil war in Cuba or war with a European power other than Spain would be no less intolerable to us than the conflict we intervened to suppress No government with a sense of responsibility to the people it represents could be so reckless of future perils and trouble, so indifferent to the counsels of common prudence, as to let the forts and the forces of Cuba, the independent power to make treaties and conclude agreements with foreign countries, and the responsibility of internal tranquillity pass wholly out of its control until its own interests had been recognized and adequately protected."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) quotes one of the Republican members of the Senate committee on relations with Cuba as saying that the following four propositions are "of paramount importance to this country as well as to Cuba," and that they ought to be inserted in the Cuban constitution. They are:

"First—A permanent naval base for the United States.

"Second—The right permanently to maintain military garrisons in the island.

"Third—Control by the United States of all the public debts and credits of Cuba.

"Fourth—The right of this country to control all foreign treaties made by Cuba."

"It would have simplified matters amazingly," says the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Rep.), "if Congress had not been carried away by a wave of emotionalism on April 18, 1898, when it passed the mischievous resolution binding this country to give the Cubans an independence for which they have shown no signs of fitness."

It must be said, however, that there is no serious suggestion in the newspapers that the United States should demand by force any share in the Cuban government that the Cubans themselves are unwilling to grant. In addition to the Teller resolution of three years ago declaring "that the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people," the Supreme Court has just decided in the Neely case that Cuba is a foreign country, and "as such," says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "it is under no obligations to consult the United States in framing its constitution." And as to the danger of having "at our door" a small nation unable to withstand European aggression, it is remarked that we already have and have had for years "at our door" all the Central and South American republics, none of which could withstand European aggression, and Canada, the British West Indies, and British, Dutch, and French Guiana already under European rule, and that nothing untoward has happened or seems likely to happen. In Europe itself, where jealousies and rivalries are thickest, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, Greece, and the Balkan states continue to exist because no one great power could annex one of these countries without risking war with another great power, and the United States, it is remarked, presents a similar standing argument that would prevent aggressions upon Cuba.

It is argued, too, that it is not only honesty but also the best policy to make Cuba completely independent. The New York *Press* (Rep.) refers to the Teller resolution quoted above and says:

"We run fearful risks in evading that promise. It must become plain that by the appearance of withholding complete independence we play into the hands of the agitator and the exploiter. For let the Cuban peasant class—who suffer not merely devastation but depopulation, all but actual destruction for their liberty—once believe that we intend to withhold it, as we should do by the foreshadowed provision for a virtual protectorate, and we shall have on our hands in a greater or less degree the task which 200,000 Spanish soldiers could not accomplish in the West Indies—the sort of task with which 60,000 American soldiers are wrestling just now in the East Indies."

Sentiment in the constitutional convention in Havana is reported to be overwhelmingly in favor of complete independence; but the Havana *Nacion*, the organ of General Collazo, in an editorial that is also indorsed by *La Lucha*, another Havana paper of considerable influence, makes this proposition:

"The important question of the future is the relations which Cuba is to hold with the United States. Not only should Cuba pay back with generosity favors received, but the economical situation for us depends upon the attitude of the United States, and the political question thus resolves itself into an economical question. The convention, in our judgment, would do well to adopt the following as the basis of those relations:

"That the republic of Cuba will respect and guarantee lives, property, and acquired rights in the same form as the United States guaranteed these in the Treaty of Paris.

"That the republic will guarantee rights acquired during the American intervention by law, decree, judgment, or other act of the military government.

"That the republic, for a period of two years after the establishment of independence, will conduct foreign affairs through the United States; will make no treaty with any other nation prejudicial to the United States, and will accept no compromise which might give rise to the occupation of the island or to intervention in its customs.

"That the United States, for a period of two years after the establishment of independence, may occupy forts in Cuba, provided the Cuban flag flies with the American.

"That Cuba will lease to the United States two coaling-sta-

tions, and will give no commercial advantages to any other nation which are not given to the United States; and

"That none of these concessions or promises is to be taken to imply any cessation of the sovereignty of Cuba or any lessening of her complete independence."

The proposition finds favor in some quarters that the United States give Cuba complete independence, and later, if the lawlessness of the Cubans endangers American life and property, that the United States demand that the Cuban government maintain order in the island or allow our Government, by its own forces, to do so.

## TEXAS AS AN OIL STATE.

TEXAS, the sixth State in the Union in population, fourth in order of growth in the last decade, producer of a third of the great American cotton crop, and of 100,000,000 bushels of grain every year, her vast plains the pasture of millions of dollars worth of cattle and sheep, now promises to become equally famous as an oil State. The big gusher at Beaumont, which began spouting crude oil 200 feet into the air on January 10, at the rate of 25,000 barrels a day, seems to indicate that there is a pond, or a lake, or a river, or something full of oil about a quarter of a mile below the surface. Analysis of the oil is said to show that it can not be refined into illuminating oil, but will make good fuel—the one thing which Texas needs, as the Austin *Statesman* observes, to make it a manufacturing State. Ex-Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, is quoted as saying:

"I think it is the greatest oil-well ever discovered in the United States. It is fortunate for the oil trade that it is not illuminating oil. If it were, it would paralyze the entire industry. Its advent, however, means that liquid fuel is to be the fuel of the twentieth century. Smoke, cinders, ashes, and soot will disappear along with war and other evidences of barbarism. The new oil-well means a cleaner as well as a better civilization, and Texas is to have a big share in the glory of bringing it about. . . . The discovery of this enormous well so near the sea coast indicates to my mind that we are just entering the real era of liquid fuel, and that the next few years you will see the locomotives passing through Corsicana using oil for fuel, and the ocean steamers will be using it, too. I believe this is the real beginning of the era of liquid fuel in the United States."

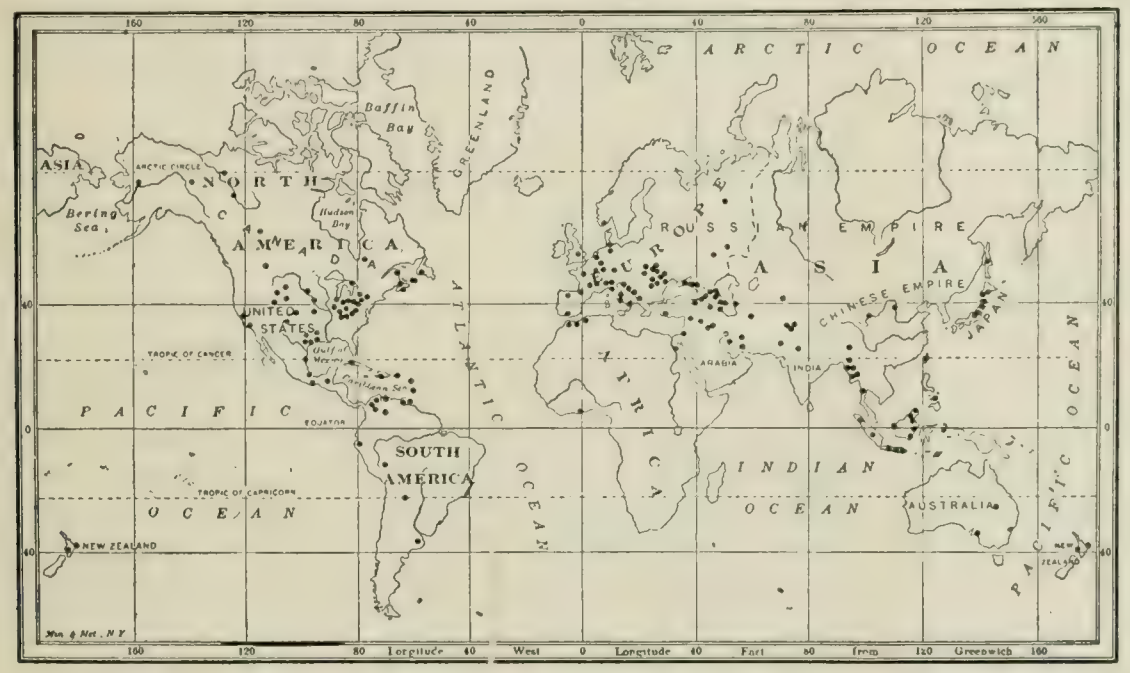
There is a great rush of prospectors and capitalists to Texas, of course, and all that part of the State is being perforated in a quest for oil. The Beaumont gusher was partly controlled on January 16, and on the 19th the flow was stopped. Mr. John H. Galey, principal owner of the new well, has ordered tanks to the capacity of 250,000 barrels to be sent on passenger schedule from Pittsburg.

*Mining and Metallurgy* (New York), to which credit is due for the use of the accompanying illustrations, publishes in its issue for February 1 an interesting article by Dr. David T. Day, in which he remarks upon the wide distribution of petroleum shown by the map, and observes that:

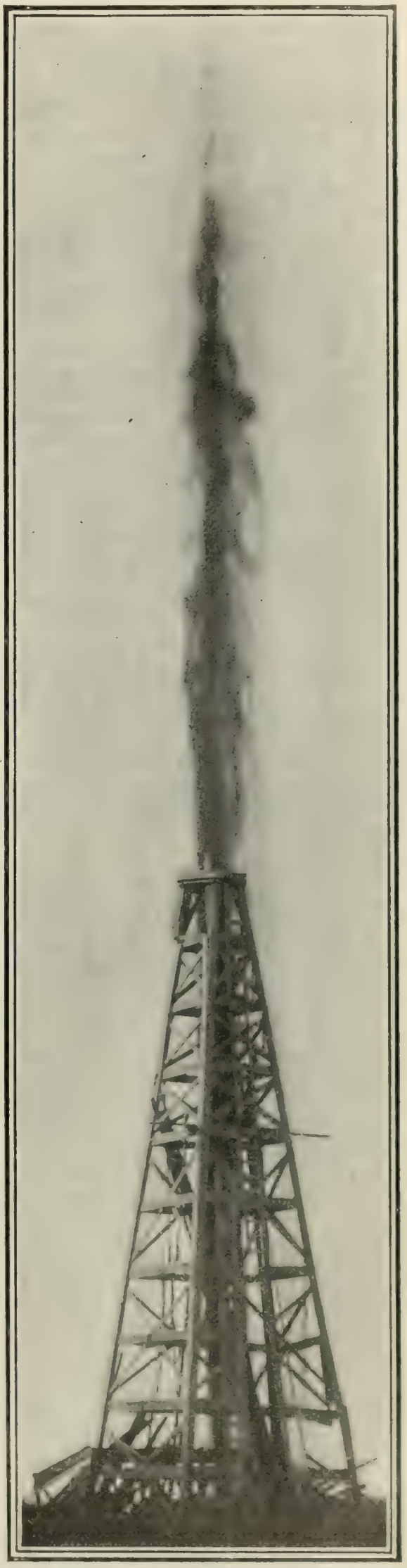
"While petroleum is scattered over a great area, the principal deposits so far discovered follow the fortieth parallel of north latitude through the oil regions of Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

"Eastward we find them again in Galicia, and the same line not only runs almost directly through Baku, in the great Russian field, but the Japanese deposits are on nearly the same parallel.

"This signifies simply that the fortieth is the parallel of greatest general industrial activity. Possibly it is also promising for future oil developments. By no means has advantage yet been taken of all the oil of this fortieth parallel. The probability is that the deposits of Wyoming will prove very valuable when the Western increase of population justifies their utilization."




MAP OF THE WORLD SHOWING PETROLEUM DEPOSITS.
Compiled by Boverton Redwood.



THE "GUSHER" AT BEAUMONT.
Spouting 25,000 barrels of oil a day.

Russia, Dr. Day notes, "from her deposits on the Caspian Sea, produces a little more oil than does the United States, the aggregate being over 6,000,000 barrels"; but, he adds, that "to be sure, it is not such good oil as ours for burning. We can turn seventy-five per cent. of our crude oil into illuminating oil, while twenty-six per cent. is considered a good yield from Russian oil."

## A NEGRO'S ARRAIGNMENT OF HIS RACE.

WILLIAM HANNIBAL THOMAS, a colored man of character and culture, has written a book in which he takes one of the most pessimistic views of the negro ever put in print. His book is entitled "The American Negro," and it presents a gloomy picture throughout. He announces in the outset that he has "never regarded the political rights of the freedman as essential to his well-being," tho he has no sympathy with the forcible methods which are employed to prevent the exercise of those rights. He says:

"In preparing this work, I have not sought to indicate any preconceived notions or prejudices of my own regarding its subject-matter, nor in arriving at my conclusions have I trusted to imperfect recollections or superficial observations. The sources from which my material has been drawn are carefully written notes representing studies of the negro question in all its known phases, and reaching over a period of more than thirty years. I have had an extensive experience in teaching the negro, one that brought me into contact with all grades of students, and covered every variety of instruction, and in which I learned that in memorizing and imitating the freedman is unique, but that otherwise his intellectual powers are unawakened. In addition, a judicial experience of more than three years of daily official contact with civil and criminal litigation gave me an insight into negro peculiarities such as could have been obtained in no other way, and I early discovered the absolute untrustworthiness of self-interested negro statement.

"I have been a student of political history and a participant in civic functions for more than three decades, having cast my first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. During that time I have beheld the transition of the negro from chattelism to freedom, to enfranchisement, to legislative power, to dominating insolence, to riotous infamy; and through it all I have beheld his accredited leaders impervious to every thought or care for race, government, civilization, or posterity. From my youth I have had an intimate knowledge of negro religionists, and have learned to know by personal experience the shallowness of their pretensions, the depravity of their morals, the ignorance of their ministers, the bigotry of their leaders, and the levity of their faith."

Of the colored man's mental make-up he says:

"The negro has all the physical endowments of intellect, but he has a mind that never thinks in complex terms, and as it is wholly engrossed with units of phenomena, the states of consciousness aroused by visual or textual impressions rarely suggest sequences. The consequence is that the freedman exhibits great mental density, and gives conclusive evidence that he has neither clear nor distinct perceptions of specific facts, inasmuch as in every attempt at primary reasoning he falls into confusion and error. There is also reason to believe that the negro neither associates correlated facts nor deduces logical sequences from obvious causes. He is largely devoid of imagination in all that relates to purely intellectual exercises, tho he has fairly vivid conceptions of such physical objects as appeal to the passions or appetite. . . . . .

"Not only do negroes lack ability to acquire clear and concise knowledge of ideas and things, but in that which they appear to understand there is forever wanting judgment in its use. For example, words are, as we know, the vehicles of thought, thought the vestige of ideas. Vague speech, therefore, indicates misty, incoherent conception, just as clear-cut expressions show that the speaker has in his mind clearly defined mental images. Negroes have a very meager conception of the import of words, and are influenced more by sound than sense in their use. For illustration, we may take the word virtue, whose exact and complete significance no negro comprehends—who fails, therefore, to graft its import into the fiber of his being. With him it is a vocal sound, and not a significant symbol representing actual, visible, living qualities. The same is true of words like truth, honor, and integrity. These are meaningless expressions; and because the negro can not connect words with ideas, and ideas with realities, he lies with avidious readiness, and in all moods and degrees of enormity, without undergoing the slightest remorse, and often without any apparent sense of prevarication. He lies to please, to evade, to conceal, to excuse, to assert, to command. He lies to be heard, and he will not be silent, tho he has no truth to utter. He lies not to be outdone in speech and glibness—to gratify his vanity, to satisfy his ambition and win applause from credulous and illiterate hearers. But the main cause of negro-lying conversation is a fluent use of words, uttered without any regard to truth or facts. . . . . .

"Again, negroes are wanting in the elements of solid affection and genuine sympathy for one another; for, tho their speech is brimful of tender sentiment and vocal rectitude, yet so enveloped are they in a nimbus of charlatanism that the one is evanescent and the other is without guiding force. It would therefore appear that the freed people have no conception of the requirements of life or the amenities of society,—at least they always cast aside the substantial for that which is showy and flimsy. In speech they are silly and vaunting; in their homes, untidy and negligent; in their associations, coarse and vulgar. Their demeanor to inferiors is pompous and arrogant, while their conduct toward superiors is servile and craven."

It is generally supposed that the negro has a talent for music; but Mr. Thomas does not grant even that much. He says:

"There are some genuine musicians among the negro people with voices of marvelous power and charming sweetness, and to that fact is doubtless due the popular notion that the freedman belongs to a musically endowed race. He is, no doubt, greatly susceptible to musical impressions, and owing to his imitative ability and vocal powers he does succeed fairly well in simple melody. But beyond that he must be regarded as a doubtful exponent of rhythmic cadences and harmonic scores. There is no question but that negroes may learn to sing or that they do sing with great zeal and feeling, just as they learn to declaim well. They are not, however, creators and interpreters of music in any high artistic sense; that is, they have yet to show such inherent musical aptitude as is found in the German and Italian people. We should state in this connection, that the current music known and sung as 'plantation melodies' bears but slight resemblance to that which the freedman actually sings in his church and home. The deep pathos of chords and weird melody of expression is wanting in these transposed songs, which in many other respects are foreign to the life and habits of the freed people."

Nor has the negro any deep religious feeling, according to Mr. Thomas:

"Under existing conditions, the negro priesthood is largely recruited from a pretentious class who enter the ministry for social recognition, for official preferment, for idle maintenance and unearned support, and who, by deliberately shunning contact with intelligence, rarely become conscious of their own shortcomings. They are filled with conceit, and prate with glib assurance and authority about the most abtruse subjects, under the vain impression that they possess an amazing fecundity of learning—altho the paucity of their knowledge is transparent to others. As passed masters in the art of dissimulation they evince wonderful skill, and in the acquisition of Scriptural phraseology, they can read off Biblical texts with such deftness as to deceive even the 'elect' with their show of sanctity—which only proves that speech and action are distinct things. No people can speak more knowingly of Christian obligations, and none are less observant of their duties. . . . . .

"That negro religion is worthless as a fact in race regeneration is a justified conclusion in face of the fact that the most heinous crimes are committed by those who take an interest in the churches. It may be said that these negro culprits are 'sinners fallen from grace,' but may it not be fairly inferred that the 'saints' of the race are wanting as examples of wholesome living? Can it be truthfully denied that the great majority of the professedly religious negroes are visibly seamed and seared with carnal vices, or that falsehood, hypocrisy, pilfering, and

drunkenness are but minor vibrations in an ascending gamut of 'saintly turpitude'?

"All who know the negro recognize, however, that the chief and overpowering element in his make-up is an imperious sexual impulse, which, aroused at the slightest incentive, sweeps aside all restraints in the pursuit of physical gratification. We may say now that this element of negro character constitutes the main incitements to the degeneracy of the race, and is the chief hindrance to its social uplifting."

After all this unflinching arraignment, some of it too plain-spoken for republication, the best that the author is able to say of the future of his race is this:

"We have never doubted that the negro could find his place in the American commonwealth, if he would. The freedman, with his generations of indulgence in childish folly, ought to put away forever 'childish things,' through a realization that 'character is destiny,' and so get in touch with the best sentiment of his environment. He has now reached a point where a choice of two courses awaits him, and where the selection of either will inexorably fix his status in the republic. One is to assimilate fully and thoroughly with his environment; the other is to remain as now, in complete subordination to it, until exterminated."

The Richmond *Times* says of Mr. Thomas's book:

"We have never seen a stronger argument from any source for the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment. It was this stupid blunder that got the negro into trouble and caused the 'outrages and miseries of reconstruction,' and, as the author of this book says, the negro was not directly responsible. . . . The only way to build up a respectable Republican Party in the South is to eliminate, for a time at least, the negro vote. This, in our opinion, would be the greatest possible boon to the black man. His right to vote has done him no good, but only harm, and he would have been far better off all these years without it."

## MR. ROOSEVELT AS A HUMOROUS TOPIC.

PERHAPS it would be unfair to publish the good-natured jibes and caricatures of the Colorado trip of the Vice-President elect without also noticing the comments of those who see no humor in it. The Chicago *Journal*, for example, gravely reproves the levity of the irreverent cartoonists and paragraphers. It says:

"The contemptible efforts of certain disreputable newspapers to find material for ridicule in Theodore Roosevelt's hunting expedition have not induced any healthy, sane American to sneer in sympathy with them. And now that Mr. Roosevelt's companions have punctured all the wild yarns these yellow sheets

THE SNAKE INDIANS ARE IN REVOLT—WHY NOT SEND FOR TEDDY?
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

have manufactured about his exploits, it is to be hoped, for the sake of public decency, that the malicious representation of one of the nation's greatest and most admirable characters as a kind of Nathaniel Winkle Munchausen will cease.

"It is not to be expected that anemic, town-bred, stage-door-haunting, dissipated youths can sympathize with a real man of Theodore Roosevelt's sort. But, fortunately for the country, such persons are few and uninfluential, no matter how much noise inherited millions enable them to make. Live vigorous Americans with red blood coursing through their veins know how to appreciate him, and their sneers are not for Theodore Roosevelt's healthy and unperverted tastes."

## MRS. NATION IN PROSE AND POETRY.

THE three neighboring States of Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas now rival each other in prominence in the public prints, the first with Mr. Bryan's entrance into the journalistic arena, heralded with a blare of newspaper trumpets from sea to sea; the second with Mr. Roosevelt's carnage of wild beasts,

MRS. NATION OF KANSAS IS EXPECTED TO MOVE EASTWARD.
—*The Detroit Journal.*

his shots echoing around the world in telegraphic despatches; the third with Mrs. Nation's saloon-smashing crusade, making Kansas reverberate with the crash of glass, and inspiring imitation even in Boston, 1,500 miles away. Mrs. Nation's crusade, while it is admittedly a wholesome and salutary comment on the failure of the Kansas authorities to enforce the law, is so novel and, indeed, striking, that most of the newspaper writers feel impelled to add a few picturesque remarks in lighter vein, some of which we quote below.

IT seems to be Mrs. Nation's ambition to make a national wreckered.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS should either license saloons or license some one to demolish them.—*The Houston Post.*

THE rumor that Mrs. Nation is on the pay-roll of the glass trust is denied.—*The Minneapolis Times.*

IT is now up to Mr. Markham to write a poem about "The Woman with the Ax."—*The Buffalo Express.*

HER platform is "Free and unlimited carnage without the aid or consent of any other Nation."—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THE herculean task of smashing the trusts might with great propriety be referred to Mrs. Nation.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IF Hoyt were writing a Kansas play one of the characters would certainly be Carrie Consternation.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT is presumed that some poor man in Kansas will be known to fame hereafter as "Mrs. Nation's husband."—*The Baltimore American.*

MRS. NATION evidently does not share the popular superstition regarding the ill-luck that follows the breaking of a mirror.—*The Peoria Herald-Transcript.*

MRS. NATION has declined to act in "Ten Nights in a Barroom," but she might possibly consent to be the star for one night in ten barrooms.—*The Chicago Record.*

THE Kansas saloonkeeper who has his fortune told in these troublous times will doubtless be informed that he must beware of a tall, dark woman with a brick in one hand.—*The Denver Republican.*

### MRS. NATION AT THE BAR.

Dame Nation of red Kansas
  By all her ribbons swore
That her bewhiskered neighbors
  Should quench their thirst no more!
She smashed a glass and chewed it,
  And spat the pieces out,

And tore out bunches of her hair
And flung them forth upon the air,
  And fiercely danced about.
. . . . . .

The bourbon and the lager
  Are pouring out amain
From "Frank's Buffet" and "George's Place,"
  To irrigate the plain;
And many a costly mirror
  Is cracked in forty ways,
And all her actions are designed
  To frighten and amaze.
. . . . . .

The sheriff hurries forward
  And bids her cease a space:
She pulls his ears and tweaks his nose
  And roughly slaps his face!
She rips the bar to pieces
  And knocks out all the bungs,
And, round about, five hundred men
  Stand with protruding tongues.

She grasps the tall cop's whiskers
  Within her goodly clutch,
And pulls them from his system
  And whoops to beat the Dutch!
Her hands are full of splinters,
  She feels them not nor cares.
But keeps right on proceeding
  To regulate affairs.

And when her work is ended
  The men who stand around
And, sighing, see her eat the hoops
  By which the casks were bound,
Speed off in all directions
  And thank their lucky stars
That they may still get thirsty
  And drink at other bars.

Ah, may her muscle ever
  Bulge till her fight is won,
For oh, I wot she'll need a lot
  Before the job is done!
Hurrah for Mrs. Nation—
  Ten thousand times hurrah
For her who in her good right hand
Can swing the fearsome brickbat and
Herself become the law!

S. E. KISER, in Chicago *Times-Herald*.

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**Good Roads as a Bad Investment.**—Many people think that the expenditure of large sums by the state governments or the federal Government in improving country roads will raise the value of the adjacent farms enough to warrant the outlay. Massachusetts, in fact, spends considerable money in this way every year, and Governor Odell recommended in his inaugural address that New York State should begin a similar policy. *Engineering News* (New York), however, holds an opposite view, and thinks that the good-road advocates are doing actual harm by advocating an unsound business policy. It says:

"Now where transportation over common roads is carried on *as a business*, the direct return from the improvement of the road can be computed. There are thousands of such roads, where products of mines, mills, or forests are hauled to a shipping point, or where market-gardeners and milkmen carry their products to towns and cities. Roads of this class, if only sufficient traffic is 'in sight,' can very generally be improved so that the reduced cost of transportation shall well repay the cost of the improvement.

"But on roads in the farming districts, remote from towns and cities—on country roads proper—there is very little of transportation *as a business*. The farmer carries most of his products to market at times when he and his men and horses would otherwise be idle. He would obtain benefit from good roads; but it is incorrect to measure it in the same way that we measure the benefit to the teamster who, as a result of improved roads, can do his work with fewer horses and wagons, and who can thus afford to work at lower prices so that the final benefit accrues to the public. It ought to be plain enough that no such benefit accrues in the case of the farmer. He will get the current price for his grain, whether he hauls it to market over a bad road or a good one; and as we have already seen, his total outlay for horses and laborers is fixed by his farm conditions, and not by the state of the highway to market.

"The farmer understands this perfectly well. He is not for a minute deceived by the theorists who tell him that by taxing himself to pay for good roads he can put dollars in his pocket. He regards good roads as he does a covered carriage or a fine house or any other pleasant and desirable thing—as something very good to have when and where it can be afforded."

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## DID THE CHINESE CRISIS BEGIN IN PITTSBURG?

AMERICAN industrial and commercial supremacy was assured in March, 1897, by the centralization, at Pittsburg, of mines, foundries, and railroads, which made possible the reduction of the price of steel rails to $18 a ton. So declares Brooks Adams, in *The Atlantic Monthly*. "At one bound," he writes, "America bestrode the world." The British mineral production declined, and "the world knew that the giant had arrived." Europe, says Mr. Adams, realized instinctively that she was doomed, not only to buy her raw material abroad, but to pay the cost of transport. She nerved herself for resistance, and this resistance took the form of a new transportation system which would open up the East. Within a year from the "triumph of Carnegie," already referred to, the rival nations had "emptied themselves upon the shore of the Yellow Sea." In November, 1897, Germany seized Kiao-chau, a month later the Russians occupied Port Arthur, and the following April the English appropriated Wei-hai-Wei. Inland, about equally distant from these three points, lies Tszechau, which, as Mr. Adams points out, is the center of the richest coal and iron deposits in existence.

"Thus it has come to pass that the problem now being attacked by all the statesmen, soldiers, scientific men, and engineers of the two Eastern continents is whether Russia, Germany, France, England, and Japan, combined or separately, can ever bring these resources on the market in competition with the United States."

The Siberian railroad, says Mr. Adams, is far from being a purely Russian venture. Russia's part has been in the administration. The road has really been the result of the effort made by Europe to extend its base over Asia, and was made possible only by the support of the Western nations. "As long as the United States acted as a useful appendage to Europe, absorbing at once her surplus manufactures and population, and repaying her with silver and gold, Europe looked on the development of Eastern Asia with indifference; but no sooner had the shadow of American competition fallen across the Atlantic than penetrating the recesses of Asia was recognized as essential to safety." In 1890 the Bank of England showed signs of weakness, and the next year "an imperial rescript ordered the construction of the Siberian road to begin on the Pacific coast." The Siberian road, however, says Mr. Adams, is generally admitted by Europeans to be practically useless as a channel for international traffic. Europe's economic position is now practically hopeless, he declares, unless she resorts to war. He says on this point:

"Tho now the position of Europe is untenable, her energy is not exhausted, and therefore she will presumably seek means of defense. If she can not expand, she will doubtless consolidate, and try to compensate for inferior resources by superior administration. Should all else fail, she will, unless the precedents of history are to be reversed, resort to war. Probably without exception sinking communities have fought for life. Upon the same principle, the present economic situation logically points toward a collision. After finishing her internal lines of communication, America has extended them across the sea to her rival's ports, the more effectually to deluge them with her wares. Furthermore, the United States bars all avenues of escape. She has long held South America closed; she is now closing China; and while thus caging Europeans within their narrow peninsula,

she is slowly suffocating them with her surplus. Any animal cornered and threatened will strike at the foe; much more, proud, energetic, and powerful nations."

Concentration may possibly save Europe:

"Disarmament, more or less complete; the absorption of small states, like Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and the like; the redistribution of the Austrian empire; the adoption of an international railroad system, with uniform coinage and banking; and, above all, the massing of industries upon the American model, may enable Europe to force down prices indefinitely, and possibly turn the balance of trade."

The Leipsic *Tageblatt* admits that Germany's purpose in seizing Kiao-Chau was to secure coal deposits, and says: "The acquisition of this section in China was one of the most fortunate actions of our imperial Government."

## RADICAL PAPERS ON QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE pæan of praise which has gone up from the press of the world in honor of England's late Queen finds no echo in the radical papers of this country. On the contrary, there is a tendency in this section of the press to heap upon the memory of the Queen much the same kind of condemnation that is habitually devoted to the tangible evils of modern society. *Freiheit*, an "international organ of Anarchist-communism," published and edited by John Most in New York, has the following to say of the Victorian era (we translate freely):

"The story of England's empire of oppression during Victoria's reign is, from A to Z, one of infamy, and only infamy, throughout the whole world. At home capital has increased its power and tyranny alongside of million-headed pauperism. Abroad, India, once a paradise, has been transformed into a country cursed with the plague, cholera, and famine; and when its masses dared to rebel they were submitted to the most outrageous cruelties and were blown from the mouths of cannons. Not less than forty wars have been waged by England, nominally for frivolous causes, in reality for robbery and murder. The crowning infamy is this war in South Africa. . . . . .

"Consciously or unconsciously, Queen Victoria gave her sanction to all these monstrous crimes, committed in the name of 'government' by an aristocratic and capitalistic land which has sent its sea-robbers around the world."

The Haverhill *Social Democrat* entitles its article on Victoria: "The Queen is Dead. Down with the King!" "Against the Queen as a woman we have nothing to say," it declares; "but under all circumstances we hate the *Queen!*" All kings and queens are bad, it says, since they are an anachronism in our age and an insult to the principles of democracy and self-government. It continues:

"If a historian, honest and human-hearted, were to summarize the deeds of England during Victoria's reign, the following result would be read:

"*Starvation, cruelty, and murder in Ireland, pillage and famine in India, and greedy, avaricious wars against weak and helpless nations.* . . . . . .

"Let us hope that before long Socialism will usher in a rational society where there will be no kings and queens, no rich and poor, but happy freemen!"

*The Public* (Chicago), which is probably the most influential of the Single-Tax papers, comments in much more moderate tone. "It is only human," it says, "after a queen has reigned so long in an era so marvelous, to ascribe to her personally an excess of credit for the general progress in the tide of which she has lived so conspicuously." Even tho her influence was "always conservative, and at times reactionary," adds *The Public*, yet there is ample reason to believe that it was exerted in good conscience. "Upon her bier," it concludes, "democrats not less than aristocrats may be permitted to place a tribute of respect to the memory of the sovereign who was a British statesman, this statesman who was a good woman."

In some of the Irish-American and Roman Catholic papers are to be found sentiments not far different from the most radical of those quoted. Says the *Catholic Union and Times* (Buffalo):

"Her reign, so far as Ireland is concerned, is one of the worst that unfortunate island has ever known. True, there was not the same brutal savagery visited upon the people there as in the horrible days of Elizabeth; nor yet was the demon of devastation and blazing faggot and cold-blooded murder let loose as in cursed Cromwell's time. Nevertheless, we hold that Victoria's was the worst of England's reigns as regards Ireland; for during the threescore years and three of that sovereign's rule between five and six millions of the people have been driven in exile to the four winds; their substance has been devoured by rapacious landlords; their homes razed and their possessions plundered; the land terrorized by bristling bayonets; prisons crowded with the flower of Ireland's youth for the crime of loving their native land; and the gibbet crimsoned with the patriot blood of Ireland's best and bravest.

"What did Victoria do to stop or mitigate those savage occurrences? What did she do to help the poor people when starving—when they were flung in hundreds of thousands into coffinless graves? Nothing!—nothing! Oh, yes, she sent them her—sympathy! Great-souled Victoria! Heroically charitable Regina!"

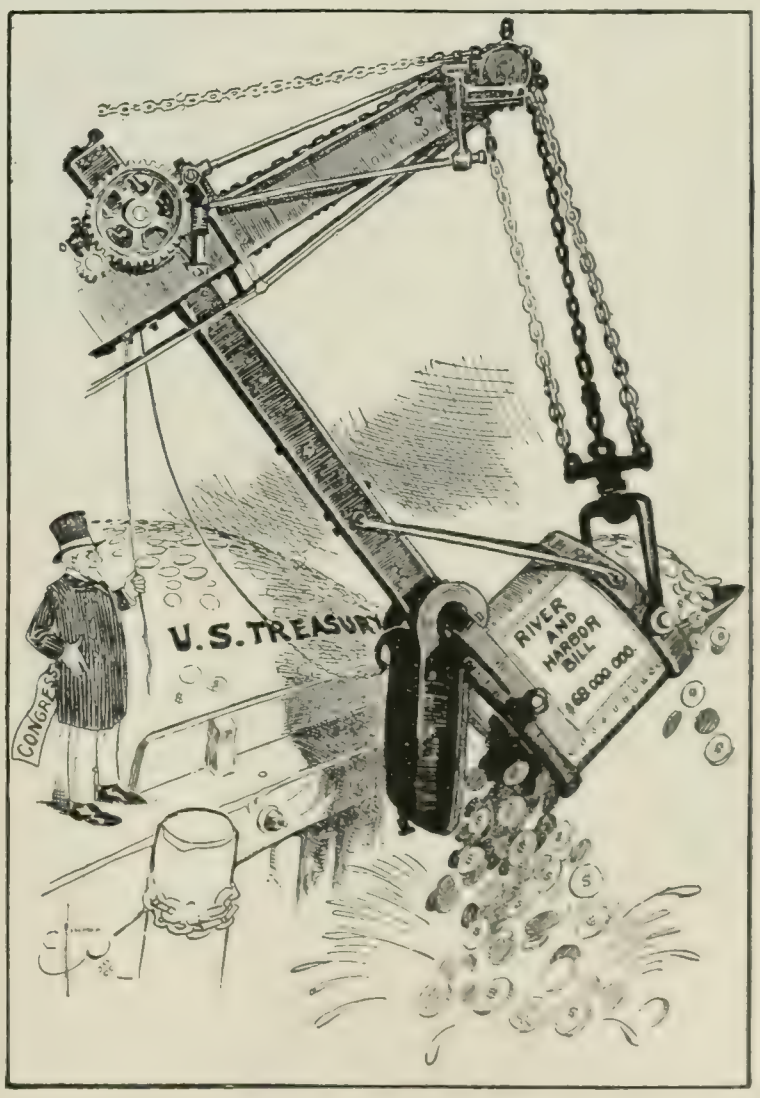
## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE latest reports from Manila are to the effect that General Veracity has not yet assumed command.—*The Commoner.*

"I SHOULD think McKinley would insure his life." "He can't." "Why?" "No one can make out his policy."—*The Harvard Lampoon.*

ANDREW CARNEGIE announces that war is foolish. We might go even further and say that in many cases it is actually dangerous.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

"AND do you think," asked his friend, "that your remonstrances will have any effect?" "Well," said the Chinese statesmen, "the European generals have promised that, in future, their troops will be more moderate in their atrocities."—*Puck.*




CONGRESS HARD AT WORK.

—*The Chicago Record.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

### AN ATTACK UPON "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

THE Southern people have for the most part always claimed that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is an egregious misrepresentation of Southern life before the war and of the institution of slavery as it existed in that region. It is not often, however, that Southern men of literary reputation have taken up the quarrel; and accordingly Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's recent indictment of Mrs. Stowe's famous book appears to have struck many Northern people as something novel, and has called forth very wide comment. Mr. Smith's views were first given in a lecture in Boston before the Newton Club. Later on, in an interview in the New York *Herald*, called forth by the speech, Mr. Smith said:

"'Uncle Tom's Cabin' did as much as any one thing to precipitate the Civil War. It was a vicious, appalling, criminal mistake. It gave a distorted view of the South. It made Northern people believe that Southerners were cruel to the slave. The very reason why a compromise between the North and South was impossible was because books of that sort were written. The Northerner believed that slavery was causing the negro terrible suffering. The Southerner believed that the Northerner was coming down to take his property away from him. That situation brought about war. . . . . .

"The Southern man felt that the North had no right to take away his slave without paying for him. His right of property was just as sacred in his negro as in his mule. I don't believe in slavery. From the sentimental standpoint I don't think one man ought to be another man's property. But think how many millions of dollars the Government would have saved had the Southerners been paid for their slaves—and how many lives! . . . . . .

"Mrs. Stowe went down into the South, stayed there a few months, and came back to write an utterly false view of the Southern situation. She went to find material to justify the Northern position, and of course she found it. The other side of the question—the happy, caré-free, contented lives of the majority of the negroes—she quite ignored. Mind you, I have nothing against Mrs. Stowe. She was the dearest, sweetest old lady in the world. I remember meeting her. It was just before her mind began to fail, but she was still a charming old woman. But if she did not see the other side, she could not have opened her eyes, for it was there to see.

"We had no one to reply to that book. There were no means of getting our reply published in the North, if anything more were essayed than a newspaper despatch from Richmond, which every one believed untrue. But Mrs. Stowe's book was an interesting romance. It was read all over the country, and is so read to-day. The presses are continually turning out thousands of copies of it, and it has been played as a drama all through the United States and is constantly being played. People go to see those dramatic versions—the negro lashed, hunted by dogs—and they see cruelty to the slave all through it. They don't know anything of the affection that existed between the Southern masters and their slaves."

One of the most interesting replies to Mr. Smith comes from Colonel Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Kentucky. He says (we quote from the Atlanta *News*, January 22):

"Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith says that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' did a great deal to precipitate the war. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' did undoubtedly make a great impression upon the susceptibilities of the people of the United States—and nowhere more than in the Southern States—who instantly recognized its fidelity to truth. But to say that it cut any figure in the final crisis is wholly a misconception. Nothing could have delayed the ultimate trial of arms more than four years. If Judge Douglas had been elected President in 1860 the war between the sections would have been postponed from 1861 to 1865. Mrs. Stowe's novel was merely a spoke in an inexorable wheel, which for the time being represented perpetual motion.

"But so far from being a cruel attack upon the people of the South, it was a most kindly representation. Mrs. Stowe begins with the sunny side of slavery in Kentucky and indicates its possibilities by traversing the career of Uncle Tom to a Louisiana plantation. But you will observe that the villain of the book, Legree, is a Yankee, and that leads me to say—what, indeed, Abraham Lincoln preceded me in saying—that the Yankees brought the negro to America in their ships and sold them to the Southerners.

"'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is one of the great books of the world. I am willing to bet the author of 'Colonel Carter of Cartersville' a cigar that he never read 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and leave the decision of the bet to him. It is this dreadful sensitivity of provincialism, this astounding ignorance of the world at large, that has kept the South in leading-strings for a hundred years.

"The leaders of the South, not to mention a certain George Washington, but particularly to mention one Thomas Jefferson, knew slavery to be abhorrent to manhood, womanhood, and all the graces of human life. The South is well rid of it. Mr. Smith is wholly mistaken in supposing that the negro is worse off in freedom than in slavery. In short and in fine, while I am not surprised at Mr. Hopkinson Smith's verdict about a book of which he can not know a great deal—even if he had read it—he falls into the prevailing error of the educated Southerner, in supposing that attacks upon the institution of African slavery are attacks upon the people of the South. Mr. Hopkinson Smith is a great painter; I am afraid I must say a great romanticist. 'Colonel Carter of Cartersville' shocked my sensibilities as a Southern man, and particularly as a Virginia product, very much more than did Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' There never was yet a literary man who was not a hopeless politician. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was a great book, and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was a great woman."

### WHAT QUEEN VICTORIA DID FOR ENGLISH MUSIC.

THE musical world, especially English music, probably owes far more to the late Queen than is generally acknowledged. It is, however, comparatively well known that she was herself an accomplished amateur; and her appreciation of high musical attainment is evidenced by the many titles she conferred upon musicians, among whom may be mentioned Smart, Goss, Costa, Elvey, Bennett, Ouseley, Benedict, and Sullivan. *The American Art Journal* (January 26) says:

"For Mendelssohn the Queen had a warm admiration, and an account of an afternoon visit of the composer to the sovereign is thus related by his friend and biographer—Lampadius:

"'Her Majesty received the distinguished German in her own sitting-room, Prince Albert being the only one present besides herself. As Mendelssohn entered, the Queen asked his pardon for the somewhat disorderly appearance of the apartment, and began to rearrange the articles with her own hands, in which Mendelssohn gallantly offered his assistance. Some parrots, whose cages hung in the room, she herself carried into the next apartment, in which Mendelssohn helped her also. She then requested her guest to play something; and afterward she sang some songs of his which she had sung at a court concert soon after the attack upon her person. She was not wholly satisfied, however, with her own performance, and said pleasantly to Mendelssohn: "I can do better; ask Lablache if I can not; but I am afraid of you."'

"Lampadius had this anecdote from Mendelssohn's own lips, and writes that the composer frequently spoke of the graciousness of the Queen. The occurrence was to her honor as much as to that of her guest. The year of that occurrence, 1842, Mendelssohn completed his Scotch Symphony and dedicated it to Queen Victoria. The Queen and Prince Consort subscribed one twelfth of the amount for the bronze statue of Mendelssohn erected on the terrace of Crystal Palace at Sydenham, in 1860, by the Philharmonic and the Sacred Harmonic societies of London.

"At the time of the commencement of the Queen's reign music was at a low ebb in England, and musicians were wellnigh socially ostracized. How this condition of things changed under her example is shown by the social distinction conferred upon the

musicians before mentioned. Music was also little cultivated by the masses, and it is only since then that England's magnificent choral societies have grown up to become a pride throughout the land, and classical music become a household word. By fostering the art in her own household, she gave a splendid impetus to music that has encouraged many to adopt it as a profession who would otherwise have been debarred through social prejudices, thus bringing the influence of brighter minds and more cultivated tastes within the ranks of the profession."

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## THE GREATEST OF ITALIAN COMPOSERS.

THE death of Giuseppe Verdi, following so closely that of Sir Arthur Sullivan, removes another eminent figure in the musical world. His long and remarkable career is thus sketched by Mr. Henry T. Finck in the New York *Evening Post* (January 28):

"It was near Busseto (Parma), in the village of Roncole, that Verdi was born. His father was a poor innkeeper, and there was nothing in Verdi's early life to inspire a love of music. He took no interest in the ordinary amusements of childhood, and the only time when his enthusiasm was aroused was when a perambulating organ-grinder came along. Then he could not be kept at home, but followed him from place to place. When he was seven years old, he managed to get a wretched spinet, or primitive sort of piano, and took great delight in picking out chords. At the age of ten he replaced his teacher as organist at the village church at an annual salary of a little over $7, to which he was able to add about $12 from the receipts for playing at weddings and funerals. He had opportunity to hear some orchestral music at Busseto, and at the age of sixteen he was sent to Milan to study music seriously. Strange to say, the director of the Milan Conservatory refused him admission, on the ground that he had not sufficient musical talent! So he put himself under the care of the composer Lavigna, who for two years taught him the art of composition.

"The means for his studies had been provided by some art-patrons at Busseto, with the proviso that Verdi should afterward become the organist of that town. Verdi had higher ambitions, and he was, therefore, not at all displeased when a rival with a 'pull' secured that place. He got something much better—the charming daughter of his rich patron Barezzi. After his marriage Verdi moved again to Milan, where, on November 17, 1839, his first opera was produced. It had considerable success, but the next one, 'Un Giorno di Regno,' was a failure. In 1842 he wrote an opera—'Nabuacco'—which made him famous. During the following ten years he wrote a dozen operas, of which one, 'Ernani,' still is heard occasionally. 'Rigoletto' was produced in 1851, and in 1853 were first heard 'Il Trovatore' and 'La Traviata.' These three operas made Verdi for several decades the most popular of all opera composers. For at least twenty years 'Trovatore' had the place in popular favor that is now held by 'Faust,' 'Carmen,' and 'Lohengrin.' The fact is the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that the libretto of this opera is stupid and almost unintelligible; so that the popularity of the work is striking proof of Verdi's gift of melody. There is, too, a genuine dramatic vein in 'Trovatore,' whereby it differs from most preceding Italian operas. 'Traviata' is less original, and at first it was a dead failure. Patti had much to do with its vogue. . . . . .

"All this time Verdi's fame was growing, and one result of this was that in 1871 he received a commission from the Khedive of Egypt to write a work for the opera-house in Cairo, for which he was to receive $20,000. Luckily, he agreed to accept an Egyptian subject, and his treatment of it showed that he had the gift of local color in a high degree. While no less melodious than 'Trovatore,' 'Aïda' is conceived on a much more elevated plane. The orchestra has more to say, and in its pomp and processions the opera suggests the most imposing works of the French school.

"Another long interval passed during which Verdi rested. Apart from the Mazoni Requiem (1873) no work of his appeared till 1887, when 'Otello' was produced. During the sixteen years intervening between 'Aïda' and 'Otello' Verdi's mind had again undergone a change. His melodic vein had become less rich, but, on the other hand, his taste and sense of form had made great progress. When 'Otello' appeared it was said that it showed the influence of Wagner. Verdi had a very high opinion of Wagner—much higher than he had of himself—but he was too original a composer to plagiarize or copy any one else. Neither in 'Otello' nor in his later works is there any borrowing of melodies, or harmonies, or orchestral colors from Wagner, except in the sense in which all modern musicians, including even Rubinstein and Brahms, felt the influence of Wagner's genius. Where Verdi was unmistakably Wagnerized was in his views regarding the relations between the libretto and the music. 'Aïda' had opened his eyes as to the value of a good libretto. As luck would have it, he found in the poet and composer Boïto an ally who was able to write for him librettos that, like Wagner's, had a poetic and dramatic value of their own; and in setting them to music Verdi did penance for the trivialities and vulgarities of his earlier melodic style by adapting the vocal parts most conscientiously to the structure and spirit of the text-words.

THE LATE GIUSEPPE VERDI.
From a photograph taken at Montecatini in the latter part of 1899.

"It can not be denied that his melodic fountain flowed less freely at this time; nevertheless, considering his advanced age, one must marvel at the many beauties of his 'Otello' and 'Falstaff.' The last named appeared in 1893, and provided another surprise for his admirers, inasmuch as it was Verdi's first comic opera. He had spent his life writing about thirty tragic operas, when, at the age of eighty, he appeared as a comic composer, and, what is more, with perfect success. If he could have had such a refined style at the time when he had the wealth of ideas he lavished on 'Trovatore,' he would have been one of the immortals in music. As it is, it is doubtful if any of his works, except 'Aïda,' will survive to the middle of this century. The life of an opera is seldom more than a decade. Centenarians can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

"Verdi accumulated a large fortune from the profits of his operas, but he gave away a large part of it to indigent musicians and others. He built, at a cost of hundreds of thousands, a hospital in Milan, with rooms for several hundred aged artists, who are there cared for at his expense."

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**Japanese Spelling-Reform.**—The Japanese official organ recently published the recommendation of the bureau of education to write Japanese words in Roman characters and thereby effect a radical reform in Japanese orthography. The *Hatschi*

*Shimbun* observes, in explanation (as quoted in the New York *Staats-Zeitung*), that Roman characters are to be used henceforth in all grades of schools. If this be true, the picturesque but difficult Chinese characters will gradually disappear and Japan will soon have abolished the last outward token of the Chinese origin of her culture.

The change will be very welcome to Europeans and probably also to Japanese school-children, and it will multiply and strengthen the bonds by which the progressive Japanese are already connected with European culture.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE HIAWATHA DRAMA—A FESTIVAL OF THE OJIBWAY INDIANS.

IT is not known by everybody that the aboriginal legends embodied in Longfellow's most characteristically American poem "Hiawatha" are almost wholly genuine. In a recent article Mr. Henry Harrison Lewis states that "the Indian names and words employed are identical with those used to-day among the Ojibways," and that "the geographical locations are correct." In *Everybody's Magazine* (January) he writes:

"It is interesting to note that the story of Hiawatha, the description of his childhood, his memorable fight with Mudjekeewis, his wooing of beautiful Minnehaha, the arrow-maker's daughter, and the thrilling misadventures of that picturesque knave, Pau-Puk-Keewis, practically as Longfellow wrote them, have been handed down among the Ojibways from time immemorial. The manner of their passing to the poet is worth the telling. When Luke Schoolcraft, the explorer and ethnologist, went to live among the Ojibways at Garden River, their traditional camping-ground near the extreme northwestern corner of Lake Huron, he quickly recognized them as the most intelligent and refined Indians whom he had met. He married into the tribe, and in time became acquainted with the legends and folk-lore contained in the Hiawatha stories. The tribe was ruled in those days by Buk-wij-ji-ni-ni, the son of the renowned chieftain Shing-wauk. It was from the former that Schoolcraft learned the legends, and, altho it has been stated that Longfellow personally visited Buk-wij-ji-ni-ni, there is good authority for thinking that Schoolcraft related the stories to the poet."

This old chief, shortly before he passed away in 1898, sent two of his head-men, Kabaoosa and Wabonosa, to carry his last greeting to Longfellow, whom he supposed still alive. They were received in the old Longfellow home in Boston very cordially by Miss Alice M. Longfellow, and by her sisters, Mrs. Richard Henry Dana and Mrs. J. G. Thorp. When the Indian ambassadors left they carried with them the promise that the poet's daughters would visit the "Islands of the Blessed" the following summer. Their coming was celebrated by a unique entertainment consisting of a series of native tableaux representing scenes from the Wah-ne-bo-jo legend on which the "Hiawatha" stories are founded. The site for the giving of the drama was an island located a few miles from Sault Ste. Marie, near the little Canadian town of Desbarates (pronounced Deb-ba-rah). The writer says:

"The island itself is picturesque and rocky, two acres or more in extent, and indented with several little harbors. Rising from the water on the west is a miniature precipice fifty feet high, on whose brink the lodge is built. The stones of the building are covered with moss, and the timber used is cedar with the bark upon it. The interior is finished with silver birch-bark taken from very large trees and placed on the walls in panels. Let into the bark are pictures of Craigie House, Cambridge, the residence of the poet. Burned into the walls over the windows are selections from Longfellow's works. To the left of the door, which is the main entrance, is the following familiar quotation:

> Beautiful is the sun, O Strangers,
> When you come so far to see us;
> All our town in peace awaits you,
> All our doors stand open for you.
> You shall enter all our wigwams,
> For the heart's right hand we give you.

"When all were gathered on the stage, facing one another with glowering looks, a loud voice, that of Gitche Manito, the Mighty, suddenly called them in the Ojibway tongue to cease their warring. On the word the braves cast off their deerskin garments, dropped their weapons, and dashed into the lake, where they speedily cleansed themselves from their hideous war-paint and returned to shore. At a motion from one of the chiefs, the Indians sat down in a large circle and, one after another, took a puff from the peace-pipe, each passing it gravely to his neighbor until all had drawn the smoke significant of acquiescence to the sacred bond. This was the end of the first act.

"The second act was heralded by a group of squaws and bucks escorting a little Indian child to the stage. This was Hiawatha in his eighth year. He was come to practise under the tuition of his grandmother, Nokomis, with the bow and arrow,

> Tipped with flint, and winged with feathers,

made by Iagoo, 'the traveler and the talker.' Standing with old Nokomis in the middle of the stage, the lad first put his arrow to bow. Nokomis instructed him in the art of shooting, and the warriors grouped about applauded when Hiawatha hit the mark. . . . . .

"The fourth scene in this remarkable drama of nature depicted that part of the poem so familiar to the majority of readers, the wedding-feast. Lovely Minnehaha having been wooed and won, the celebration, as dear to the hearts of the aborigines of those days as to the belles of to-day, must follow. The first dance was novel and thoroughly characteristic. A picturesque old squaw stood guard with a tomahawk over a bevy of Indian maidens in the center of the stage. On the outer edge of the platform lurked a number of ambitious young warriors, who sought to steal them from her. In spite of her vigilance and ready blows, they were taken away one after another, all to the tune of Indian war drum and chant."

After the performance of various other dances—the Deer Dance, the Snake Dance, and the Gambling Dance—and a scene showing the coming of the missionary, came the most striking act of the play, the departure of Hiawatha:

"Presently Hiawatha stepped forth from his associates and announced that the time had arrived when he must leave them. He spoke to them of the long, long journey before him, and of his absence about to begin. Then, paddle in hand, he strode down to his canoe and pushed away from shore along the pathway of the setting sun. The tribe began a dirge-like chant in response to Hiawatha's farewell, which the latter repeated from time to time as his canoe slipped farther over the sun-tipped waves. Finally Hiawatha waved a last adieu, and then, raising his paddle above his head, vanished into the shadows of a little island. The scene was most dramatic, and was a fitting climax to an extraordinary performance."

On the day following, Miss Longfellow and the other descendants of the poet were formally adopted as members of the Ojibway nation. Each novice was given an honored name, danced with the head-man, and was then introduced as a full-fledged Ojibway to each member of the tribe. Miss Longfellow was given the name "O-dah-ne-waus-e-no-qua," signifying "Leading Light," or the first flash of lightning preceding a storm.

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## MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE following are the most widely read new-books according to *The Bookman* (February):

1. "Eben Holden." By Irving Bacheller.
2. "Alice of Old Vincennes." By Maurice Thompson.
3. "Eleanor." By Mrs. Humphry Ward.
4. "In the Palace of the King." By F. Marion Crawford.
5. "Wanted—A Matchmaker." By Paul Leicester Ford.
6. "Stringtown on the Pike." By John Uri Lloyd.

Other widely read books are:

*Fiction.*

"The Master Christian." By Marie Corelli.
"The Cardinal's Snuff-Box." By H. Harland.
"The Sky-Pilot." By Ralph Connor.

"The Redemption of David Corson." By C. F. Goss
"The Mantle of Elijah." By I. Zangwill.
"The Reign of Law." By James Lane Allen.
"David Harum." By E. N. Wescott.
"To Have and to Hold." By Mary Johnston.
"Janice Meredith." By P. L. Ford.
"Uncanonized." By Margaret H. Potter.
"Tommy and Grizel." By J. M. Barrie.
"When Knighthood Was in Flower." By E. Caskoden.
"Richard Carvel." By Winston Churchill.
"Richard Yea-and-Nay." By Maurice Hewlett.

*Miscellaneous:*

"Huxley's Life and Letters."
"Cromwell." By John Morley.
"Napoleon." By Lord Rosebery.
"Rulers of the South." By F. Marion Crawford.
"William Shakespeare." By H. Wright Mabie.
"The Great Boer War." By A. Conan Doyle.
"Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks." By A. V. G. Allen.
"Wild Animals I Have Known." By E. Seton-Thompson.
"An Englishwoman's Love-Letters."
"L'Aiglon." By Edmond Rostand.
"Herod." By Stephen Phillips.

In England the following are reported as the most widely read books:

"The Master Christian." By Marie Corelli.
"Quisanté." By Anthony Hope.
"Isle of Unrest." By H. S. Merriman.
"The Mantle of Elijah." By I. Zangwill.
"The Hosts of the Lord." By F. A. Steel.
"Heart's Highway." By Mary E. Wilkins.
"Eleanor." By Mrs. H. Ward.
"The Stickit Minister's Wooing." By S. R. Crockett.
"Boy." By Marie Corelli.
"The Infidel." By Miss Braddon.
"Master of Craft." By W. W. Jacobs.

## BLISS CARMAN AND THE TEA-TABLE SCHOOL OF POETRY.

MR. BLISS CARMAN, who for some years has been known to the public as the leading Canadian poet, has for the most part sung of nature, the sea, and the open sky. In the recently published "Last Songs of Vagabondia," which include also poems by the late Richard Hovey, Mr. Carman adopts what one of his critics terms "the method of the tea-table school of poetry." This critic (in the New York *Sun*, December 22) thus facetiously describes Mr. Carmen's new poetical manner:

"He sings a somewhat astonishing song about an altogether astonishing young woman in a poster. Her hair was a raven glory and her chin was small and pointed, and she was depicted, in the poster, as reading a book of which Mr. Carman could not see the title:

With her head in the golden lilies,
  She reads and is never done.
Why her girlish face so still is
  I know not under the sun.

"His Mysteriarch of Fate he calls her, and he tells us that her mouth was small and childly, and that as she sat up there in her poster he walked about his chambers looking at her. As he let his fancy have full play, it seemed to him that he could remember her when she was alive and wandering in the ilex-groves of ancient Greece, and before she had gotten herself all out of drawing and become that modern monstrosity, a poster girl:

I remember the woods we strayed in,
  And the mountain paths we trod,
When she was a Doric maiden,
  And I was a young Greek god.

"After this we are not a bit surprised when in the next poem Mr. Carman tells us that he once tracked a ghostly whisper up the great stairs of time. Following presumably in the footsteps of the ghostly whisper—he passed through a number of open doors until he came to the place where Beauty's self is at home. And here, down the echoing stairway of being, he heard a thing that must have produced in him a queer sensation:

The tawny velvet accent
  Of Lilith as she came
Into the great blue garden
  And breathed her lover's name.

"All this has the true tea-and-muffin flavor, as also has the description of Berris Yare, a young woman who had eyes of the the Mush-hound—whatever that may be—and crispy dark hair."

A few words of admiration follow for the skill with which Mr. Carman finds a rime for the name of Ibsen. The same critic then continues his good-natured raillery thus:

"After a triumph such as that we can almost forgive Mr. Carman for his song of spring, wherein he tells us that he feels all broken up and thawed, and needs rest and a general mental and spiritual toning up. We can even look with a not unfriendly eye upon such an outburst of somewhat too premeditated humor as:

I am too winter-killed to live,
Cold-sour through and through,
O Heavenly Barber, come and give
  My soul a dry shampoo!

"There's hope for better things of the poet who can thus frankly make confession:

I'm sick of all this puling trash
  And namby-pamby rot—
A Pegasus you have to thrash
  To make him even trot.

. . . . .

I'm sick of all this poppycock
  In bilious green and blue;
I'm tired to death of taking stock
  Of everything that's "new."

. . . . .

I want to find a warm beechwood,
  And lie down and keep still;
And swear a little; and feel good;
  Then loaf up on the hill,
And let the spring houseclean my br
  Where all this stuff is crammed,
And let my heart grow sweet again;
  And let the Age be damned.

## NOTES.

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S poetical drama "Herod" will shortly be translated into French, German, Italian, Russian, and Swedish.

THE *Nuova Antologia* informs us that a museum of Nietzsche's works will be established at Weimar under the care of his sister, Mrs. Foerster, and his two executors, Doctors Hoegel and von den Hollen.

A NUMBER of Sidney Lanier's poems have been set to music by Miss Harriet B. Ware, and are soon to be published, among them being "Rose Morals," "The Voice of the Future," and "Love." Probably nothing would have been more gratifying to Lanier, who was himself an accomplished musician, than to have his noble verse wedded to music.

IN his recent review of Mr. Stedman's "Anthology," William D. Howells criticises the editor for the failure to include Edgar Fawcett, author of "Songs of Doubt and Dream." We are informed that Mr. Stedman was very desirous to have Mr. Fawcett represented, but the latter positively forbade it. In his introduction Mr. Stedman says that "one American poet, now living abroad, has been omitted at his own request." The poet is Mr. Fawcett.

JUSTIFIABLE PRIDE.

CHICAGO MILLIONAIRE (showing his library to distinguished novelist): "See them books?"
DISTINGUISHED NOVELIST: "Yes."
C. M.: "All bound in calf, ain't they?"
D. N.: "So they are."
C. M. (proudly): "Well, sir, I killed all them calves myself!"

*Punch, London.*

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### A NOTED INVENTOR DEAD.

PROF. ELISHA GRAY, widely known as one of the inventors of the telephone, dropped dead at his home in Newtonville, Mass., on the morning of January 21. Neuralgia of the heart is assigned as the cause of death. Professor Gray was one of the best known of the electrical inventors of the day, ranking

with such men as Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), Professor Helmholtz, and Werner von Siemens. The following particulars of his life are from a sketch in *The Evening Post* (New York). He was born at Barnesville, Ohio, on August 2, 1835, and for many years was a carpenter's apprentice. After five years at Oberlin College, spent mostly in the study of physical science, he became interested in his thirtieth year in electrical mechanism. His first invention was an automatic telegraphic relay, which he followed soon after with the telegraphic switch and annunciator for hotels, the private telegraph line printer, and the telegraphic repeater. Says the writer of the notice in *The Post*:

"By this time Professor Gray had organized the Western Electric Company, and had a manufactory of electrical apparatus at work in Cleveland. During the years 1873–74–75 his attention was much absorbed in developing a system of so-called electro-harmonic telegraphy for transmitting sounds over the wires of the telegraph. The basis of this system was the discovery of the law of vibration by which a sound produced in the presence of a magnet will cause a magnet of similar adjustment to respond to its tone. . . . . .

"On February 14, 1876, Professor Gray filed a caveat at Washington with the expectation of perfecting the 'art of transmitting vocal sounds telegraphically.' Contemporaneous workers in the same line were Professor Dolbear and Prof. A. Graham Bell, the latter of whom, tho probably anticipated by Gray's caveat, was granted a broad patent for speaking-telephones on March 8, 1876. . . . . .

"It has required almost constant litigation for the past twenty-five years to decide who was entitled to the credit of the invention, and, altho it was awarded to Professor Bell, there are dissenters from this opinion. Professor Gray himself was unable to put in any claim for legal rights to the invention on account of the fact that he had long ago disposed of his rights."

In the litigation referred to, a confession of a patent examiner played a dramatic part. According to this, Gray's caveat had been tampered with in the Patent Office and revealed to the Bell people. Professor Gray himself believed to his death that he was the original inventor of telephony, and his later days were embittered by the thought that he had reaped little pecuniary benefit from his work, while others had made large fortunes. The story is told in various ways and the press, in now reviving it, comment upon it variously. Says *The Times* (Hartford):

"Among electricians generally, we believe, there has never been any disposition to deny to Professor Bell the merit of having conceived the speaking-telephone and having invented a method of producing it. Whether, in the intense desire to gain what were believed to be their rights, the attorneys for the Bell patent subsidized a corrupt examiner who had them in his power is a question upon which no further light can ever be thrown. The real gist of [the examiner's] story, we believe, was that for the money which was paid to him he allowed Bell's attorneys to see Gray's papers and so amend their own application as to appropriate what belonged to Gray. It has even been affirmed that it was not until Gray's caveat was seen by the Bell people that they obtained the central idea of their invention; but this belief, as we have said, is not generally held in the electrical world."

The Boston *Journal* says of Professor Gray:

"He benefited the whole human race, made twenty millionaires—and took boarders to get bread and tools for his workshop!

"Time and again he has made a fortune of $50,000 on an invention, packed his family off to Europe, and been penniless again in short order. And time and again he has been watched while busy in his shop by vulture-eyed capitalists, and his inventions gobbled up for a song. But he kept at his inventions to the hour of his death."

According to the Boston *Transcript*, Professor Gray's habits in this regard were well known. It says:

"'The time to deal with Gray is when he is dreadfully hard up,' said the president of one of the telegraph companies. 'It is never good business to make him an offer when he has money. He has now on the string an invention which is going to revolutionize telegraphy. He wants a big price for his idea, which is in practical working order. His figures are away up. The thing to do is to wait until his bills get away up. He will then sell for a song.'

"The professor spent a year in improving a bicycle lamp. The improvement was quickly gobbled up by a man who had money and paid cash—the smallest possible fraction of its actual worth. This trait, possibly more than his greatness, made him one of the most sought-after men in Chicago. His neighbors were most solicitous about him. Men of money had been keeping tabs on his habits for a quarter of a century. He said that he had more friends after a long season of confinement and study than at other times."

Among other inventions of Professor Gray's, besides those already mentioned, are the well-known telautograph, by which handwriting is electrically transmitted to a distance, and a perfected method of submarine fog-signals on which he was working at the time of his death.

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**The Bright Side of Mud.**—Under this heading, an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, December 29) affirms the belief that there is a consolation even for the mud-besprinkled. This solace is found in a comparison between the hygienic effects of mud and of dust. He adds:

"Of course mud is, roughly speaking, wet dust, and dust is dry mud; but the evil effects of dust far transcend those of mud.

In the dissemination of disease, mud remains comparatively innocent; but for the behavior of dust in this respect no words can be too strong. Widely disseminated and inevitably inhaled, dust particles carry and deposit enormous quantities of disease. Its local and comparatively trifling damages, conjunctivitis, pharyngitis, and rhinitis, pale before its evil powers in carrying more formidable disorders. It has recently been shown how summer diarrhea is wont to prevail most where there is most dust, and that it may contain the dried sputum of phthisical patients is only too familiar to us all. We have mentioned only two of the graver diseases in the distribution and implantation of which ordinary dust plays a leading part. There are still other complaints in which the inhalation of ordinary dust is baneful, not to mention the special diseases caused entirely by special forms of dust, and we would have it borne in mind that mud has no similar evil influence. Mud is largely water. Paradoxical as it may sound, mud is clean, at least as compared with dust. Moreover, the ultimate fate of mud is in the drain-pipe of the street; but dust too often ends in the windpipe of a man, if not in the alveoli even of his lungs. In future, then, let us not revile the passing hansom, nor as we wipe from our collar the mud of London's winter streets too fully condemn it; but rather gratefully reflect that a passing inconvenience, a mere temporary disfigurement, is a small price paid for freedom from the evil possibilities of the dust of an apparently brighter day."

## EMBALMED FOOD.

THIS popular name for foods that have been preserved with artificial chemical compounds is a good one. In the first place, the ideas that it suggests are unpleasant, as should be the case with processes injurious to health; and, secondly, it naturally does not apply to such antiseptics as occur in nature, for instance, salt, sugar, and vinegar. Salt fish, fruit jam, and pickles are all preserved with these natural antiseptics; but they are not harmful and should not be classed with foods that are kept from deterioration by the addition of salicylic acid and such chemical compounds. A short article in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 12) states briefly the case against these antiseptics and gives us the reasons why they were condemned by the recent Hygienic Congress at Paris. Says the writer, whose name is not given:

"To preserve food substances by retarding putrefaction, it is necessary to protect them mechanically from germs and ferments, at the same time leaving untouched all their useful qualities—a condition not always realizable. It is no longer the same thing when we add to them antiseptic substances, for then we modify their principal properties. Living matter, when rendered non-putrefiable and thus more stable, is at the same time less easily assimilable. The instability of organic matter being the essential condition of nutritive exchanges, foods containing antiseptics are products whose nutritive value has been decreased, and their continued use may be injurious to the consumer.

"The antiseptic substances usually added to foods as preservatives are borax, salicylic acid, and formol; and no one can deny that the prolonged use of such substances may seriously injure the health, especially in certain preexisting pathologic conditions, in the case, for instance, of persons with weak kidneys.

"Nevertheless, measures taken in regard to the addition of these substances to foods seldom if ever lead to effective suppression. This is because the courts look at the matter from a special point of view whose inexactness it is important to realize. Efforts to abolish the use of these substances usually fail because the question has been put definitely somewhat as follows: Has any food substance containing this or that antiseptic caused immediate injury to the health of the consumer? Put in these terms, the question must necessarily be answered in the negative, the quantity of antiseptic or preservative substance added to the food never being in sufficient quantity to determine *ipso facto* symptoms of poisoning, however slight. The answer, however, would be quite different were it asked whether the long-continued and regular ingestion of a food containing an antiseptic substance might injure the health of one who used such food daily. This point of view is, nevertheless, the only one from which the value of a food can logically be judged.

"To take a striking example: A dose of 30 to 50 centigrams [½ to ¾ grain] of neutral acetate of lead ["sugar of lead"] taken once, may produce useful medicinal effects, when the same quantity, divided into doses of several milligrams each, and taken daily in food, will infallibly produce serious symptoms of lead-poisoning. Drinking-water containing by accident a few milligrams of lead to the quart will not harm the person who drinks it; but the effect will not be the same if he uses such water daily. On this account, at the Congress of Hygiene held during the recent World's Fair, the medical delegates passed a resolution to the effect that the addition of antiseptic substances to foods should be totally forbidden and considered as an adulteration injurious to health."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONY SOLVED?

THE report that a small fortune—some say half a million dollars—has been paid to Professor Pupin, of Columbia University, for his long-distance telephonic patents has revived a discussion of his discoveries, which were described in these pages some time ago. Says *The Scientific American* regarding them:

PROFESSOR M. I. PUPIN.

"The history of this investigation, which has involved five years of painstaking experiment, would make interesting reading. It is the weakening of the electrical current in an ordinary wire conductor that limits the distance over which such a wire can transmit a message. The loss of energy is due to the imperfect conductivity of the wire, and it is regulated by the inductance and capacity of the circuit. If a conductor has a high inductance, a given quantity of energy will be transmitted with less loss than over a conductor with a smaller amount of inductance—a fact that was well known to the English mathematical physicist Oliver Heaviside. It was known that the introduction into the circuit of inductance coils should theoretically give improved results; but, altho such coils had been used, for want of an underlying mathematical theory to govern the experiments they ended in failure.

"Dr. Pupin set out to develop such a mathematical theory, and its main features were shown in a series of experiments in the vibrations of flexible cords, the same elements being present in the transmission of wave-motion along a cord as in the transmission of electrical waves."

Dr. Pupin, we are told, constructed three separate experimental cables before he brought results into agreement with his theory. The first cable was 235 miles, the second 500 miles, and the third and successful cable 250 miles in length. The writer continues:

"It was found that if the coils are properly placed, two and one-half per cent. of the current generated at the transmitting end reaches the receiving end of the cable; but if the coils are cut out, and the cable is used in the ordinary way, then only one two-hundred-and-fifty-thousandth part of the current sent in at the transmitting end reaches the receiving end. The insertion of the coils enables the cable to transmit six thousand times as much current."

The distance over which the present system of telephony will

be fully available by Dr. Pupin's system is, according to him, 3,000 miles.

*The Tribune* (New York) has this to say on the subject:

"When the American Bell Telephone Company pays nearly half a million dollars for an invention, as it is said to have done for Professor Pupin's, it is a safe inference that it has a high opinion of the serviceability of the idea. That corporation is certainly in a position to judge of the value of the property which it has acquired; and those who have followed the Columbia professor's researches for the last few years have all along been confident that if he should attain the practical results which he sought he would wonderfully extend the possibilities of telephony. . . . . .

"Whether this invention will ever be applied to a transatlantic cable for telephonic service only is a question not easily answered. It must be remembered that the portion of the day devoted to business in New York and London overlaps by only an hour or two. It is 4 P.M. in the British capital when it is 11 A.M. here. Whether it would pay to lay a cable, equipped à la Pupin, just for one or two hours' business, is doubtful. But if a telegraph cable were constructed on the new principle, and some of the machines which transmit hundreds of words a minute over a land line were attached, its possibilities would be enormously greater than those of any existing cable. Then, by a proper combination of interests, the cable could also be used for a short period every day for telephony.

"The first application of the system, however, will probably be to land lines. It ought to be an easy matter to extend these across the continent, and from Quebec to Buenos Ayres, or from Cape of Good Hope to Cairo. Great economies in the use of metal will be secured on circuits of a few hundred miles, too. So that the Bell Company ought to get its money back in a short time."

Professor Pupin's success seems a vindication of the method of invention by thorough previous investigation as opposed to that of blind trial and error, which is so often employed. It will also give a distinct impulse to the study of applied mathematics. When a study can result in the acquisition of half a million at a strike, it is certainly worth pursuing!

## PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING.

A SUMMARY of the latest discoveries and expert opinions regarding protection from lightning, especially by means of rods, is published in *Science and Industry* (January). The contributor, who signs himself "Constructor," tells us at the outset that many popular theories of immunity from lightning have melted away in the light of investigation, backed by statistics. Old ladies, he says, can no longer feel secure when ensconced in a feather-bed; nor can glass an eighth of an inch in thickness be regarded as good insulation against a current that has cleaved its way through a thousand feet of air. Even the time-honored statement that lightning never strikes twice in the same place can not be considered as true, for the only thing that would prevent it from doing so is the fact that there is seldom much left of an object once struck. He goes on to say:

"The cause of lightning is generally said to be a discharge of electricity from the clouds to the earth, and its action, which has been compared with that of an avalanche, seems to be a sudden discharge of an accumulation of energy; it might be considered analogous to a cloudburst by regarding the difference in pressure as the force of gravity, the cloud as the reservoir, and the current, or lightning stroke, as the water. . . . In the United States during four years beginning with 1890, 784 lives were lost, or an average of 196 per year, which is practically one person in every 400,000. This loss of life mostly occurs between April and September, but principally during the summer months. The property lost from fire caused by lightning, as gleaned from the insurance companies, fire departments, and newspapers, is hardly less surprising, for the total loss in this country during eight years previous to 1892 amounted to over $12,000,000. . . . . .

"In view of recently ascertained facts, there is no doubt that, when struck, buildings properly protected with lightning-conductors suffer very little damage in comparison with those not so protected. That the placing of numerous lightning-rods on any building will prevent it from being struck, can hardly be conceded; but they certainly provide an easy path to the ground for the energy generated and tend to dissipate it in such a way that serious damage seldom results, where the lightning protection has been intelligently installed."

Information regarding the construction and erection of rods and the means of saving a person struck by lightning has been gathered by Alexander McAdie and issued by the United States Weather Bureau. According to this, all barns and exposed buildings should have lightning-rods. Ordinary dwelling-houses in city blocks have not the need for rods that scattered houses in the country, and especially those on hillsides, have. Any part of a building, if the flash be of a certain character, may be struck, whether there is a rod on the building or not. While the great majority of flashes in our latitudes are not so intense but that a good lightning-rod well earthed makes the most natural path for the flash, we have many instances (not to be confounded with cases of defective rods) where edifices seemingly well protected have been struck below the rods.

One of the most startling results of recent investigations is the fact that a building may be damaged by lightning *without having been struck at all.* The Hôtel de Ville of Brussels was pronounced to be better protected against lightning than any other building in the world, yet it was damaged by fire caused by a small induced spark near escaping gas. The building probably did not receive even a side flash. Says the writer in closing:

"It is not judicious to stand under trees during thunder-storms, nor in the doorway of barns, or close to cattle, or near chimneys and fireplaces. On the other hand, there is not much sense in going to bed or trying to insulate oneself in feather-beds; neither are small articles of steel so much to be feared, for they do not have the power to determine the path of discharge or to *attract* lightning, as is popularly supposed.

"Many people suffer greatly and somewhat unnecessarily, we think, from *alarm* during the prevalence of thunder-storms. Many flashes are of less intensity than we imagine, and the human body could withstand these without permanent serious effects. Voltaire's caustic witticism that 'there are some great lords which it does not do to approach too closely, and lightning is one of these,' needs a little revision in these days of high-potential oscillatory currents. Indeed, the other saying, 'Heaven has more thunders to alarm than thunderbolts to punish,' has much more point to it, as it is nearer the truth. *One who lives to see the lightning flash* need not concern himself much about the possibility of personal injury from that flash.

"Finally, if you should be in the vicinity of a person who has just been struck by lightning, no matter whether or not the person appears to be dead, go to work at once to restore consciousness. There are many cases on record proving the wisdom of this course; and there is reason for believing that lightning often brings about suspended animation rather than somatic death. Try to stimulate the respiration and circulation. Do not cease in the effort to restore animation in less than an hour's time."

**The Odor of Paris.**—Paris, it appears, has a peculiar smell of its own. A writer in the *Revue Générale des Sciences* tells us that this odor is well known to all Parisians, and is perceived particularly at certain points in the city and especially in the evening. It is an odor "of heated organic matter," and is totally distinct from other odors of the same class that can be traced to cooking, varnish-making, etc. The writer goes on to say:

"To what shall we attribute this odor? The problem is less simple than it appears. The government inspectors, as related in a recent report, after making all needed improvements in estab-

lishments that were obviously unsanitary, still found that this peculiar smell remained. Two hypotheses could be made: either the odor was due to mixture of various others, or to some industry that had not been suspected."

After investigation, the "Parisian" odor was traced to the manufacture of superphosphates, altho this had not been suspected. The fact was found to be that these substances, like musk, when in great quantity do not affect the organs of smell, which seem, so to speak, to be anesthetized. The odor is sensible only at a distance, after dilution. This explains the curious fact that the inspectors did not report the factories before. The cause having been found, remedies have been devised, and we are assured by the writer that the "odor of Paris" will soon be a thing of the past.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MORE NEWS FROM MARS?

MR. NIKOLA TESLA is not the only man who has had a message (?) from Mars recently. After the receipt of his wireless communication, noted in a recent number of THE LITERARY DIGEST, comes the turn of the astronomers. One of them, Mr. Douglas, who has been watching the planet from Percival Lowell's observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona, saw a row of luminous points suddenly flash out on the dark part of its surface. The signal (if signal it be) was repeated more than once. The sensational journals have made the most of their opportunity; but the Flagstaff astronomers themselves are of the opinion that the light came from lofty clouds on which the sun was shining. Flammarion, the French astronomer, thinks the occurrence worthy of an explanation in the Paris *Temps*, which runs as follows, according to a translation in the San Francisco *Call* (January 19):

"These luminous projections are nothing new. The same announcement has been made nearly every two years for the last fifteen years, and each time the false interpretations made of them have been refuted. But the public memory is short, and then not everybody reads astronomical works even of the most popular kind. What, then, are these luminous projections?

"The planet Mars, like the terrestrial globe, is lit by the sun, which naturally illuminates only one half at a time. The line of separation of the hemisphere thus lit up from the hemisphere in darkness (the line termed the 'terminator') forms the limit of the phase, as one can see with the naked eye in the case of the moon. Well, it is there, always there, that we observe these luminous points—that is to say, on the meridian of the rising or the setting of the sun, and to explain these irregularities, these white prominences, two simple and natural hypotheses presented themselves.

"Very high mountains might throw their summits into the dark hemisphere, as we see constantly on the moon, and as happens on the earth in the case of isolated mountains. Clouds still higher than the mountains and more isolated might offer the same aspect. . . . . .

"The various countries of Mars pass under our eyes, moving from right to left and from the day toward the night. Of the globe of Mars to which I have referred the cloudy belt extends from the three hundred and fifteenth to the three hundred and fiftieth meridian; that is to say, nearly three hours of rotation. There is, therefore, nothing surprising in the fact that on December 8 last, the date of the despatch, an observer may have seen for more than an hour the clouds lit up by the setting sun.

"If our neighbors in the sky were making signals to us we would ask why they chose the hour of the setting sun and a meridian so oblique to our view. Would it not be suggested by nature herself to choose daylight and solar reflectors? If we desired to reply to them we ought, on the contrary, to choose the middle of the night, as Mars gravitates round the sun in an orbit outside that of the earth, and when the two planets are closest together it presents to us its hemisphere lit up by the sun, while our planet presents its hemisphere in darkness.

"No, there is nothing intentional in this—nothing human. But we have quite another impression if we regard the globe of Mars and especially if we examine with care all the details of the Martian maps. The geographical network of the canals is so regular, so remarkably designed—for these immense straight lines start visibly from regions where water is concentrated and finish at fixed points of distribution—that the more we examine them the less we find them natural and the less we can resist the idea that these lines represent a hydrographic system, judiciously conceived for the fertilization of a globe very advanced in its evolution and on which water has become a rare and precious vital element."

**A New Estimate of the Earth's Age.**—A simple and ingenious method of estimating the earth's age from the amount of lime contained in the ocean has been devised by a Dutch professor. His reasoning is thus given in *La Nature* (December 28): "Prof. Eugene Dubois, of Amsterdam, asserts that the ocean, which gets its carbonate of lime from the rivers, now contains as much of this substance as it can dissolve, and that the streams are carrying an excess down to it. A considerable quantity of this carbonate is often found in matter held in suspension in great rivers, and it is evident that in these cases the water must be saturated. The quantity of carbonate in the rivers is determined by the rocks of the drainage-area. The author gives reasons for believing that not more than a thirtieth of the carbonate discharged by the rivers into the ocean is formed by silicates. His calculations, based on the quantity annually carried to the ocean, show that the minimum of carbonate existing on the earth would require about 45,000,000 years to be deposited thus, and in reality the time has probably been much longer. He estimates that the actual transfer of carbonate of lime on the earth's surface represents an annual fraction of $\frac{1}{27700000}$ of the total. The final result of his investigation is that the time elapsed since the formation of the solid crust and the appearance of life on the globe may exceed a billion years."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Laboratory Milk.**—"My experience," says Dr. Louis Fischer, in a paper published in *The Medical Record* (December 8), "has been that children fed on laboratory milk have been backward in their development after its use for a long time. . . . Children using the milk always looked pale and anemic; their flesh was flabby. Such cases were among the wealthy, in which the best possible hygienic conditions prevailed. I have never had an opportunity to study its effect on infants reared in tenement-houses, with the poorest hygienic surroundings. The percentage method of feeding has always appeared plausible to me, but the theory can not be put into practise. We know, as Jacobi so well says, that mother's milk changes at almost each nursing, and we know by chemical analysis that mother's milk is different in composition several times during the day. It will be necessary then, if we do intend to imitate nature, to change the formula of an infant several times a day. It is a fact well known to chemists that once an emulsion of milk is broken up by centrifuging or other mechanical process, as in separating the top milk from the skim milk, we can not have again as homogeneous an emulsion as prior to this breaking up; and, moreover, that we increase our trouble when we in addition seek to improve the quality of the milk by subjecting it to the process of sterilization."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

M. BERTHELOT, the French chemist, declares against steam, which, he says, is already growing obsolete. Electricity, he thinks, will always cost too much to become the motor force of common industrial life. The future motor-power will be petroleum and gas. The steam-engine will be relegated to museums, where other anthropological curiosities are collected, from the Stone Age down.

DETERIORATION OF RAILS IN TUNNELS.—"Engineers have long noted the abnormal deterioration of rails in certain special cases. Mr. T. Andrews, an English engineer, has recently directed attention to their rapid decay in tunnels. The moist vapors attack the surface of the rail, while the ballast has a marked chemical action on its base, since the ballast has a continual tendency to absorb water-vapor. The author has seen rails that lost an average of nearly 4 per cent. of their weight yearly, and analysis showed an excess of sulfur in them. He has also proved that, in the case of rails that lie north and south, the influence of magnetism augments the corrosion."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF KING EDWARD VII.

SOME novel light is thrown on the personal character of the new King of England, especially upon his moral and ethical traits, by Mr. Arnold White, the English writer. In *Harper's Weekly* (February 2) he says:

"People whose point of contact with the King when he was Prince of Wales was restricted to the Terrace at Homburg or at crowded receptions in London have sometimes drawn a contrast between him and Prince Albert, his father. The truth of the matter is that a strong affinity exists between the subject of this paper and men of serious and even Puritanic type. With his father, Prince Albert, he has far more in common than is generally supposed. The late Prince Consort virtually invented exhibitions. As Prince of Wales, the King developed the idea, and by so doing has contributed enormously to the enjoyment and instruction of large masses of his fellow countrymen, and indeed of the civilized world. As executive president of various British commissions he has carried out his father's wishes in a manner that would have delighted that great and good man had he survived to watch his son's success in combining affability with business sense and shrewdness.

"It should never have been forgotten, when listening to stories of Prince Albert Edward of Wales, that when anything was said to his discredit, he alone, of all Englishmen, was unable to reply. Since he arrived at man's estate he has been the target of slander and of reckless and malignant aspersion by people of whom the Psalmist wrote, 'The poison of asps is under their tongues.' I have very strong reason to believe that the malignant stories circulated about the Prince of Wales are absolutely false. In the Tranby Croft baccarat case, which attracted so much attention a few years ago, the Prince was severely blamed in some quarters for carrying with him cards and markers. It is, I believe, a fact that they were the gifts of the Princess of Wales. Many people object to card-playing, but others do not, and, after all, how many people in the Prince of Wales's place would have made as many friends and as few enemies as the King has done?"

Catholicity is a marked trait of King Edward's character, says Mr. White:

"The King profoundly believes that while it is not to be expected that every one in the world should believe the same thing, every one should believe something, and should act up to his religious belief. His catholicity is well illustrated by the following extract from a letter of Archbishop Magee, written in December, 1873. He is speaking of a visit to Sandringham [the country seat of King Edward] from Saturday to Monday. 'Just returned from church, where I preached for twenty-six minutes (Romans, viii. 28). The church is a very small country one, close to the grounds. The house, as I saw it by daylight, is a handsome country house of red stone with white facings, standing well and looking quietly, comfortable, and suitable. I find the company pleasant and civil, but we are a curious mixture. Two Jews, Sir A. Rothschild and his daughter; an ex-Jew, Disraeli; a Roman Catholic, Colonel Higgins; an Italian duchess, who is an English woman, and her daughter brought up as a Roman Catholic and now turning Protestant; a set of young lords, and a bishop. The Jewess came to church; so did the half-Protestant young lady. Dizzy [Disraeli] did the same, and was profuse in his praises of my sermon. We are all to lunch together in a few minutes, the children [of the present King] dining with us. They seem, the two I saw in church, nice, clever-looking little bodies, and very like their mother.' The daughter of Sir Anthony Rothschild referred to is the present Lady Battersea, better known as Mrs. Cyril Flower. . . . . .

"Those who read the King's character only by the glittering light of fashionable society fall into error. During the whole of his lifetime he has lived under the shadow of the greatest responsibility that can fall to the lot of any man—to be King of England. A better King than Edward VII. will be it is possible to conceive, because he is not perfect, and does not pretend to be. He loves England, hates humbug, enjoys sport, the play, music, and a good dinner, and is thought none the less of by his countrymen on that account. The common-sense distinctive of Queen Victoria descends to her eldest son, and if his ideals are sometimes considered to fall short of the standard set up for other people by the *unco guid*, it is not that the King does not believe them, but that he does not talk about them. It is impossible in the nature of things that Edward's reign will be a long one. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the scepter so worthily held by a good woman has passed into the hands of an English gentleman."

## A BUDDHIST CIRCULAR ON THE CHINESE EMERGENCY.

SCARCELY any religious document published in the past hundred years is of more unique interest than the recent "circular in connection with the Chinese emergency, for all the ecclesiastics in the world," signed by the head prelates of six of the great Buddhist sects. "We, the Buddhists of great Japan," it begins, "beg to inform our revered ecclesiastical brethren in the world that the disturbances in China having now reached their climax, her national prestige is at stake. . . . There is hardly any prospect for the restoration of the empire to its former condition, and four hundred millions of souls are virtually at a loss to know what course to take. Under these circumstances, the social distress as well as moral corruption has now reached a pitch too serious to be described in detail. How and when is such a disorganization to be remedied? How is it possible for us who have pledged ourselves to undertake the work of salvation to remain silent with folded hands?"

"With these views on the situation," the writers continue, "we, the followers of Buddha, out of friendly feeling toward China as a neighbor, in discharge of a duty obligatory upon us as preachers of religion, . . . have thought it expedient to submit our sentiments to the consideration of ecclesiastics throughout the world, inasmuch as we are perfectly confident that the benevolent and generous ecclesiastics of the world, pardoning our audacity and removing the barriers now existing in respect of differences of religion, will accede to and sympathize with our proposals for the sake of the welfare of the Chinese people and of the tranquillity of the world at large." With fine Oriental subtlety, the writers go on to pay the Christian churches some very flowery compliments on their spirit of self-denial in China and on their success in missionary work. They continue:

"The brilliant success thus secured by the missionaries in China, the world can not for a moment doubt. Nor is it an exaggeration to say that the zeal and sincerity displayed toward the Chinese are really extraordinary, and the latter, recognizing the immense benefits thus administered by them, ought to show feelings of extreme gratitude and at the same time readiness to do everything in return for their benefaction. The Chinese, however, contrary to expectation, have not only failed to appreciate the favors bestowed upon them by the foreign missionaries, but have destroyed church buildings, persecuted ministers, and taken the lives and properties of Christians, with little or no thought of consequences; in short, their violence and cruelty have known no bounds. And yet, if we carefully consider the character of the Chinese, we may convince ourselves that they were not originally hostile to foreigners or to foreign religions; they were, on the contrary, signalized from the olden time as a people remarkable for a tolerance which absolutely deterred them from rising in arms in religious collision—a statement for which history furnishes ample evidence. In spite of these plausible qualities they are now found to be as a nation imbued with a violent anti-religious spirit, and, as such, not only have they failed to take cognizance of the merits achieved by the extraordinary love and sincerity of the missionaries from the West, but have even been led to assert that the source of their ever-increasing intolerance against religion lies in the works of these missionaries.

"Surely there must be substantial reasons for such an anom-

aly. Whenever we reflect upon these circumstances, we can not but express our profound regret for the deeds of the missionaries in China. In investigating the cause of the anti-religious spirit of the Chinese, we find that apprehension and terror entertained toward the foreign missionaries were virtually the origin of their implacable hostility. They have perceived that these missionaries have secured for themselves an immunity calculated to subvert their established customs and manners; they have also recognized in their attitude a tendency to ignore the statutes of the country and a desire to accomplish the most selfish ends by the oppression of the Chinese Government and people. They have, moreover, supposed that the foreign evangelists in China have arrogated to themselves the power of protecting the followers of their creed in utter disregard of the latter's criminality under the laws of the state, whereas non-believers, tho legally innocent, were frequently entrapped into a crime. Under these circumstances they were led to the conclusion that the foreign missionaries in China have been exerting their energies for the accomplishment of a certain obnoxious ambition by stirring up the unprincipled rabble of the country, and with this object in view made their chapels and cathedrals a sort of asylum for criminals. The Chinese began to entertain the idea that the missionaries were intimately connected with the foreign policy of their own countries, and that having made themselves instrumental in carrying out the intrigues of their own governments, they must have labored for some sinister design such as the extension of territory, along with the development of commerce. They saw with gross apprehension that in respect of foreign machinations the missionaries were the first to come, followed by consuls, with generals at their back; and they have feared that behind a man who had come with a Bible in his hand stood a warrior armed with a spear and a sword. They have apprehended that the result of all these intrusions would be claims for compensation, plunder of territory, and what not, the final settlement of the affair being only reserved for the country with every indication for its entire subversion. With such apprehension and terror it is quite natural that they should entertain a strong prejudice against foreign religions. It seems to us that this motive or spirit has virtually led the Chinese to the organization of the Boxers' society, and this feeling having strengthened itself within the bosom of the Celestials, eventually brought about those disturbances which have been going on since last spring when incidents occurred involving the political authority of the central Government in dispute. The violence and cruelty perpetrated by the Chinese really deserve to be deprecated with the utmost indignation, but when we turn our thoughts deep into their heart, we are almost unable to avoid a feeling of quasi-sympathy. . . . . .

"Can it be presumed, however, that the missionaries themselves are entirely free from responsibility on this point in spite of their having excited the Chinese to entertain erroneous views in connection with their conduct? As for ourselves, we are inclined to believe that the errors of judgment into which the Chinese have fallen are, in many respects, attributable to the conduct of the missionaries in China, and that the justice of this assertion may be firmly established by taking into consideration the statements of the officials directly concerned in the foreign policy of their own countries, the public reports of the foreign ministers accredited to the court of China, the information given by the most trustworthy journals in the world, together with the existing annals of the Chinese empire and its actual condition. In short, the proceedings of the missionaries were far from being compatible with the principle of universal benevolence to which they ought to have adhered; and that they have alienated themselves from the true spirit of their churches at home by stepping beyond the legitimate sphere of religion can in no way be denied. Such, of course, was not the intention they may have originally entertained, and might simply be regarded as the result of a bungling into which they have accidentally fallen. Still there can be no manner of doubt that in their dealings with the Chinese they have, in fact, advanced beyond the reasonable limits of operation. To this is to be attributed the cause of suspicion as well as apprehension on the part of the Chinese; in this is to be found an element of provocation for the recent insurrection in China. If that be the case, then it follows that the missionaries are to be held largely, if not entirely, responsible for the present disturbances in the Middle Kingdom. As a matter of fact, the propagators of religion ought to seek for peace and inspire men with the principles of humanity; but the missionaries in China have constantly assumed an obnoxious attitude, and have thus brought upon the religious world a great disgrace and chagrin.

"Such being the case, we, the Buddhists of Japan, can not but express our desire that all the ecclesiastics in the world would, in conjunction with us, recognize the above fact—a fact which clearly shows that the missionaries in China have proceeded far beyond the fundamental principles of religion—and devote their energies to formulating a plan by which the suspicion as well as the apprehension harbored by the Chinese against the foreign missionaries may speedily be removed. Unless such a course be taken, how is it possible for them to uphold the gospel of humanity and love—to illumine the darkness with the light of peace and welfare! Unless such a scheme be adopted, the four hundred millions of souls are certain to degenerate into a state of overwhelming distress and affliction, and the East Asian firmament is permanently to be darkened with clouds of disaster and insurrection. We, as disciples of Buddha, can hardly restrain our fear and lamentation at such a prospect when we think of the Great Truth shining above and of four hundred million souls groping below."

Two proposals are made by the writers in order to insure relief from this impending calamity. The first is, "that the ecclesiastical authorities in the world should exercise their influence in restraining the missionaries in China from proceedings which are likely to create suspicion on the part of the Chinese as to the existence of their secret connection with the foreign policy of their own countries." The second proposition which they submit "to their venerable brethren" is that these venerable brethren withhold "the missionaries in China from all forms of procedure which might possibly be regarded as disturbing the social institutions of China"—a "legitimate course to be pursued by the propagators of religion who have embraced the doctrine of universal affection or benevolence."

*The Independent* gives the following summary of the official reply adopted by the Conference of the Foreign Protestant Missionary Societies of the United States and Canada:

"The answer adopted is rather more in the controversial style of the old apologetics. It lacks the flavor of Oriental compliment. It accepts the compliments given to missionary work in China, and gives none in response. After an introduction, it regrets that the writers of the circular 'failed to note the marked difference between the methods used by the American Protestant missionaries' and some others', meaning the Catholics, and it bluntly adds: 'When criticisms are made of the nature of some of those contained in the address, it would be far more just to specify the sect of the missionaries who are charged with these faults or indiscretions.'

"The writers of the Buddhist circular made no distinction between sects or religions, and we are not sure that they were called upon to do so. The fault charged was a real one, and should be acknowledged; and it is our part to distribute the blame.

"The reply admirably clears American missionaries of the charge of secretly or otherwise meddling with the administration of our Government. That fault belongs to France and Germany, and not at all to us. The reply proceeds: 'American missionaries have not, as you affirm, "arrogated to themselves the power of protecting the followers of their creed in utter disregard of their criminality."' We believe this is fully true; but it is also the fact that this is charged, whether falsely or truly, on certain other missionaries, and the Buddhist circular presumably had them in mind.

"There follows a justification of the conduct of the American missionaries, perhaps more than there was any need of. We are told, with some heat, of their self-sacrifice, that they are not self-seekers. We are told with admirable force that the uprising in China was not due to them, but that it attacked them because they were foreigners. The testimony of diplomats is given to their excellence. It is demanded of the writers of the circular whether in Japan the missionaries have been 'instigators of riots and disturbers of the general peace of the empire.' We do not

clearly see that this defense of the missionaries was really needed, for, as we read the circular, it is not an arraignment of all missionaries, but only of some. The reply then proceeds to give a strong argument for the collection of moderate indemnities for losses suffered. The argument is probably sound, but yet we wish that we could believe it right and wise to suffer, asking nothing again.

"In conclusion, the reply condemns justly the atrocities committed by soldiers of the allied armies. It sticks in a needless pin by suggesting that 'the Boxer Society is said to have been originally a Buddhist organization.' The authors of the circular are asked to study the history of the last hundred years in China, when they 'will discover how uncharitable is your "belief" that "the errors of judgment into which the Chinese have fallen are in many respects attributable to the conduct of the missionaries." With a few words as to the superiority of the Christian religion over all others the reply ends. It is the blunt Western style of the reply that we criticize, rather than its truth. We think it might have been somewhat more charitable in its interpretation and certainly more deferential in its tone. We fear that it will not answer its purpose in its effect on the Japanese who may read it—nevertheless its defense is just and its assertions of policy and purpose true."

## CONFUCIANISM AND CHRISTIANITY AGAIN.

MINISTER WU'S speech on Confucianism, of which we lately gave a summary with some religious comment, still continues to attract attention. Minister Wu has lately further elucidated his position in a lecture on "Confucius and Mencius" delivered before the Society of Ethical Culture in Philadelphia. He said in part (New York *Times*, January 28):

"Dr. [Wayland] Hoyt and some other clergymen, from their addresses, seemed to think that I charged all missionaries with crying out for vengeance. Let me read the exact words I used: 'Love your enemy, is Christ's command, but at this moment some Christian missionaries are crying out for vengeance and bloodshed.' Note that I used the word 'some.'

"I am inclined to think that the reason why some clergymen—and I am glad to say that there are not many—took offense at what I said in my address on 'Confucianism' is that I took the liberty of instituting a comparison between Confucianism and Christianity, which they supposed was done to the disparagement of the latter. There was certainly no intention on my part to make an attack upon Christianity. Surely, it is no discredit to say that Christianity is too high and elevated for frail humanity, and that all Christians are not acting up to its tenets, just as it is no disgrace to acknowledge that the Confucianists in China do not live up to the teachings of Confucius. It seems strange that some clergymen should resent any attempt to compare Christianity with other systems of belief, while they themselves do not scruple to attack other religions. In other words, they do just what they do not want others to do. Since my address on 'Confucius' was delivered I have seen Confucianism condemned right and left. It has been called a failure. It has been dubbed 'effete,' 'vague,' 'unworthy of attention,' 'rotten to the core,' 'tottering to its fall,' and the like. I do not, however, quarrel with those who apply such opprobrious epithets to our creed. If Confucianism were as bad as its detractors try to make it out to be, it is strange that after twenty-four centuries it should be able to count millions and millions of people as its adherents. The noble and sublime teachings of Christianity need not fear criticism, much less friendly comparison.

"I believe that all religions teach men to be good. If every man would really try to act up to the doctrines enjoined by his religion the world would be far better. It would be well if priests and clergymen of every faith and creed would do their best to promote this desirable end. Thus these words of Confucius will be fulfilled, 'Let us all live in peace as brothers.'"

Prof. Felix Adler, leader of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York, in an address at Carnegie Hall last Sunday, dealt with some of the ethical questions raised by Mr. Wu's speech. Referring to Mr. Wu as "that strong, upright man who represents the most populous nation upon earth," he pointed out (we quote from *The Tribune*, February 4) that "through the whole Sermon on the Mount there runs a single purpose—the teaching of the worth of man. . . . 'If thine enemy smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also.' . . . What does this mean? The meaning is not that we should patiently bear injury at the hands of another, or that if a man strikes you you should give him an opportunity to strike you again, but is simply that the only way to resist attempted indignity effectually is to refuse to acknowledge it, even by resistance. In this Jesus is teaching the basis of true self-esteem."

In connection with Mr. Wu's speech, much has been said as to the moral status of the Chinese people as compared with the European races after nineteen centuries of Christian ascendency. Dr. E. J. Dillon's article in *The Contemporary Review* (January), which we have already referred to in another department (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 2, page 140) and one on "Punishment and Revenge in China" in *Scribner's Magazine* (February), detailing the unspeakable and in most cases wholly unprovoked atrocities of the troops of the Christian powers in China, atrocities in which the pagan Japanese troops took no part, have attracted wide notice, and one writer has remarked that after these terrible revelations of European "heathenishness," missionaries can hardly continue to say much about the great need of evangelizing Asiatics. Of Dr. Dillon's article the New York *Evening Post* (January 17) says:

"His reports are too horrible, in their darkest features, to be reprinted. We limit ourselves to one or two of his less lurid pictures. Having one day to step over eight human bodies lying in an alley in Tungschau, Dr. Dillon asked a non-commissioned officer why the eight Chinamen had been killed: 'Eight?' he answered; 'there are seven more down there. What they did? All they could. They actually did nothing. Ask what they would have done, and I shall answer, "Arson." They were suspected of an intention to set fire to houses here.'

"This was but an example of the way in which thousands of men, women, and children, throughout three Chinese provinces, were butchered on suspicion, or out of mere whim. The rivers were choked with corpses. The dead lay in heaps in the burned towns. Neither age nor sex was spared. Dr. Dillon's pages show that all the wholesale murders and tortures of history—the massacre of the innocents by Herod, the Dragonades, the slaughter of the Waldenses, even the glutting of Turkish fury in Bulgaria and Armenia—must yield in completeness of horror to the work of the soldiers of Christian nations, who had gone to China for the sake of rebuking heathen cruelties! . . . Writing of what he saw in Peking, Sir Robert Hart says that 'even some missionaries took such a leading part in "spoiling the Egyptians" for the greater glory of God that a bystander was heard to say, "For a century to come Chinese converts will consider looting and vengeance Christian virtues!"'"

"What is the moral of all this?" asks *The Evening Post*. One moral, it replies, is that war is hell, and that men that engage in it tend to revert to the nature of devils, whatever may be their religion. "Enough is known," it adds, "to make it certain that Christendom has bettered the instructions of the Boxers, and has no right hereafter to cast a stone at the Chinese, or any other dwellers in the habitations of cruelty."

The comment of many pronounced Christians has been almost as strong an indictment of the deeds of Christian nations in China as that of Mr. Wu and the other critics quoted. In an address delivered in St. Paul's Church, New Haven, Bishop Potter said (we quote from *The Churchman*, February 2):

"If I were to take a brief in any court in Christendom for one side or the other, I should take the brief for China; and there can be no doubt as to which side was responsible for the beginning of causes in the recent troubles. . . . Professing Christian engineers, bankers, merchants, and men who had commercial interests at stake in China, are responsible for what has happened. Not all of them have been of one nation—not all English-speaking men. . . . Nothing could have been more brutal

than the policies of Christian nations dealing with these pagan people. We have trampled under foot everything that the Chinese deem most sacred."

*The Churchman* thus comments upon this

"So vile is the behavior of the representatives of Christian nations that we can not befoul these columns by repeating or describing or even naming them. We care not, then, how this infernal state of things began. We care not one straw who is responsible for the beginning of the trouble. Those white-skinned demons ought to be recalled from a land which they have defiled with more than blood. The behavior of the Christian powers in China is the blackest blot that has been cast upon the Christian name in many a generation. And unless we are prepared to renounce, denounce, and punish these white men's crimes, in the name of decency and truth let us stop prating of 'the white man's burden,' which we are manifestly not worthy to bear."

## TWO NOTABLE ENGLISH CHURCHMEN.

THE past fortnight has witnessed the death of two clergymen of the Church of England who had attained to international note—Dr. Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London, the most important diocese in England, and the Rev. Hugh Reginald Haweis, incumbent of St. James's, Marylebone, and one of the most unique personalities in the English church.

Dr. Creighton, who was born in 1843 and educated at Merton College, Oxford, first became widely known as one of the most promising of the new school of English historians. He founded *The English Historical Review* and was for many years its editor. He edited the well-known series of "Epoch of English History," and was author of "The Tudors and the Reformation," "Elizabeth," and of "The History of the Papacy during the Reformation" in six volumes, besides the popular "Primer of Roman History," and other excellent manuals. In 1891 he was made bishop of the small but ancient see of Peterborough, and in 1897 was translated to the bishopric of London, the ordinary of which has powers in some respects greater than those of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and possesses an annual income of $50,000.

The London *Guardian* (Church of England, January 16) says of him:

"By the death of the Bishop of London the Church of England has suffered perhaps the greatest loss that it has experienced since Bishop Lightfoot was taken from us in the completeness of his powers. . . . Bishop Creighton's influence can hardly yet be fairly estimated; perhaps it never will be. For he had the double misfortune of entering on his greatest office at a time of singular difficulty, and of being removed from it by death too soon to allow his mode of dealing with the difficulty to have its full scope and influence. The standing problem of the English church, the problem of harmonizing within her limits the divergent schools of thought and practise, is presented in its acutest form in the diocese of London, and Bishop Creighton had but four years in which to deal with it. Time alone can show whether, as we believe, the general lines of his policy were wisely planned; that they were, on the whole, firmly and courageously followed out, in spite of popular clamor, is evident to all who will study the church history of the last three years. The chief result of his action—the Fulham Conference—is a witness to his tact and perseverance, and to the strong desire for unity which inspired him."

The New York *Times* gives the following sketch of the Rev. H. R. Haweis:

"To a very large number of Londoners the death of the Rev. Hugh Reginald Haweis will seem like the loss of a personal friend. He possessed, more perhaps than any other of the well-known English preachers, the art of endearing himself to his audiences, of making them hang on every word he uttered. The broadest of broad churchmen, he occasionally gave vent to opinions which shocked other ecclesiastics, but in so great personal esteem was he held that he escaped censure for utterances for which another man would have been brought sharply to book.

"Mr. Haweis was born in 1838. He was educated at Cambridge, but before he took orders he had seen active service as a volunteer in Garibaldi's army. In the final campaign which brought about the liberation of Italy he displayed great heroism, and at the siege of Capua exposed himself so carelessly that he nearly lost his life. On returning to England Mr. Haweis was ordained, and went at once to work in London. Soon afterward he married Miss Mary Eliza Joy, daughter of the late S. M. Joy, the artist. Mrs. Haweis has herself made a name as an artist and writer on art. In 1866 Mr. Haweis became incumbent of St. James's, Marylebone, which position he held till his death. The story of his activities in connection with his pastorate can hardly be told in any detail. He made St. James's one of the most popular churches in London; he started the famous 'evenings for the people'; he formed a choir unsurpassed in the United Kingdom, and made his church a power in the agitation for various social reforms.

"But Mr. Haweis was a good deal more than an able and popular clergyman. He was a musician, an author, a lecturer, and editor. His book, 'Music and Morals,' has run through many editions. He lectured all over England, and in various parts of America. He came to this country as the delegate from the Anglican Church to the Parliament of Religions at Chicago, and was Lowell lecturer at Boston in 1885. Ten years later he went on a preaching and lecturing tour round the world. . . . .

"The story of the resignation by Mr. Haweis of the chaplaincy of the Twentieth Middlesex Rifles was a famous one in its day, but it is now old enough to bear repetition. An afternoon parade service had been arranged, and the streets were lined with people. At the last moment the commander declared that, the weather being showery, he had decided that the troops should not turn out. Mr. Haweis thereupon got into his pulpit and resigned the chaplaincy, telling his astonished congregation that he considered it no honor to belong to a corps which could not go out without umbrellas."

## RAILWAY CHURCHES: A NEW FORM OF EVANGELISM.

CHURCHES on wheels are the latest form of pioneer evangelism in the great West. Of these "chapel cars" a writer in the Chicago *Tribune* (January 6) says:

"They are made after the pattern of an ordinary railroad-car, only on a larger scale, and are provided with sufficient space to seat one hundred people comfortably, and to give room for the church organ and pulpit, besides providing for living quarters for the missionary and his family. They travel from town to town, staying five or six weeks in each place. It is rare that they are not the forerunners of a permanent church home and the basis of the religious and social sentiment of the places visited by them. There are now eight of the railroad chapel cars traveling in the Western States and in the pineries and woods of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. They are all made of the best material and workmanship. They are eighty feet long from end to end, having a seventy-foot body. This space is divided into a fifty-foot chapel, with seats provided for one hundred people. At one end twenty feet of the length of the car is set apart for the use of the evangelist and his family. They are never allowed to get out of repair, but are sent to the shop to receive a coat of paint and varnish whenever needed. They are fitted with six-wheel trucks and air-brakes. The cost of the cars is $7,000 each. The railroad companies have become interested in the movement, and the cars are hauled from place to place free of charge. The first car that was built was given the name of 'Evangel.' Other names that have been provided are 'Glad Tidings,' 'Messenger of Peace,' or they have been named in the order of their erection, as chapel car No. 3.

"The work was first started nine years ago. No record has been kept of the number of miles that have been traveled by these cars, but some of the statistics of the results of the work done are obtainable. Through the work of the chapel cars 70 churches have been organized, 54 meeting-houses have been secured, 55 pastors have been provided with permanent locations, 135 Sunday-schools have been organized, and 965 baptisms—immersions after the manner of the Baptist faith—have been administered. No less than 7,500 persons have professed conversion as a result of the meetings that have been held in connection with the cars.

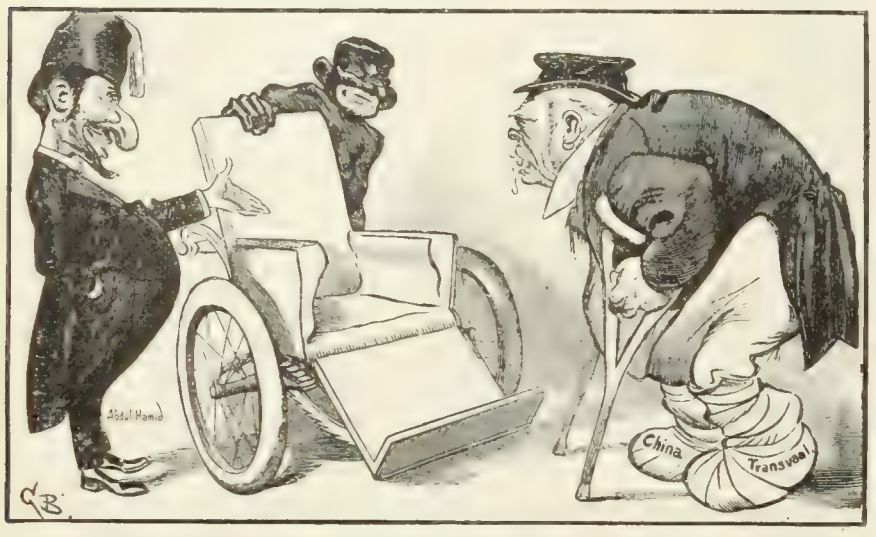
"The mining-camps of Colorado, the logging-camps of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the frontier towns of nearly all of the Western States have received visits from the chapel car. They usually occur before any effort has been made looking toward the organization of a church. The visit of the car frequently creates as much interest as the coming of a circus. . . .

"Besides doing pioneer work some of the cars do considerable special work among the employees in the railroad yards through which they pass. At division points, terminals, and in the shops of the railroads a great work has been done in this way, aided and sanctioned by the officials of the railroad."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## HAS ENGLAND'S DECLINE BEGUN?

"THE close of the nineteenth century reveals, not the further ascent of British policy, but a diminution of its power." This is the thesis of a closely written analysis of Great Britain's international position by Emil Reich, of London. The close of the century just passed he points to as one of the most momentous epochs in English history: *it strikes the hour of decline.* England's power, says Mr. Reich (in *The International Monthly*), does not date back much further than the time of




ABDUL HAMID: "My dear friend, for a long time I was the sick man. But I can now do without my invalid chair. I will present it to you."
—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

the union of England and Scotland (1707), "the year when Great Britain, from having been only a physical island, became a political island." Freed from internal attack by the Scotch, the Welsh, and the Irish, England could begin her great career of foreign military and colonial enterprise.

"From 1688 to 1815, through a succession of six gigantic wars, England wrought her way to maritime supremacy and to the foundation of a colonial empire scattered all over the globe." By keeping her great continental opponent, France, entangled with other nations, she won her most brilliant victories. In the nineteenth century, on the other hand, there have been no international wars. "As if by concerted measures, the powers carefully avoided and still avoid to widen the sphere of war, or to increase the number of the combatant parties. They localized wars. This policy of localization has succeeded with the Germans, who adroitly isolated France in 1870-71 to perfection; in Austria it has wrought havoc and ruin." Since 1870, Mr. Reich continues, England's grandeur, "the work rather of the genius of circumstances than of that of her great personalities," has been seriously questioned by two persons, "masters rather than the make of circumstances"—Bismarck and De Lesseps:

"Bismarck founded both the German empire and the German aspiration for a 'world empire.' At one stroke, all the possibilities of eighteenth-century diplomacy vanished and the secular fight between England and France was inevitably transformed to a long rivalry between England and Germany. For now the Germans, electrified by their great victories, discharged their fresh energy into commercial and industrial channels, and, guided by the statesmanship of the Iron Chancellor, seriously commenced the building up of colonies."

While Bismarck "completely displaced the highroads of international politics," De Lesseps "deflected the highroads of international trade." The work of the latter, Mr. Reich holds, can be compared only with the discovery of America. "De Lesseps, by completing the Suez Canal, restored the ancient trade route to Asia, and, as it were, rediscovered Egypt, Mesopotamia, India."

Because "the temper of the English is too much given to pooh-poohing," and because they have for nearly four generations undergone no national humiliation or civil war, "they think that, in them, history has retained a force superior to that of other nations," and they "did not take the rising rivalry of the German *au serieux.*" Because they "know nothing of geopolitics," they at first blindly combated De Lesseps's plans. Beaconsfield, however, whom Mr. Reich calls the "last really great English statesman," reasserted British influence in time, and "to secure *the* road to India, secured a firm hold on Egypt."

The work of Bismarck and that of De Lesseps, continues the same writer, should have caused the entire policy of England to undergo a radical change. Germany had acquired vast territories in Africa and other parts of the world. She was too feeble to risk a direct attack on England, so she proceeded in an indirect way, as she had done with France:

"Chatham used to say, he would conquer Canada in Germany. The hint was and is not at all too subtle for Germany. If Canada could be conquered in Germany, why not China in South Africa? Egypt could not be touched, on account of the French; nor Asia Minor, on account of the more than secular and needful friendship between Prussia and Russia. South Africa, on the other hand, was a good point of attack. There, strange to say, Bismarck's and De Lesseps's *radii vectores* met as in the point of an arrow. The reasons are simple. Before the opening of the Suez Canal, the great Eastern trade-route went round the Cape, and was, on account of its length and costliness, practically in the hands of the British. The Dutch colonists at the Cape—the majority of the population—naturally profited by that circumstance very considerably, and in their loyalty to England that material profit entered for no small share. Since 1869 (opening of the Suez Canal), however, the Cape has lost most of the advantages accruing to her from her former position as the center of the Eastern route. The loyalty of the Dutch lost its probably strongest motive. Unrest and discontent set in. Such simmering unrest only needs small kindling to break out into flames. The kindling was found."

To students of history, declares Mr. Reich, the Boer war has, since January, 1900, been classified amongst those unending, hopeless wars which border-nations proper, such as the ancient Phœnicians, the Greeks, the Scotch, the Hungarians, and others, will wage for centuries, if necessary, and which can end only in extermination, profitable compromise, or complete victory of the border nations. It has, so far, never ended in complete victory of the imperial nation over a still extant border nation proper.

Europe generally profits by England's unyielding attitude to the Boers. This attitude prolongs the war indefinitely, and thus keeps England's power paralyzed in South Africa:

"The South African war Europeanizes the position of England. Hitherto England has been rather a country near Europe, than a European country, in that England alone, of all European countries, was practically free from the very danger that makes and unmakes over two thirds of all the policy, sacrifices, apprehensions, and expenses of continental Europe, that is, from likely invasion. The Boer war has changed all that. England can henceforth no longer carry on one great war at a time; she must needs carry on at least two. She is now in the position of her former great rival, of France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. . . . The history of England owes its great ascent in the last century to her having then become an island proper, a political island. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain have successfully made of England a peninsula. One side is now open to attack."

Why should even a long war in South Africa render England so much more vulnerable? And why should Germany, England's neighbor in Africa, be hostile to her? The hostility between England and Germany, declares Mr. Reich, in answering these questions, is one of "fatal, geopolitical necessity." It is not personal, subjective, dynastic, or racial. Yet it must be.

Germany, with her rapidly increasing population, must expand outside of Europe.

"The best portions of the globe are already in firm hands. Germany can acquire some of them only by sheer force. Of great colonial powers, however, there are only three: England, France, and Holland; and, since any attack on Holland would be considered a *casus belli* by England, practically only two. It is evident that Germany will long avoid having another war with France, in that such a war, if provoked by Germany, would inevitably involve the latter in a war with Russia, France's ally for such an eventuality. England remains. Now, England has, by her geographical configuration and quite apart from her superior fleet, an immense advantage over Germany. The German merchantmen are bound to run the gantlet in the English Channel, just as were, in former centuries, the Dutch merchantmen. England can, therefore, in case of hostilities, inflict exceedingly grave damage on German trade, both in European and other waters. Transmarine commerce, however, is indispensable to Germany as a great power, and the Germans have long proved their peculiar aptitude for it. Germany, then, must either abandon her ambitions or fight England. The former being impossible, the latter becomes a necessity."

The Germans, we are told, now have two serious advantages over the English in the splendid system of technical education in Germany, and in England's position in South Africa, which offers an easy mark for the incitement of rebellion. To these two advantages will soon be added a third, Mr. Reich believes, namely, "the indispensable naval alliance between Italy and Germany":

"The Suez Canal, the influence of which on English politics we have seen in Egypt and in South Africa, will work no less remarkable changes in Italy too. By her position in the center of the Mediterranean, the classical peninsula is bound to become the center of all the Eastern trade. So far she is pro-English for reasons of fear. Her coasts being more exposed to England's naval power than the coasts of any other country, she must keep friends with the English and must for a time continue to be under the virtual patronage of England. The process of immense coast fortifications in Italy is, however, nearing its completion. As soon as that is done, Italy wants only a strong naval ally to assert her natural claims on paramount importance in the Mediterranean. The ally will be none but Germany."

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## RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN EUROPE.

THE ease with which the Roman Catholic Church has learned to use modern constitutional means for the extension of its political influence is regarded as a source of danger by certain classes in all governments. On the other hand, the Vatican is solicitous to prevent the formation of Roman Catholic organizations which threaten to follow political aims different from those which are thought in Rome to be the most salutary. The St. Petersburg *Zeitung* comments as follows upon the new apostolic constitution regarding religious societies:

The constitution does not affect the stricter orders, such as the Benedictines, Capuchins, Jesuits, etc., but the great majority of lay orders, and these contain the most members. The founding of such orders is prohibited in future unless the consent of the episcopate has been obtained, and the orders are placed under the strict surveillance of the bishops, who are enjoined to discourage the formation of new societies. Altho there is no official declaration to that effect, France chiefly, it is supposed, is aimed at. The Pope does not want a conflict with France, and as these congregations have begun to form a church within the church, with strong anti-Republican tendencies, the object is to keep them in better discipline, especially as both in Italy and France the number of religious societies has unnecessarily increased.

But this has not prevented the Republican majority in France from proceeding with the legislation against the religious orders, limiting their right to acquire property. In the *Revue des Revues*, Maurice Doumolin computes the value of the property which is held by the "dead hand" as nearly as great as when the first republic confiscated it. The *Voce della Verità* (Rome) declares that the republic is exceeding its authority. It says:

"In this the Pope is only defending the rights of the church, tho he is quite willing to prevent undue political agitation on the part of the congregations. No people have a national right to interfere with the orders. These belong to the Pope alone, and must be ruled by the Pope. The political authorities may only complain to the Pope if they are dissatisfied with the attitude of congregations of a religious kind. The French Government will probably discover that it has gone beyond its strength, and that it would be wiser to leave the management of the societies entirely to the Pope."

The *Osservatore Cattolico* threatens that the Pope will place the protectorate of the Catholic missions in the hands of the German Emperor unless the French Government is more pliable. But the German papers doubt this. The international protectorate exercised by France is merely nominal to-day, and Germany is not likely to make sacrifices for it. The *Temps* (Paris) argues in the main as follows.

The Pope is anxious to prevent conflicts which could hurt the interests of the church, hence he chides the reactionaries in France for their attitude, which has forced the Radicals to oppose them. Many of the religious orders care little for religious interests; their aim is chiefly to overthrow the republic, and they have to thank themselves for the enmity they have aroused. But the Republican government has gone beyond the mark. Besides the orders which oppose the republic, there are many which have advanced French interests in every part of the world. French interests and the influence of the French language must necessarily suffer if the orders from which the missionaries are drawn are subject to interference. No doubt the state has a right to superintend the religious orders; but it must not seriously interfere with their property. That would be an approach to religious persecution.

An agitation has begun in Germany for the removal of restrictions imposed upon religious societies, and Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Centrists, has already prepared a bill in the Reichstag which proposes to abolish state rights in the matter and to place jurisdiction entirely in the hands of the federal authorities. The general opinion is that this is another attempt to enable the Jesuits to reestablish themselves in Germany. The *Germania* (Berlin), the most prominent mouthpiece of the Catholics, remarks that Dr. Lieber's demand for greater freedom of religion has nothing to do with dogmatic tolerance, but that all political restrictions must be removed. It says:

"All citizens must be allowed full freedom in the exercise of their religious convictions, even to the combining into societies. In the same way such societies must be permitted to exercise freely and openly their cult, without the slightest let or hindrance. If this principle of tolerance were admitted to the fullest extent, certain consequences would result."

This, thinks the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, shows that the abolition of the Jesuit laws really is aimed at. The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) says:

"No guarantee for the individual exercises of religious freedom is aimed at, for this freedom is not curtailed in any way or attacked by any one. Dr. Lieber's bill is intended to remove every vestige of government supervision from religious corporations, societies, and orders. All the restrictions which were thought necessary in Prussia in 1875 are to be taken away by abolishing all state rights."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks the spectacle of Roman Catholics as champions of freedom in religious matters rather amusing. There is, however, little likelihood that the state governments will renounce their rights.

The *Rossya* (St. Petersburg) points out that the Roman Catholic Church is successfully extending its influence in the Balkan peninsula, especially in Bulgaria. There is no need for a national agitation to excite the Austrian Slavs against the Germans, the Poles against the Russians, the Irish against the Eng-

lish; but the church has discovered that it may at times be profitable to become very radical. The paper says further:

"Until now the healthy mind of the Slav has rejected Catholicism on account of its despotic character, and its opposition to personal freedom. But the serpent has changed its skin. The modern Catholic priest is no Torquemada. He advocates humanity, fraternity, and national liberation; sometimes he is even a Socialist. And when the old enemy comes under this new guise, when he appears as the advocate of progress, the Bulgarian may be tempted to make a truce with him, a truce which will gradually place him in Catholic power and under Catholic supervision."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RUSSIAN CRITICISM OF FRENCH ARMY REFORMS.

FRENCH "nationalists" and their Russian sympathizers continue their relentless assaults upon General André, the Minister of War in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet. At this moment, the particular subject of criticism is his proposal to limit the military service to two years. The Russian press severely criticizes this, claiming, by virtue of the alliance, that it has the right to express Russian public opinion on a question so vital to the military strength of France and consequently also of Russia. The supporters of Waldeck-Rousseau and André resent the "interference" of Russian journalists with the internal politics of France, and even call upon the Government to ask Russia for explanations. In Russia, they argue, the press is not free; hence what it says must be acceptable or agreeable to the authorities, and that means that the Russian Government is hostile to the present French ministry. Even M. J. Cornély, the leader writer of *Le Figaro*, says in this connection:

"In the past the French did not much like to be threatened by foreigners. We must believe, then, that our fathers, too, were false Frenchmen, since to-day it is the authentic Frenchmen, the true-blue Frenchmen, who have transformed M. Loubet [the President of the Republic] into Russia's resident-general in France."

General Komaroff, the editor of the St. Petersburg *Sviet*, has published scathing editorials against General André. In one of them, referring to the present agitation, he says:

"The cause of all this is the hostility of Russian opinion against General André, who visibly tends toward the disorganization of the French army, the sister of our own. If André's method of acting has excited sympathy in England and Germany—that is, in the enemy's camp—where they have organized a Dreyfusard campaign for the sole purpose of disrupting France, we, on the other hand, can not view without bitterness a Dreyfusard government which, in the person of its war minister, is undermining the foundations of the best army in Europe, with which, owing to the alliance and general friendship, our own army is so closely bound together. . . . The Dreyfusard press, in attacking Russia for telling the truth, declares itself the open enemy of France. It is bribed with British gold, which is lavishly spent whenever there is a chance to strike a blow at the Russo-French alliance."

The editor of the *Novoye Vremya* returns to the subject and writes as follows, after disclaiming any purpose to weaken the alliance:

"Russia has sustained the invasion of Napoleon and of Europe generally; she has fought at Crimea a European coalition and has remained whole. Should a government appear in France strong enough to dissolve the alliance, it is not at all certain who would lose more, Russia or France. No doubt France will always get allies; but Russia is not isolated either, and she knows perfectly well whence hands would be stretched out to her in the supposed contingency. . . . . .

"The French republic is strong not because she is ruled by this or that ministry, but because the national soul makes itself silently felt and saves France from the extreme parties which, together with the Jews, would plunge her into a chasm. Similarly, the French army owes its might not to ministers of war, who come and go, but to the spirit it has inherited and perpetuated. . . . The attacks of the Dreyfusards only amuse us, for we are certain that they are written, not by French hands, but by hands of filthy Jews who never held bayonets, but only contracts to furnish the French army with rotten supplies."

The controversy grows in rancor and bitterness. In the Paris *Temps* Camille Pelletan, a leading deputy, assails the nationalists thus for inviting and egging on the attacks of the Russian press upon André:

"They can not, if they have not lost their reason, believe that any government will sacrifice an understanding with a first-class power like France because a certain measure for army reorganization may not seem wise or fortunate to it. And if they are assigning to their country, in the alliance, the most humiliating rôle, it is solely in the interest of party and in order to force upon us, in the name of the foreigner, their own pretensions, already condemned by the chamber as well as by universal suffrage. It is stupefying to think that so shameful a device is resorted to by people who profess to represent those still wearing French uniforms!"

Jaurés, in *La Petite République*, asks whether, if France at the time the alliance was formed had had five or seven years' service, Russia would have had to be consulted about reducing it to three, as she is now to be consulted about making it two instead of three years. Is France to try to obtain permission for every improvement, or to read her ally's mind and do nothing Russia would disapprove?

This sensational controversy is attracting attention in other European countries, and the inaction of the Russian Government is deemed significant. A warning to the St. Petersburg anti-André papers is believed to be imminent, if, indeed, it has not already been given, unless it be true that their utterances are "inspired."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MORE EUROPEAN VIEWS OF AMERICAN COMPETITION.

ONE finds in foreign periodicals evidences of a pretty general belief that the degree of prosperity which the industrial world has enjoyed for some years will for a time give way to stagnation, but that the United States will suffer least, and her enormous natural advantages will enable her to produce so cheaply that she will beat her competitors even in times of depression. M. Leroy-Beaulieu's idea that Europe will be driven to form a commercial union to meet this American competition is not new, but it has generally been dismissed as impracticable since the nations of Europe are not likely to come to such an agreement. There is nothing left for them, then, but to meet American competition singly. "The United States will take the lion's share of the world's business," thinks the London *Times;* "we will have to struggle for the rest against the other countries." "We are on the eve of the greatest triangular duel yet seen in international trade," says the London *Daily Telegraph.* "The United States and Germany will make us hustle—and it is doubtful whether we can support our corner of the fight." In the British empire, a protective tariff system seems to be gaining in favor, tho it is still, of course, very far from commanding a majority. A writer in the London *Daily Mail* thinks that all the British empire needs in order to meet American competition is to form an imperial customs union. He says:

"Of all the nations of Europe, none need be alarmed at this [competition] so little as Great Britain, and this for one reason—namely, that there is a Greater Britain, an empire of colonies which together represent all the advantages possessed by the United States in a fourfold manner, and enable the mother country to look with equanimity into the future as long as the

sentiment of loyalty to the home of their fathers inspires the living generation of Britons abroad."

The Montreal *Herald* fears that this would benefit England but little. It says:

"What, then, will be expected of Canada? To supply ore for British smelters? That would interfere with one phase of British industry. To supply pig-iron for British steel-works? That is just what the much-dreaded American competition threatens to do. To make steel billets and steel plates as cheaply as the Americans? That is what they talk of doing at Sydney, but what comfort is there in it for those in Great Britain who will lose the employment in any event? . . . It may be possible to demonstrate that an imperial customs union would in some way protect British industries from this competition, but those who would prove it certainly have a hard task before them."

Americans with boundless natural resources at their disposal and with a great stock of national energy will develop the idea of "imperialism" to an alarming extent, thinks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. It says:

"The United States has become a world power and will stay one. Her wealth must naturally enable her to exercise special influence over the money market. The power of the President will be greater than that of a monarch in constitutional countries, and the increase of the American army is an important step. Other increases must logically follow, and the United States will gradually lose sight altogether of the Constitution of Washington and Jefferson."

The Germans, however, are disposed to do more than talk. Poor as is their country in natural resources, they are inclined to do without American trade rather than lose to the United States what is gained in selling industrial products to others. A fierce fight will be made by the Agrarians for the protection of German agriculture, and as the German industries are also beginning to clamor for protection, they have some chance of success. The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* (Berlin) suggests as high a tariff as that with which we have protected ourselves. The *Neues Journal* (Vienna) considers that the struggle between America and Europe will "constitute the leading characteristic of the twentieth century." The *Tageblatt* (Vienna) urges Austrian statesmen to abandon "the quack medicines of the Agrarians" and "look out for America." The London *Economist*, however, thinks that the United States is not so near the mastery of the world's markets as American papers like to suggest. It argues in the main as follows:

No one will deny that the financial, industrial, and commercial condition of the United States is very prosperous. This prosperity is, however, partly due to the increased international demand for cotton, iron, and steel, and all industrial nations have profited by this. It is said occasionally that the trade of Great Britain is declining. It certainly does not increase fast enough to suit our high expectations; but it has grown much faster actually and comparatively than that of the United States, even during the last three years. Last year United States exports increased 18.6 per cent. British exports increased 26.5 per cent. Protection is in the way of genuine American advance, for only the high prices which the American people are compelled to pay enable American manufacturers to compete abroad.

The *Neue Pester Journal* says that the future belongs to the Yankees. The time will come, it thinks, when there will be only two dominating world powers: one in Europe, either Great Britain or Russia, and the other in America, the Yankees:

"If, then, a final test of predominance between the two remaining world powers should become necessary, the speculator might safely wager one hundred to one that the Yankees would be victorious. The latter are a tough and irresistible race; they live in work and through work, heaping treasures and avoiding pleasures, uniting in themselves the excellences of the peoples from the amalgamation of whom they have sprung. When the observer reflects that the Yankees, as a nation, are, in spite of their independence of one hundred years and more, still in their early youth, not to say infancy, he finds it impossible to conceive the degree of development still awaiting the North American Union."

"Nothing worse than jealousy will result from this industrial expansion," says *The Japan Advertiser* (Yokohama). "The friction is perfectly legitimate and can have no other than a commercial outcome."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## AUSTRALIA AS A NEW NATIONAL FORCE.

UNITED AUSTRALIA having assumed its place as a distinct national unit, Australian papers are emphasizing the fact that they are in no sense, political or other, the inferiors of the people of Great Britain, but independent, coequal subjects of the British crown. This claim is recognized even by such chauvinistic English journals as *The St. James's Gazette*, which says: "There is no 'dependence' of the Australian commonwealth on this country as a social organism or on our parliament. . . . Only an idiot in these days would affect any superiority over an Australian kinsman, because he was born in England. . . . The Australians are in every respect our political equals." *The Saturday Review* points out that the federation is, in large measure, due to considerations of defense:

"The United States, by the acquisition of the Philippines, have secured a status in the far East; and Japan has earned the right to take a part on the stage of international drama. Of these two events the latter is the more significant; for in Japan we have the future rival of Australia for the supremacy of the Pacific. . . . As a last resort Australia must be prepared to back her industrial position by military strength; for among nations as among individuals 'respect is given where respect is claimed.'"

The international position of Australia is discussed in much the same vein by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) which says in substance:

Australia and New Zealand work admirably hand-in-hand in thwarting the designs of France and other powers interested in Oceanica, which is shown by the demand for a settlement of the questions regarding the New Hebrides, and the New Zealand demand for the annexation of the Cook and the Fiji Islands. Australia and New Zealand may have their little differences; but they will show a united front to outsiders. It is not difficult to see that the Australians have great ambitions. Weak in numbers, and failing to increase rapidly, they will hold to Britain for support, and the other powers will have to reckon with that very soon. Great Britain may be importuned to exert herself on behalf of purely Australasian interests, and that may be troublesome to the mother-country as well as to others.

The *Rotterdamsche Courant* points out that the British Government and press have shown great tact and perspicacity in granting to the Australians that amount of independence which could not be kept from them.

In a "character sketch" of the new commonwealth (in the English *Review of Reviews*), W. T. Stead declares that, while Australian journalism has as yet done nothing very remarkable, it has always been "eminently respectable." The leading papers of Melbourne and Sydney, he declares, are modeled on the London *Times*, and maintain all its good qualities and defects. There are two really characteristic Australian publications, the Sidney *Bulletin* (a weekly) and *The Australasian Review of Reviews* (a monthly).

Mr. Stead has some doubt whether or not the new commonwealth will soon learn to conduct itself "soberly, quietly, and modestly before all men." The training of the Australians has not been severe enough, he thinks:

"They are full of the lust and pride of youth. They have never seen a foreign foe upon their shore. With the exception of the few who have volunteered in Britain's wars in Africa, none of them have ever heard a shot fired in anger. They have not been disciplined by adversity; they have not been cast in an iron mold of Calvinistic theology, like the New Englanders. Beyond the temporary stringency occasioned by the financial crash and intermittent expense caused by alternating droughts and floods, which destroy millions of their live-stock, their lives have been laid in pleasant places. It remains to be seen how far a community which is born with a golden spoon in its mouth and which has been reared upon whipped cream and syllabub, can rise superior to the temptations which assault most prosperous states."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

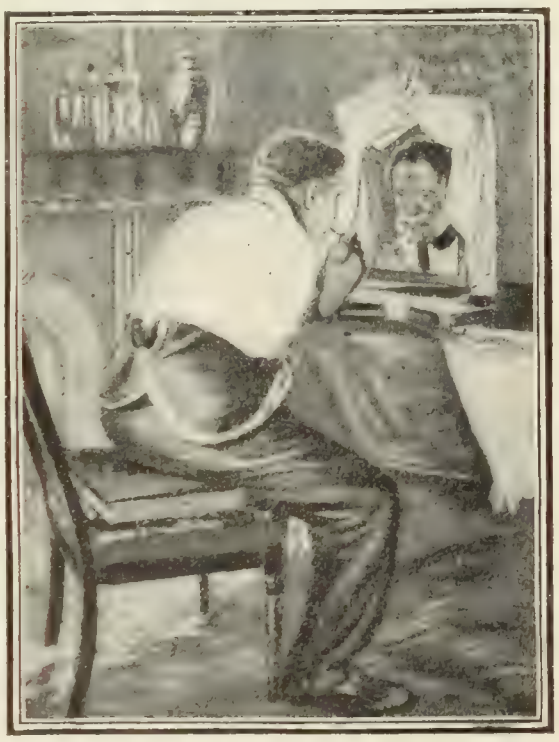
## MISCELLANEOUS.

### HANDICAPPED GENIUSES.

THERE are many people who would seem to have been condemned by nature to lives of inaction, but who, by sheer force of will and perseverance, have attained striking success in fields of activity which ought apparently to be entirely closed to them. A writer in *Lectures pour Tous* (Paris, November) refers to a number of historic cases such as the stammering Demosthenes and the blind sculptor Govelli; and then, coming down to our own day, furnishes descriptions of a number of equally remarkable, if less famous, illustrations. He writes as follows:

THE "LIVING TRUNK" ENGAGED IN HIS FAVORITE PASTIME OF BUILDING DOLL HOUSES.

"A similar example [to that of Govelli] in our own day was afforded by the blind sculptor Vidal. He became especially celebrated through his masterpiece called 'The Roaring Lion,' the studies for which he made by entering the cage of a lion and freely handling and fingering the animal. Among living examples, Théophile Debucquoy, professor of music in an institution for the blind at Lille, and an accomplished pianist, not only became blind at the age of three, but lost the use of his right hand four years later. His devotion to the piano, notwithstanding this second infirmity, is an instance of the singular perversity which so many of these unfortunate persons exhibit in chosing the very professions for which they seem least adapted. A blind but otherwise whole man might become a pianist with comparative ease; he prefers to be a sculptor. Painting pictures is the last thing a man without arms would be likely to attempt, one would think; it is the one thing that he insists upon doing. Such an artist is Charles Félu, of Belgium, whose paintings are highly praised. He was born without arms and remembers that in his infancy his mother taught him to pick flowers with his toes. When he grew up, in the attempt to earn a living he first tried literature, but soon abandoned it for art. Holding his brush with the toes of his right foot, he made many copies of works of the great Flemish masters. Many of his pictures are owned in America. The Queen Regent of Spain has made him an officer of the Order of Isabella, and the King of Portugal has decorated him with the Order of Christ. It is needless to add that at table he 'handles' knife, fork, and spoon as well as anybody.



MR. JOHN CHAMBERS SHAVING HIMSELF WITH HIS LEFT FOOT.

"But what shall we think of a man who shaves himself with his foot, and the left foot at that? The armless Englishman, John Chambers, does this and he also jumps on a moving tramcar, reads newspapers, writes letters, and puts on his shoes without assistance. When he buys a ticket at a railway station, he takes off one shoe and sock, inserts his toes in his waistcoat pocket and counts out the money as well as any one. He is skilful in the use of hammer, saw, and other tools, and plays well on the cornet.

MISS TUNISON, WHO PAINTS, SEWS, AND THREADS NEEDLES WITH HER MOUTH.

"The case of Miss Fannie Tunison, of Long Island, is familiar to many readers. Completely paralyzed, with the exception of her head, she sews, embroiders, and paints, holding her implements with lips, tongue, and teeth. She even threads her own needle. Her little paintings are excellent, and the sale of them is her sole means of livelihood. Indeed, she is the main support of her family.

"None of the above-mentioned persons, it should be noted, is a museum 'freak' or is exhibited on the stage. Among those who exhibit themselves for money, however, there are some very curious specimens. One is the armless archer, Warcineh Boseth, an American Indian who recently appeared in London. Once he won first prize in a pigeon shoot at New Orleans. But the most terrible case of all is that of the Frenchman Mabieux, better known as *l'Homme Tronc*, the trunk man or living trunk. He came into the world without arms or legs. Last year he reported for service to a military examining board, but was excused without any very vigorous examination. Like Miss Tunison, he makes his mouth do duty for his missing limbs. His favorite amusement is making toy houses and furniture. He came to Paris during the Exposition, and his parents seem to derive a proud satisfaction as well as a considerable profit from exhibiting him."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER

### Negro Labor in the South.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST: On page 764 of THE DIGEST for December 22, Mr. Cuyler Smith, speaking of "Trion factory in North Georgia established by the Allgood family," says "practically *all* the operatives are white, the blacks acting as servants in operatives' household or draymen at the mill." There is only *one* negro employed by Trion factory, and that one is a barber.

MRS. J. B. S. HOLMES.

ATLANTA, GA.

### The Missing Meteors.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.—In your issue of December 8, you quote from the Baltimore *American* to the effect that there were no meteors in 1866 because they were not mentioned in the American papers. That may prove only that these papers omitted to chronicle the event. The London papers were full of it, and hundreds and thousands of people from their different coigns of vantage in England watched a most brilliant display of Leonids on the morning of November 14 from 1 A.M. till daylight. There is not the slightest shadow of doubt on that subject. Primrose Hill was crowded with observers that night. The London papers faithfully reported the display and it was remarked on in the different London pulpits the next Sunday.

WILLIAM POTTS GEORGE.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## CURRENT POETRY.

THERE are two versions of the following poem by Alfred Austin, the poet-laureate of England, differing considerable in many lines. One version appeared in the New York *Independent*; the other in the London *Standard*. We give the latter version, assuming that it had the poet's final revision.

### The Passing of The Century.

I.

How shall we comfort the Dying Year?
Beg him to linger, or bid him go?
The light in his eyes burns dim and low,
His hands are clammy, his pulse beats slow,
He wanders and mumbles, but doth not hear.
The lanes are sodden, the leaf-drifts sere,
And the wrack is weaving his shroud of white.
Do you not see he is weary quite
Of the languor of living, and longs for night?
Lo! He is gone! Now lower him down
In the snug-warm earth, 'neath the clods of brown,
And the buds of the Winter aconite.

II.

How shall we part with the bygone Year?
Cover with cypress, or wreathe with bay?
He will not heed what you do or say,
He is deaf to to-morrow as yesterday.
Why do you linger about his bier?
He has gone to the Ghostland, he is not here.
We may go on our way, we can live and laugh,
Round the banqueting blaze can feast and quaff.
The purple catafalque, stately staff,
The dirges of sorrow, the songs of praise,
And the costliest monument man can raise,
Are but for the Spirit's cenotaph.

III.

Dust unto dust, He is dead, tho he
Was the last of the centuried years that flow,
We know not wherefore, we never shall know,
With the tide unebbing of Time, and go
To the phantom shore of Eternity.
Shadows to shadows, they flit and flee
Across the face of the flaming sun,
The vague generations, one by one,
That never are ended, never begun.
Where is the dome or the vault so vast,
As to coffin the bones of the perished Past,
Save the limitless tomb of Oblivion?

IV.

What tale would he tell, could the dead but speak?
"I was born as I died, amid wrath and smoke,
When the war-wains rolled, and the cannons spoke,
When the vulture's cry and the raven's croak
Flapped hungrily over the dying shriek,
And nothing was seen but a blood-red streak
Betwixt lowering sky and leaden main;
When slanted and slashed the rifle s rain
Upon furrows whose harvest were sheaves of slain;
When the levin's glare by the thunder's crash
Was bellowed, and ever 'twixt flash and flash
The howl of the unspent hurricane."

V.

But the dead discourse with the dead. So ask
How best now to welcome the new-born Year.
She is coming, is coming, and lo! is here,
With forehead and footstep that know not fear.
She will shrink from no pleasure, evade no task,
But there never was worn or veil or mask
Like her frank fair face and her candid soul.
Do you fathom her thoughts, can you guess her goal,
Her waywardness chasten, her fate control?
She will wend with her doom, and that doom be ours;
So greet her with carol and snow-white flowers,
And crown her with Hope's own aureole.

VI.

Yet mind her dawn of the dark, for she,
She too must pass 'neath the lych-gate porch;

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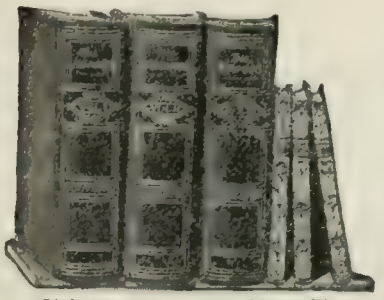

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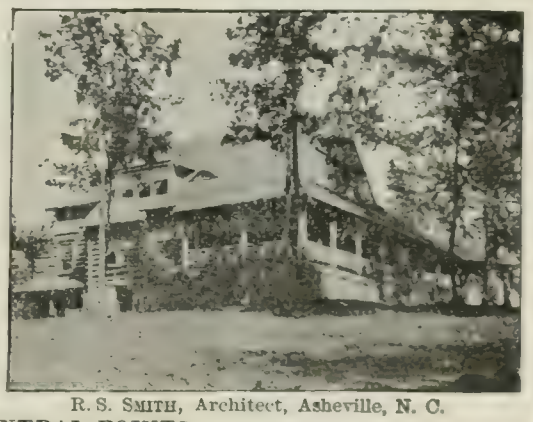

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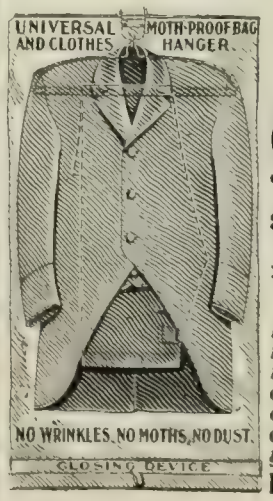


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That may ofttime smoulder, and sometimes scorch,
But rebrightens and burns eternally;
The beacon on land and the star at sea,
When the night is murk, and the mist is dense,
To guide us Whither, remind us Whence,
The Soul's own lamp through the shades of sense.
She must tread the Unknown the dead year trod;
Tho rugged the road, yet the goal is God,
And the will of all-wise Omnipotence.

### Love.

By CHARLES HENRY WEBB.

Love is a day
With no thought of a morrow;
Love is a joy
With no thought of sorrow.

Love is to give
With no thought of receiving;
Love is to trust—
Without quite believing.

— In *Harper's Bazar.*

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Lively for the Conductor.**—The horse-car conductor was hardly in the best of humor. Some one had managed to give him a bad shilling, and he had just discovered it; that was why he started the car before three women and a child had got much beyond the step. One of the women was exceedingly irate at such treatment. The conductor saw that as he started to collect the fares, but he was irate, too.

"Look here, ma'am," said he, as she tendered her fare, "this child that is with you will have to be paid for as well."

"I haven't any intention of paying its fare," snapped the woman.

"Then I shall put the child out," answered the conductor, reaching for the bell-strap.

"You won't dare to do it," flashed the woman.

Ting! The conductor brought the car to a stop, picked up the child, and deposited it outside, and rang to go ahead.

"Well, ma'am," said he grimly, "you'll find your child on the pavement."

"My child?" snapped she. "It isn't mine."

"Whose is it, then?" gasped the conductor.

"I haven't the slightest idea," she coolly answered.

Then the child's mother, who had been engaged in an exciting discussion with her friend over the merits of a new dress, awoke to the fact that her child was missing, and the fireworks that played about the unfortunate conductor's head reminded him of a 5th of November display.—*Tit-Bits.*

**American and English Humor.**—Mr. Nat Goodwin, while in England last summer, had an opportunity of explaining to an Englishman what was meant by "the American type of humor." This occurred at a large dinner-party; the man next to Mr. Goodwin, much interested in stage affairs, had entered into a spirited conversation with the actor. Part of this, according to *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) ran as follows:

"'I can't for the life of me see,' remarked the Englishman during the course of conversation, 'what people mean by American humor. To me, all humor is alike whether it be of American or English origin. Perhaps you can explain to me just what distinguishes American humor from any other sort?'

"'Well,' replied Mr. Goodwin, 'I think the American type of humor is rather more subtle. It doesn't always fully impress itself upon you at once. The more you think about it, the funnier it seems. I can perhaps best illustrate my meaning with a little story.

"'A man was walking along the street, one day, when he passed another man, who was carrying a letter in his hand.

"'Pardon me,' said the man with the letter; 'do you know where the post-office is?'

"'Yes,' said the other man and passed on. On second thought he decided that he had been rude,


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## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

January 28.—A report is spread to the effect that negotiations are on foot between China and Russia with a view to cession of the three eastern provinces.

January 30.—Missionaries at Peking again request the British and American ministers to see that adequate protection is assured to them in the negotiations with the Chinese authorities.

February 1.—Secretary Hay, in reporting upon the Chinese situation to the Cabinet at Washington, intimates that the plenipotentiaries of the Powers are not making very rapid progress toward a settlement, and that many disturbing questions have arisen in consequence.

February 2.—M de Giers, the Russian minister at Peking, states that his country will not consent to the execution of Prince Tuan; Chinese residents of Peking present to General Chaffee tokens of their gratitude for the conduct of the American troops.

SOUTH AFRICA.

January 30.—General De Wet is reported to have entered Cape Colony with a strong force, and a general movement of the British forces against him is planned.

January 31.—General Kitchener reports active operations against the roving Boer commandos in the transvaal and Cape Colony; General De Wet is reported to have shot two burghers who came to his camp as peace commissioners; the Boers inflict damage to the extent of £300,000 on mines in the Rand.

February 1.—The Boer General Pretorius surrenders to the British.

February 2.—An organized attack by British columns is made against the Boer commandos still in the field in the Eastern Transvaal.

February 3.—General Kitchener reports the capture by the Boers of a British post at Modderfontein, in the Transvaal the prisoners being afterward released.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 28.—King Edward proclaims Saturday, the day of the Queen's funeral, a day of general mourning; the Crown Prince of Germany is invested with the Order of the Garter by King Edward at Osborne; it is officially denied that Lord Salisbury will resign the Premiership.

January 29.—King Edward is greeted with great popular enthusiasm upon his return to London; a rehearsal of the Queen's funeral procession is held in London and details perfected; elaborate preparations are made for the entertainment of royal personages in London.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, well known as preacher and author, dies in London.

Count Tolstoy is reported seriously ill at St. Petersburg.

January 30.—King Edward receives the King of Portugal in London, approves the final arrangements for the funeral of his mother, and returns to Osborne.

January 31.—Preparations for Saturday's pageant continue actively in London; many royalties arrive; 33,000 soldiers will march in the procession; King Edward decides to open Parliament in person on February 14.

February 1.—The body of Queen Victoria is removed from Osborne to Portsmouth, the progress of the royal coffin across the Solent being the occasion of a great military and naval display.

Fighting is reported in Abyssinia, where 7,000 men are said to have been slain in battle.

February 2.—The body of the Queen is conveyed by train to London, thence across the metropolis and by train to Windsor; the procession through London is a solemn and im-


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pressive pageant, and the final ceremony of the day takes place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; memorial services in honor of the Queen are held all over the world.

February 3.—Private memorial services in honor of the Queen are held at Windsor and attended by King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the Kaiser.

Anti-clerical demonstrations take place at Valencia, in Spain, where the Jesuit college is stoned by a mob.

### Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 28.—*Senate:* A petition is presented from leaders of the federal party in the Philippines, praying for the establishment of civil government, Senator Towne makes his only political speech, on behalf of Philippine independence, and his successor, Moses E. Clapp, is sworn in.

January 30.—*Senate:* Debate on the shipping subsidy bill is continued.

*House:* The agricultural appropriation bill is passed.

January 31.—*Senate:* The conference report on army reorganization bill is adopted, and now goes to the President for his signature.

*House:* The fortifications appropriation bill is passed; Mr. Lanham, of Texas, speaks on the future of the Democratic Party.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 28.—Mrs. Nation, the temperance reformer, interviews the governor of Kansas at Topeka, asking his aid in her crusade against the saloons.

The United States Supreme Court renders an opinion in favor of the State of Missouri in the Chicago drainage canal case.

January 30.—The State Department makes public a list of the members of The Hague court of arbitration, which is organized and ready to consider any international dispute.

Secretary Long, in a letter to the chairman of the House committee on naval affairs, deprecates the proposed investigation of charges of hazing at Annapolis naval academy.

January 31.—Secretary Gage makes an argument for retirement of the greenbacks before the House committee on banking and currency.

February 1.—The Cabinet discusses the situation in China and the Cuban constitution.

February 2.—The President, members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps and a great number of officials attend services in memory of Queen Victoria in St. John's Church, Washington; memorial services in honor of the Queen are held in all the principal American cities.

The army reorganization bill becomes law, by the President's signature, and the War Department takes steps to put its provisions into effect.

February 3.—"Crazy Snake" and seventeen other Creek Indians are placed in jail in Muskegee, I. T., and will be tried for treason.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 29.—*Cuba:* The Cuban constitutional convention continues in session at Havana, and several new clauses are added to the draft of the constitution.

*Philippines:* The religious question in the Philippines threatens to be brought to a crisis by the expected action of many natives leaving the Roman Catholic Church if the friars are restored.

The cession of the Sibutu and Cagayan Islands, in the Philippine group, is gazetted in Madrid, and their purchase recommended to Congress by President McKinley.

January 31.—The act organizing municipal government in the Philippines is passed by the commission.

February 2.—Five American soldiers are killed and several wounded as the result of an ambush by Filipinos.

February 3.—The "evangelical movement" in the Philippines is inaugurated by Buencamino at a meeting in the Rizal Theater, Manila.


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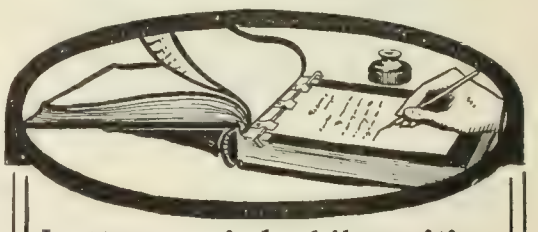

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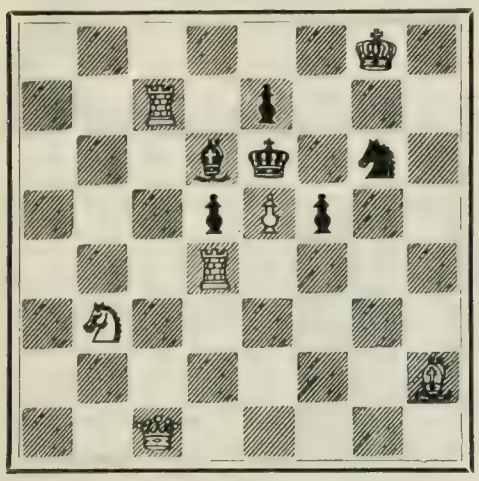

White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Problem 536.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

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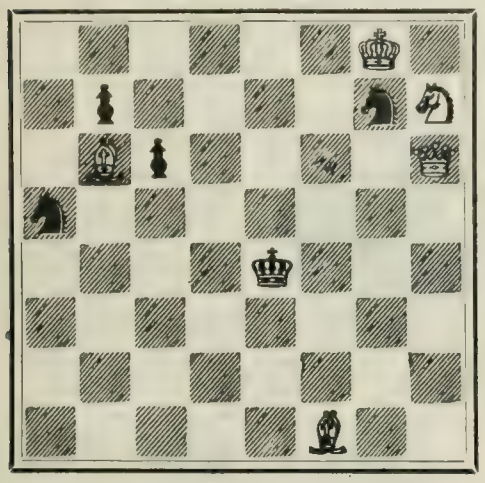
Black—Five Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 531.

Key-move, R—B 4.

No. 532.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | R—Q 3 | 2. | Kt—Q 4, ch | 3. | Q—Kt 5, mate |
| | K—K 3 | | K—Q 4 (must) | | |
| 1. | ..... | 2. | Kt—Q 4 ch | 3. | P x P, mate |
| | B or R any | | K—B 5 (must) | | |
| 1. | ..... | 2. | B—B 8 ch | 3. | R—Q 5, mate |
| | Kt(R 2)–Kt 4 | | Kt—K 3 | | |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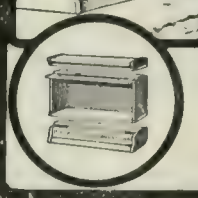

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. ..... Kt—B 3 | 2. R—Q 5 ch Kt x R | 3. B—B 8, mate | |
| | 2. ..... Kt - K 4 | 3. R x Kt, mate | |
| 1. ..... P x R | 2. B x P, ch K—K 3 (must) | 3. Kt – B 4, mate | |

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; S. Stoddard, Kansas City, Mo.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; the Rev. R. S. Eskridge, Swannanoa, N. C.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. O. L. Telling, Independence, Col.; J. E. Cannon, Richmond, Va.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; F. E. Reid, New York City; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; D. Hilgers, Paterson, N. J.; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; J. B. Plehn, Toledo, O.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.

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|---|---|---|---|
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| 2 P—K B 4 | P x P | 9 Kt—Q 5 | Kt—Q R 3 |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | P—K Kt 4 | 10 P—Q 3 | B—K 2 |
| 4 Kt B 3 | P—Kt 5 | 11 Q x B ch | Kt x Q |
| 5 Kt K 5 | Q—R 5 ch | 12 Kt-B 6 ch | K—B sq |
| 6 P—Kt 3 | P x P | 13 B—R 6 mate. | |
| 7 Q x P | P—Kt 7 ch | | |


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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

IF some of the American newspapers have their way, Cuba will not be released from our military rule until the Cubans, in their constitution, give the United States some voice in regulating or supervising Cuban affairs. The Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), for example, calls the Cubans "ungrateful, treacherous, irresponsible, savage, ignorant, and as yet unworthy," and goes on as follows:

"We hold that at this juncture the best thing to be done, regardless of ill-considered pledges and emotional resolutions, is that which will safeguard the Cubans against themselves and protect the interests of this country. The United States will be held responsible for the peace, the debts, and the integrity of Cuba. The people of Cuba are not fitted for self-government. They are revengeful and illiterate. The strong hand of this Government should be upon them until they are prepared as a people to take their place among the nations of the world. If they are not held in restraint and wisely directed, it is almost certain that the United States will be compelled, before many years, to send another army into Cuba and to take Havana at the point of the bayonet after a long and perhaps a bloody siege.

"Cuba free, Cuba out of the control of America, would mean endless trouble, constant irritation, perpetual expense, and war eventually. Now is the time to face the matter with courage and determination. Give to Cuba a government of its own, but let that government be kept in firm and watchful check by the United States. Teach the Cubans to walk; if they can learn, all the better for them; if they can not learn, then Cuba should become the territory of this republic.

"Not another American life, not another American dollar, should be poured into the rat-hole of Cuban independence, so called."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), whose editor is a member of the President's cabinet, also declares that "we can not afford to purchase present ease at the cost of future risk and peril. We intervened in Cuba in 1898 because we asserted the right and the duty to stop misrule and wrong in this adjacent territory. The right that commanded our interference then warrants our watchful care now." And the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) says: "We have spent American blood and American money once to save Cuba. Will the indecision of our statesmen go so far as to force us to spend them both again?" The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) believes that "some degree of oversight by us should be established by friendly agreement," while the Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) goes so far as to say that the Teller resolution promising independence to Cuba is "a stumbling-block in the way of national ambition and sound policy," and that "it is clear to any student of history that the West Indies ought to belong to the great republic which dominates the Western world." The Chicago *Record* (Ind.) says similarly that "the United States must be preeminent in the Caribbean, and it is not unreasonable that the Cubans in their constitution should give this nation the right to supervise international bargains affecting that preeminence." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) agrees that "the geographical situation of the island even more than the feeling of gratitude which it should have for the United States demands that Cuba should hold a different attitude toward this country than it does toward the rest of the world." Indeed, state papers from John Quincy Adams's day to the present time, notes the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), have declared our interest in the island, and "if any policy be established by precedent and practise, then this one is, that the United States shall exercise a virtual protectorate over the island of Cuba, at least to the extent of determining its form of government and its relationship to the powers of Europe. For the maintenance of that policy the United States more than once declared its readiness to go to war, if need be, with the most powerful nations of the world. And now, having sealed that policy with a costly foreign war, it is not to be believed that it will lightly abandon it."

But these sentiments are not allowed to go unanswered. This "conspiracy for the retention of Cuba, in which the representatives and advisers of the Administration are now engaged," declares the Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.), "is the most infamous of all that have been hatched out of our new imperialism. It sets at naught the principles of liberty, the solemn engagements of the nation, the essential demands of right and honor, with a cynical reliance upon superior power that is the very essence of despotism." "It would be an ignoble end of all our high-sounding protestations of disinterestedness," says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "if we were to compel the Cubans to grant us concessions by threatening them with the military occupation of the island." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) adds that "all the promptings of equity and good conscience require the amplest fulfilment of the nation's pledge, and to rely upon future diplomacy and the natural promptings of gratitude to effect by treaty what can not justly be done by dictation. The eyes of the world are upon us, and our national good faith forbids the idea of any deflection from the path of duty." If the Cubans are treated unjustly, thinks the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), "we shall have another dependency filled with discontent and the spirit of revolt."

Many Republican papers join the Independent and Democratic papers quoted above in demanding that we shall "let this people go." The Baltimore *American* (Rep.), for example, believes that insistence upon a protectorate "will be suicidal, impeaching this nation before the world and necessitating a deliberate disregard of a solemn promise, to which we voluntarily pledged our

faith. There is but one rule by which our relations to Cuba may be regulated. That is embodied in the concurrent resolution adopted in April, 1898, declaring that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, free and independent." The Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.), too, says that "incorporation may be 'manifest destiny,' but it does not necessarily involve betrayal, broken pledges, dishonor, and hostilities," and it adds that "of all the excuses for breaking faith with Cuba the 'geographical' one is the flimsiest. It deceives no one. Let the advocates of 'criminal aggression' come out into the open." "Let us pursue the straight and narrow path of common honesty," suggests the Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.), "and there will be no cause for new alarms." The Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) believes that "that pledge by Congress, which imperialists at Washington so regret, was the only thing which saved us from a Cuban insurrection of the same nature as the Philippine war," and it predicts that "its violation would probably bring on a Cuban war now, and members of the Cabinet should be able to appreciate the fact that the Philippine war is not so popular with the American people that they are willing to have their Government engage in a similar enterprise for the conquest of Cuba." The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) says that "Cuba may ask for a protectorate that is not merely implied by neighborly considerations, but she will never have one forced upon her by the United States." The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) expresses itself as follows:

"The Supreme Court has declared that Cuba is a foreign country. Congress has no right to legislate for foreign countries, no right to dictate to their people what form of government they shall adopt, and therefore can neither ratify, reject, nor amend the Cuban constitution. The only question to be considered is: 'Does the constitution provide for a stable government?'

"If it does, that ends American occupation and military control of Cuban affairs under the express term of the pledge given by Congress and confirmed by the Supreme Court."

As to the sentiment in Cuba itself on this question, A. G. Robinson, the Havana correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), says:

"In spite of all the talk which has been made about *Cuba Libre*, Cuba free and independent, Cuba a distinct national entity in absolute control of its own affairs, there is no question that few Cubans have at all expected to see a day of unabridged Cuban sovereignty, and it is also very doubtful if more than a small minority really desire that day. I think it beyond question that the force of the absolute independence movement has been greatly overestimated in the United States. But there is no question that there is such a movement, and that it has a certain number of forceful leaders. It is equally certain that their failure to obtain that which they desire, whatever may be their motives, would be disastrous to Cuban interests in many ways if the obstruction were to come from the American authorities."

## THE NEW ARMY'S CHIEF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S choice of general officers of the reorganized army is along the lines predicted in most quarters, and meets with wide approval. In the Democratic and Independent papers the opinion is freely expressed that the President's appointment of General Miles as lieutenant-general was far from being a cordial one; but he is commended by the same papers for rising above "merely personal preference or sentiment." Whatever may have been the President's likes or dislikes, comments the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), he is "not a vindictive or an actively resentful man, and he probably did not feel that, as regards public affairs, the objections to General Miles as the head of the army were sufficient to justify the slight upon him that his supersedure by another officer would have been." The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) thinks that "the President has done a sensible thing in appointing Nelson A. Miles," and adds: "If he would only send General Miles to the Philippines now, it would give a worthy officer a chance to show the mettle of which he is made." *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington, D. C.), too, is of the opinion that General Miles "is entitled by all the considerations of service, professional fitness, personal character, and military tradition to continue in the grade of lieutenant-general." On the other hand, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) declares that "it will puzzle the military histo-

UNCLE SAM: "It looks to me like a foolish piece of business."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

CUBA (to Uncle Sam): "Say, Uncle, I've decided not to annex you."
—*The Chicago Record.*

UNCLE SAM AND CUBA IN CARICATURE.

rian to tell what General Miles ever did to entitle him to the rank of lieutenant-general in the United States army"; and the Nashville *American* (Dem.) is only willing to concede that he is a good soldier and an efficient commander "of a small force." The New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) says:

"The nomination of General Miles for lieutenant-general comes as a matter of course. It will be generally recognized as an act of justice, and it should silence certain indiscreet partizans of the general who have accused the President of a disposition to shelve him in order to advance another officer to the head of the army.

"Most gratifying of all, however, are the appointments of major-generals. The officers thus promoted—Young, Chaffee, and MacArthur—are among the ablest and most deserving men in the entire army. They represent the highest type of American soldiery, and their advance to the rank of major-general is the just reward of gallant and successful service in many arduous campaigns. No less commendable are the President's selections of brigadier-generals. The officers thus promoted are all conspicuously worthy, but among them Leonard Wood, Lloyd Wheaton, Theodore Schwan, and William A. Kobbe are preeminently deserving, and their advancement will be regarded with unstinted approval."

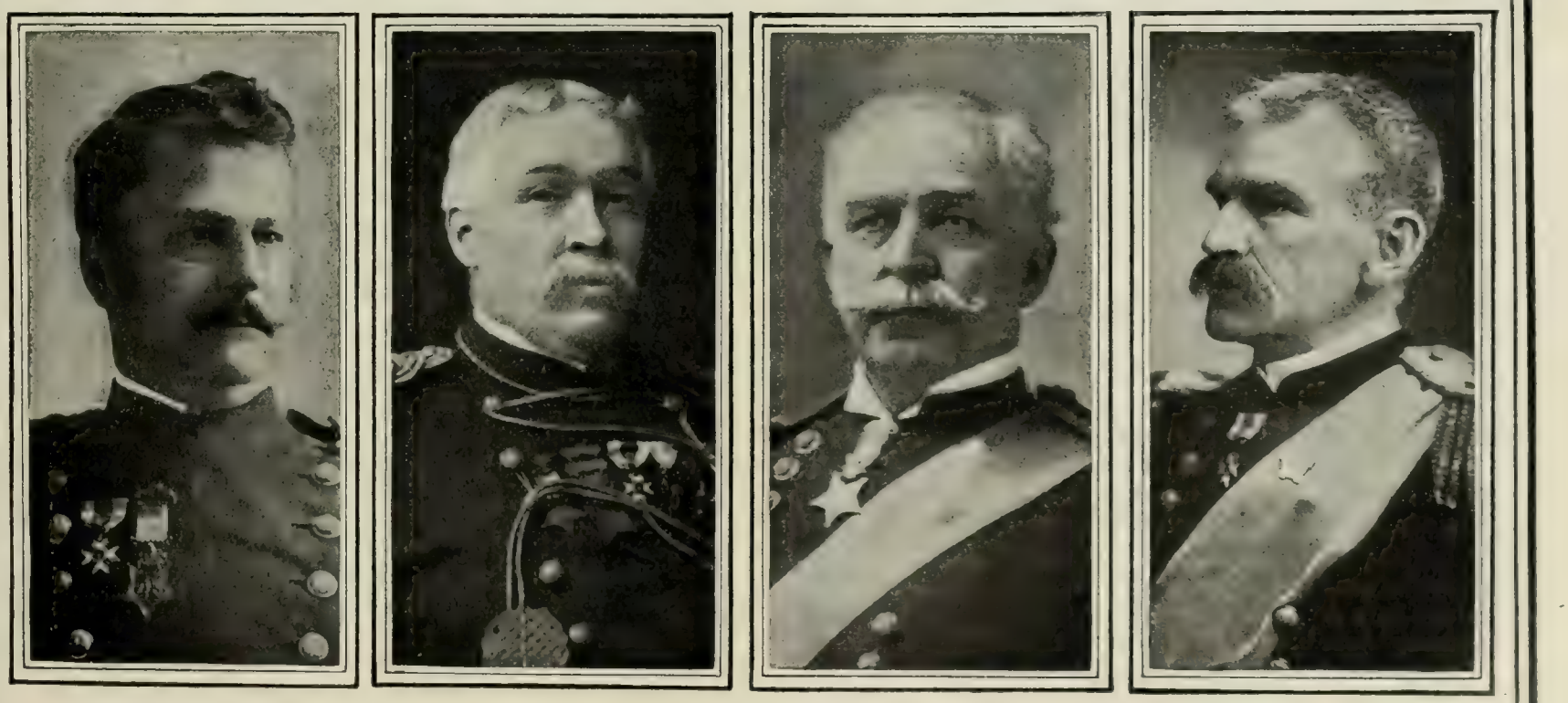
"The appointments of general officers," declares *The Army and Navy Journal*, "will, we fear, occasion some heart-burnings, tho all of those selected are good men and true. We gave no credence to the report concerning General Miles, and he appears, where we expected to find him, at the head of the list. It is the misfortune of General Miles to hold the most difficult position in the army, and the one that has brought most, if not all, of his predecessors into trouble. . . . So General Miles not only has his promotion, but the experience of illustrious predecessors, to console him for the criticism to which his high position exposes him." "General Miles will be eligible for retirement by the President, as having served thirty years," remarks the New York *Sun*, "on August 8, 1903. General Brooke would succeed him. After them would come Young, Chaffee, and MacArthur, and then Wood. He will be senior general in the army on MacArthur's retirement in 1909, and may then, at the age of forty-nine, succeed to the command and hold it until 1924." The names of the different generals, with the dates of their retirement, are thus given in *The Sun*:

Lieutenant-General Miles, August 8, 1903.
Major-General Brooke, July 21, 1902.
Major-General Otis, March 25, 1902.
Major-General Young, January 9, 1904.
Major-General Chaffee, April 14, 1906
Major-General MacArthur, June 2, 1909.
Brigadier-General Wade, April 14, 1907.
Brigadier-General Merriam, November 13, 1901.
Brigadier-General Ludlow, November 27, 1907.
Brigadier-General Bates, August 26, 1906.
Brigadier-General Wheaton, July 15, 1902.
Brigadier-General Davis, February 27, 1903.
Brigadier-General Schwan, January 9, 1905.
Brigadier-General Sumner, February 6, 1906.
Brigadier-General Wood, October 9, 1924.
Brigadier-General Hall, November 15, 1901.
Brigadier-General Hughes, April 11, 1903.
Brigadier-General Randall, October 8, 1904.
Brigadier-General Kobbe, May 10, 1904.
Brigadier-General Grant, May 30, 1914.
Brigadier-General Bell, January 9, 1920.

"It is worthy of note," observes the Chicago *Evening Post*, "that not one of the four officers now ranking all others in the service is a graduate of West Point. This is not necessarily a reflection on that military training school; but it is a recognition of long and brilliant service and of the practical training that comes with actual service."

## TWO MORE TREMENDOUS COMBINATIONS.

THE acquisition of the control of the Southern Pacific Railroad system by the management of the Union Pacific about two weeks ago, and the federation of practically all the big iron and steel companies in America last week, have set the newspapers to asking where the consolidation movement will end. The New York *Journal of Commerce* called the combination of the two Pacific railroads "probably the largest transaction of its kind in the history of the world"; "but," says the Springfield *Republican*, "it appears a small affair compared with the iron and steel consolidation." The latter transaction is even exciting alarm abroad; a cable despatch reports the London *Chronicle* as declaring that "it is little less than a menace to the



MAJ.-GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR. MAJ.-GEN. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG. LIEUT.-GEN. NELSON A. MILES. MAJ.-GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

THE NEW GENERALS.

commerce of the civilized world, and before it all previous trusts fade into insignificance. It sets the seal to the triumph of the millionaire." According to *The Journal of Commerce*, the iron and steel federation includes twenty-four companies, with a total capitalization (preferred and common stock and bonds) of $1,414,696,000. So the long-expected "billion dollar trust" seems to have arrived. President E. H. Gary, of the Federal Steel Company, in a statement which he gave out on Friday of last week, said that "it is not intended . . . to create any monopoly or trust," but he admitted that "it is probable there will be such ownership or control as to secure perfect and permanent harmony in the larger lines of this industry."

The most important step in attaining the consolidation of the iron and steel companies is said to have been the purchase of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's share in the Carnegie company. Mr.

THE LADIES: "How sweet the dear, good men are, not to fight. Think how dreadful the consequence might have been to one or both of us."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

Carnegie owned $86,000,000 of the $160,000,000 of the company's stock, and J. Pierpont Morgan, or a syndicate represented by him, is said to have bought Mr. Carnegie's shares for about $140,000,000. (The price and other details of the transaction are not made known authoritatively.) The Carnegie Company, the largest producer of iron and steel in America, has always remained independent, and with this great concern in the hands of those represented by J. Pierpont Morgan (who is looked upon as the leading spirit in the present movements toward consolidation), the federation of the iron and steel concerns is practically accomplished. *The Journal of Commerce*, in the midst of all the furor over the new combination, makes the following cautionary remarks:

"The consolidation movement in the iron and steel trade has resulted in an enormous increase in the productive capacity of the industry. In many departments the capacity is far ahead of the consumptive demand. It appears, therefore, that unless there shall be some phenomenal and lasting increase in the use of iron and steel there will not be opportunity for profitable employment for all the capital invested, while the chances for earning dividends on heavily watered common stock are none too bright. The present condition of iron and steel markets abroad does not offer much encouragement. It is to be remembered also that there is a large number of companies outside of the new 'community' just being established. The change in the control of the Carnegie Company should undoubtedly relieve the situation a great deal; but those who argue that, by a few brushes of the pen, order and equilibrium are to be forever established in the iron and steel industry, will probably have much to learn."

The newspapers, however, see immense possibilities in the new consolidation. As Mr. Morgan has been a prime mover in the recent consolidations in coal and in steel, the two products that are of supreme importance to the modern manufacturing era, and in the recent consolidations of railroads, the highways of commerce, some of the papers are already beginning to wonder what he will do next. The Boston *Herald* thinks that "he has proved himself to be not only the most powerful, but also the most skilful, financier that this country has ever produced. One might go farther than this and say that, in both mental and material resourcefulness, the world had never seen in business matters the equal of Mr. Morgan." It adds, "the history of man's industry from the earliest recorded times would be searched in vain to find a parallel to the aggregations which he has formed within the last few years." This movement toward centralization, if continued at its present rate, the same paper goes on, "would, before the present generation has passed away, bring practically all producing and transportation agencies under the control of certain united dominating forces. Whether these changes are to lead to that state socialism which has been predicted, time alone will determine. If a limited financial group shall come to represent the capitalistic end of industry in this country, the perils of socialism, even if this is brought about by a somewhat rude, because forcible, taking of the instruments of industry, may be looked upon by even intelligent people as possibly the lesser of two evils."

As regards the new steel "trust," the Baltimore *Sun* remarks that "of course this amalgamation is purely philanthropic. No effort will be made to raise prices or to do anything harmful to public interests. The 'alliance' will never use its gigantic power as a giant, but will work for the good of mankind. Still it is to be feared that the people who use steel products will not be entirely happy. The performances of such combinations have rarely squared with their professions." The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says similarly that "if the great steel combine results in a bettering and cheapening of the product in which it is to deal, as has undeniably been the case with the Standard Oil Company, it will still be energetically denounced by the theorist, but condoned by the practical man, and patronized by all classes. If, on the contrary, a grasping and unrelenting monopoly is the outcome, there will be given an enormous impulse to the growing antagonism to the concentration of capital and industrial enterprise, which may lead to one of the greatest social and political upheavals that has been witnessed in modern history." The New York *Evening Post*, however, thinks that "for the present it may be said that as long as the raw materials of industry are not monopolized, there can be no monopoly of long duration in the finished products," and that "if the raw materials of iron and steel are ever brought under monopoly control, society will find a way, under the law of eminent domain, or otherwise, to protect itself."

Mr. Carnegie (whose remark, "the man that dies rich, dies disgraced," has been made the subject of much good-natured jest) is now said to enjoy an income of more than a million dollars a month from his various investments, and will devote his remaining years to the problem of disposing wisely of his vast fortune. The New York *Journal* reports Mr. Carnegie as saying of his recent transaction: "I sold in pursuance of a policy determined upon long ago, not to spend my old age in business, struggling after more dollars. I believe in developing a dignified and unselfish life after sixty." Mr. Carnegie was sixty-three last November. He says in his essay on "The Gospel of Wealth":

"The gospel of wealth but echoes Christ's words. It calls upon the millionaire to sell all that he hath and give it in the highest and best form to the poor by administering his estate himself for the good of his fellows, before he is called upon to lie down and rest upon the bosom of Mother Earth. So doing, he will approach his end no longer the ignoble hoarder of useless

millions; poor, very poor indeed, in money, but rich, very rich, twenty time a millionaire still, in the affection, gratitude, and admiration of his fellow men, and—sweeter far—soothed and sustained by the still, small voice within, which, whispering, tells him that, because he has lived, perhaps one small part of the great world has been bettered just a little. This much is sure: against such riches as these no bar will be found at the gates of Paradise."

## THE WEDDING IN HOLLAND.

THE world's attention is again drawn to the interesting little country of Holland by the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina to Duke Henry of Mechlenburg-Schwerin. The wedding itself seems to be devoid of any great political significance, and most of the American editors turn their comment from the rulers to a consideration of their realm. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, for instance, delivers this incontrovertible (and unparsable) remark: "Thus does romance and reality continue its unceasing round." The New York *Mail and Express* says:

"Territorially the state of Holland, whose royal nuptials draw to it to-day the kindly attention of the world, is an inconsiderable factor, its area being about equal to that of Massachusetts and Connecticut; but it is the seat of a people who have deserved well of civilization, who have a proud history, and who, in this era of vast empires, are still a factor to be reckoned with. As the home of political liberty when it had no other abiding place in the Old World; as the asylum of enlightened exiles; as the stubborn warden of its own independence against giant coalitions; as the European cockpit, in which, or near which, nearly every epoch-making collision of the nations has been decided; as a pioneer in commerce and colonization, and as, we may add, the founder of our own world metropolis, the great little state has had an honorably disproportionate share in the past of mankind.

"Because the kingdom of the Netherlands has been lately in that path in which, as has been said, a country happily has no history, and has appeared prominently only as the theater of the great tribunal for peace among the nations, its present importance is apt to be overlooked. On land or sea it is probably still able to take the measure in hostile operations of any state of its size and of many of much greater pretensions. In wealth and industry it has continued its ancient reputation, and altho it has a population of but 5,000,000, it is still one of the great commercial states of the world, its combined exports and imports in 1899 being more than $1,300,000,000, or about half those of the German empire, with a population of 60,000,000, and more than twice those of Austria-Hungary, with a population of about 50,000,000.

"No nation of the world has been more fortunate in its colonial administration in this generation, and the prince of the petty German duchy who this day became Wilhelmina's husband will be associated in rule over an over-sea empire with a population of 35,000,000 and an area nearly four times that of France's European possessions. The Queen has behind her a spirited, homogeneous, enterprising, and contented people, who have not said their last word in European history."

**"Expansion from Within."**—At a time when the United States is winning recognition as a world power, and is extending its boundaries over remote territory, the Boston *Globe* makes a plea for "expansion from within." It points out that there are no less than 600,000,000 acres of vacant land in this country. Of this, 374,000,000 acres are suitable for grazing and farming, over 96,000,000 acres are woodland, 76,000,000 acres contain forests of commercial value, and about an equal area is at present desert land. The arable portion alone would furnish homes and farms for 10,000,000 people, and the timber from woodland and forest would suffice to build comfortable homes not only for all our present population, but for many generations to come. The most serious difficulty in developing these immense natural resources is the lack of water for irrigation, and *The Globe* maintains that if the facilities for irrigation are supplied by government aid, private enterprise will do all the rest of the work required to bring the now unused land into cultivation. The Minneapolis *Tribune* suggests that the national Government should also take measures to preserve the natural forests and to reforest denuded lands. "To this end," it says, "the Government should cooperate with the States—as in the proposed establishment of a Minnesota national park—and by donating lands to States for forestry purposes." It adds:

"The expansion of this country from within is bound to come, whether our expansion abroad is much or little. The pressure of population will in time seize upon all lands of whatever character, and extensive and valuable forest areas, unless protected in some way by the cooperation of the state and national governments, will be denuded of timber and left barren and worthless. What is wanted for the future is a broader and more intelligent and comprehensive land policy than that which has prevailed in the past."

## GROWING POPULARITY OF DIRECT LEGISLATION.

THAT the decadence of the Populist Party in the West has not been necessarily accompanied by a corresponding decline in the popularity of Populist doctrines is shown by the recent action of the two houses of the Oregon legislature, which, tho both Republican, have passed a resolution submitting to the people of that State an amendment to its constitution which provides for the system known as the initiative and referendum, or direct legislation. Under this system, when a certain number of citizens demand the enactment of a law, it shall be submitted in proper shape to the voters, and all important bills passed by the legislature must, in order to become effective, be approved by popular vote. In the opinion of the Washington *Post*, there is no conclusive proof that the amendment will be adopted in Oregon, and that paper thinks that the action of the legislature "simply shows there was a more or less strong demand for its submission." The sentiment in favor of direct legislation seems, however, to be strong in Oregon, and it is generally believed that the measure will win popular approval. As *The Direct Legislation Record* (Newark, N. J.) points out, both South Dakota and Utah have already adopted constitutional amendments in favor of direct legislation, tho the experiment has not yet been given a fair trial in either of these States. Some of the leading cities in the country, including Seattle and San Francisco, have also recently made provision in their charters for an appeal to the people. "Direct legislation has come up spontaneously all over the country," declares the same paper, "without any unified organization or great blowing of trumpets. It is coming through the wide and earnest educational work of its advocates and through their active lobbying."

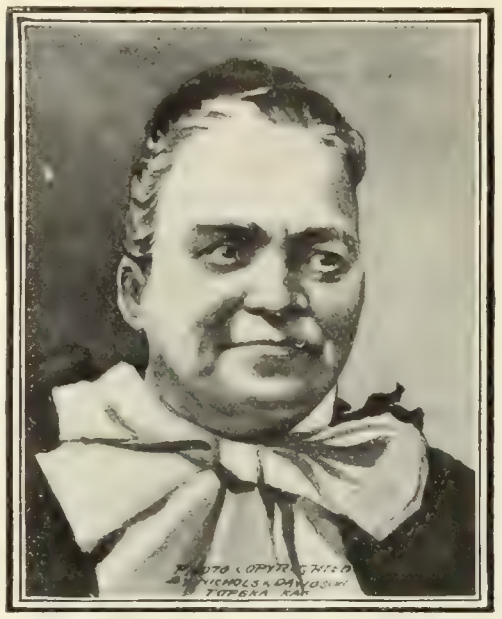
In Wisconsin, too, a most radical bill is before the legislature, which abolishes political conventions and caucuses and provides for all nominations by direct vote of the people (except for judicial, school, town, and village offices). The new governor of Wisconsin, R. M. La Follette, is an ardent advocate of this measure. Says *The Madison State Journal* (Rep.):

"As the principles in the bill were approved by the Republican Party of the State in its platform, and as there are but twenty-one Democrats in both branches of the legislature of one hundred and thirty-three members, the passage of the bill (subject, of course, to amendment) is assured. . . . . .

"Wisconsin is profoundly interested in this bill. It will bring about such a sweeping change of system, and is such a blow at the all-powerful political delegate, that the experiment must attract national attention."

In many quarters, the tendency toward direct legislation is viewed with some apprehension. The Cleveland *Leader* sees in the Oregon experiment a "radical departure from the funda-

mental principles of representative government and the introduction of a system hitherto considered unwise and dangerous by nearly all American statesmen." "It is one thing," it says, "to have the government of a country or state in a federal republic conducted by men chosen to serve the people as they see fit, and quite another matter to have great public questions submitted to the whole mass of voters for their direct decision." At the same time, it admits that in some cases the popular decision may prove wiser and better than the course of self-seeking politicians, adding that the experiment in Oregon will be "of utmost interest to all intelligent Americans," and will go far toward determining the fate of similar measures in other States. The Kansas City *Star*



AN AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF MRS. NATION.

thinks that the fatal objection to direct legislation in the past, in Switzerland as in this country, has been "lack of interest." The Chicago *Chronicle* goes so far as to say that to apply this principle on a broad scale would be to "paralyze all government." "It would be government without energy and without authority," it says, "which would resolve itself into a mob speedily and would be followed by a government much stronger than any that we have known thus far."

On the other hand, it is interesting to note that the arguments for direct legislation have found favor with many of the leaders of the world's thought. In his lately published book on direct legislation, entitled "By the People," Mr. Eltweed Pomeroy gives a large number of these opinions, quoting the words

SOME OF THE CURRENT "PORTRAITS" OF MRS. NATION.

IF THOSE KANSAS SALOON-KEEPERS WERE FOXY.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

SNAP SHOT OF A KANSAS MUNICIPAL WELCOME TO MRS. NATION.
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF MRS. NATION.

of eminent statesmen, professors, authors, and social reformers to sustain his conclusions. Even such conservative statesmen as Lord Salisbury, the Earl of Rosebery, and the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour have put themselves on record as in sympathy with the direct appeal to the people. Ex-Governor Rogers of Washington, ex-Governor Leedy of Kansas, Governor Smith of Montana, Governor Lee of South Dakota, are direct legislationists, and the whole Democratic Party was pledged to this principle "wherever practical" in its 1900 platform. William Dean Howells, Samuel Gompers, Dr. Lyman Abbott, John G. Woolley, Dr. J. W. C. Lorimer, Prof. Richard T. Ely, and Prof. John R. Commons are all advocates of direct legislation. No less an authority than Prof. W. E. H. Lecky declares that "the experience of Switzerland and America shows that, when the referendum takes root in a country, it takes political questions, to an immense degree, out of the hands of wire-pullers, and makes it possible to decide them mainly, tho perhaps not wholly, on their merits, without producing a change of government or of party predominance."

## CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

DISAPPOINTMENT is expressed in many quarters at the recent defeat in the Georgia legislature of a bill prohibiting the employment of children under the age of twelve years in textile-mills. "There are still two dark stains upon the fair fame of Georgia," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer;* "her system of convict labor and the employment of immature youth." "Child labor must go," adds the Columbia (S. C.) *State*, "and that the system, as a system, will soon be abolished there is every reason to believe." It continues:

"The mill-managers in the abundance of their wisdom realize their duty to their operatives and to mankind. They are ready, we believe, to ameliorate abhorrent conditions and to supply the facilities for the educational training of their employees' children, to the end that succeeding generations may furnish a more intelligent and, therefore, more desirable class of operatives. The wisdom of dollars and cents demands it no less than the promptings of conscience. These men of great ideas and abundant achievements must realize the obligation to furnish education for the young and information and culture for their elders. There must be in the mill-villages not only schools and churches but libraries, reading-rooms, lyceums, and theaters. A life of incessant toil makes a poor workman. Diversion is requisite to efficiency."

*The Farmer's Review*, a radical paper published at Bonham, Texas, finds in the action of the Georgia legislature proof that "the Southern bourbons are as much under capitalist influence as the Republicans are, led by Mark Hanna." "There is no difference between them," it says, "except that the Democrats are worse in their actions. There are child-labor laws in most of the Republican States, while the Democrats of Georgia refuse to place a child-labor law upon the statute book. No State deserves to be called civilized that does not possess a sufficient amount of virtue to protect helpless children against the brutality of capitalism."

Altho the advocates of the bill restricting child labor have been defeated, it is expected that a part, at least, of what they sought to accomplish may be obtained by voluntary action on the part of the employers. The leading textile manufacturers of Georgia have entered into an agreement by which they refuse to employ any child under twelve who has a father able to support him, or to employ children under twelve at night. Says the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer:*

"It is gratifying to see that mill-owners, church leaders, educators, and the press are agreed that child labor shall end in the factories. There may be here and there disagreement as to the manner of putting a stop to it, but an effective method will be found to do it. The demand of lazy fathers, who put their babies in the mills to support them in idleness, in favor of employing young children in the mills, will not be heeded. The children must be saved from the dwarfing process of early confinement in the factories! It will not do to wait another year for this reform that is demanded in the name of humanity."

In Alabama a bill for the prevention of child labor is pending in the legislature, and has the support of most of the newspapers in that State. A bill has also been introduced in the South Carolina Senate making it a misdemeanor for a cotton-mill to employ children under twelve years of age. The governor of South Carolina devoted a part of his recent message to this question. "Unless something is done," he said, "to protect the tender children of vampire parents, who spend their time in idleness and live off the labor of their little ones, who are required to labor in the mills from year to year without the advantages of school, the situation for the future becomes alarming." "This utterance will be especially commended," declares the Newark *News*, "when it is considered that South Carolina is the second State in the Union in the number of spindles operated in the cotton industry." The Boston *Transcript* believes that such legislation as is proposed is an indication of a change of opinion the significance of which should not be lost sight of in the North. "As the South prospers," it continues, "we may expect to see Southern parents lose some of their eagerness to place in factories children that should be in school. . . . With the intelligence and self-protection of Southern labor becoming something like equal to those of the organized labor of Massachusetts, the conditions will be evener in the competition between New England and Southern manufacturers."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Krag-Jörgensen and Lee-Metford attachments of "Christian civilization" appear to be running hot in their bearings.—*The Commoner.*

LATER on Mr. Bryan may attract a little attention to *The Commoner* by securing a newspaper man to edit it for one week.—*The Washington Post.*

WHILE the opinion is generally held that Great Britain is in a state of decadence, none of the powers seem anxious to test the theory.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

CHOLLY: "Oh, but its frightful!" Willie: "What is?" Cholly: "Why, there isn't any Prince of Wales now. What are we to do?"—*The Syracuse Herald.*

THE gentleman who came into this office purposely to state that King Edward was a Norwegian, because he is a VIIking, met with a cold exterior.—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

"PA," asked little Georgie, "what's the pomp and circumstance of war, anyway?" "General Miles," replied the old gentleman, without looking up from his paper.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

WILLING TO COMPROMISE.—"Your Majesty," said the right-hand man of the native king, "there is a missionary working his way along the coast." "Well, we don't want to have any trouble," said the king. "Ask him if his people won't be satisfied with a coaling-station."—*Puck.*

MR. CARNEGIE told Mr. Rockefeller's Sunday-school class that he liked games of chance, but astute observers are of the opinion that his recent game with the tube-trust was not one of that kind.—*The Chicago Record.*

A NEWSPAPER VIEW.—Mr. Harmsworth says Edward VII. might have been an excellent newspaper man if he had only given his attention to the subject. He neglected his opportunities, however, and so will have to plug along as a mere king.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

MRS. NATION was long brooding over that Kansas saloon trouble. Hence the hatchet.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

THE available military strength of Kansas, according to Secretary Root's report, is 100,000 men and the W. C. T. U.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MRS. NATION'S mode of burying the hatchet is more impressive than pleasing to those in whose property it is buried.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

MRS. NATION appeared just in time to corroborate Grover Cleveland's testimony that the country is going to smash.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"BY the way," asked the stranger, "are women permitted to practise at the bar in this country?" "Permitted!" snorted the other man, who happened to be a retired saloonkeeper from Kansas, "you can't keep 'em from doing it when they take a notion, begosh!"—*The Chicago Tribune.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

### THE GREATEST OF ENGLISH CARTOONISTS.

THE withdrawal of Sir John Tenniel from the staff of *Punch*, in which his first drawing appeared in 1850, is received as an event of interest by the artistic world. Tenniel, who was born in 1820, a year after the late Queen's birth, was, in his early career on *Punch*, thrown into contact with Thackeray, Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, and many of the chief writers and artists of the day. In *The Critic* (February), Mr. R. R. Wilson gives a commentary on some of his most notable achievements:

"Disraeli's lean figure and strange, swarthy visage early became a rich source of inspiration for Tenniel, and so they remained till the end. In an early cartoon the Conservative leader is shown dressing for a bal-masque in the humble garb of a member of the heavenly host. 'The question is,' he murmurs to his mirror, 'is man an ape or an angel? Now, I am on the side of the angels.' It is a matter of costume, and Dizzy would be an angel. This was in 1864. Ten years later he appears triumphant in the inimitable 'Paradise and the Peri,' and before another twelvemonth is ended we have him as the Sphinx in 'Mose in Egitto,' an amazingly clever handling of a commonplace incident—the purchase of a majority of Suez Canal stock by the British Government. Again he is seen dancing the *pas-de-deux* with Salisbury for a partner, or trying to replace the Turkish Humpty-Dumpty on his wall; and one may take final leave of him in the 'Sunset' of May, 1880, where he stands, a lonely and dramatic figure, watching across the sea the last gleam of his setting sun as it drops into the horizon.

"Party politics never evolved a more moving drama than that in which Disraeli and Gladstone were the chief players. Its several acts supplied Tenniel with some of his rarest opportunities, and he rarely failed to make the most of them. It was for Gladstone that Tenniel long reserved his kindliest, if most incisive touch; and it is in the long gallery of drawings having to do with that extraordinary man that he has reached his highest level. One can not soon forget such a drawing as the strong and intensely earnest 'Ajax Defying the Lightning' of July, 1871; which celebrates the Liberal leader's heroic and successful struggle to put an end to the purchase of commissions in the British army. . . . . .

"'The Irish question, commemorated in the scathing 'Open Door' of March, 1883, was not the only troublesome legacy passed on by Disraeli to Gladstone when the two exchanged places in 1880. Another involved the occupation of Egypt and the pacification of the Egyptian Sudan, then overrun by Arab hordes. To accomplish the latter, 'Chinese' Gordon was, in the opening days of 1884, despatched to Khartum. He went on a bootless and perilous mission, and when the Gladstone ministry apparently abandoned him to his fate in besieged Khartum, popular wrath found expression in what is, perhaps, the most impelling achievement of Tenniel's long career—his famous 'Mirage.' . . . From time to time Tenniel touched upon various issues in the States, treating them with much the same dignity and force which characterize his work as a whole. The cartoons devoted to the slavery question are perhaps the most impressive of this series. . . .

SIR JOHN TENNIEL AND SOME OF HIS FAMOUS CARTOONS.

"Work such as Tenniel has been doing through a period of more than two-score years carries with it its own reward, but it is a pleasure also to know that, in 1893, it brought the honor of knighthood to one who had been long an honored figure in English journalism. Nor does his fame rest alone upon his drawings for *Punch*. His water-color paintings have gained him a reputation amply sufficient to have handed him down to posterity as one of the leading British artists of his period."

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**Edward VII. and the Drama.**—The cultivated musical tastes of the late Queen and Prince Consort, and the social distinctions conferred by the former upon musicians, as we have already pointed out, have had a wide and beneficent influence upon the musical profession throughout the whole English-speaking race. In a somewhat similar way the present King of England, through his vast social prestige as Prince of Wales, has contributed much to the popularity of the drama and to the increased respect in which the dramatic profession is held in our day. An article in the London *Chronicle*, printed just before the King ascended to the throne, thus speaks of him and his tastes in the drama:

"The Prince of Wales, as everybody knows, is an ardent play-

goer, and most catholic in his theatrical tastes. Last year, according to *The Stage*, he paid forty-six visits to London theaters, the bulk of them being in the first seven months of the year. Covent Garden, with its opera, is an easy first, of course, the Prince attending fourteen representations. The Haymarket comes next, with three visits to the ordinary performances—in fact, the Prince seldom misses a play at the Haymarket. The same may be said of the St. James's and Her Majesty's. Only two plays were seen twice by the Prince—'San Toy' and 'Miss Hobbs.' A couple of visits to the Hippodrome and one to the Alhambra were the total of his patronage of the variety houses.

"The Prince, unless he is unutterably 'bored' by a performance, has a happy knack of expressing his views of the play. A well-known London manager once remarked that so much did he value, from a commercial point of view, His Royal Highness' opinion of the merits of a piece, that he would gladly, if such a thing were possible, retain his services at a very high fee for the purpose of reading the plays submitted. When the Prince is particularly pleased with what he has seen, he generally sends for the manager and expresses his approval. If he is only moderately pleased he sends a polite message to the manager through the acting manager during the descent to his carriage. If he is disappointed he makes no remarks at all, and he has been known to leave a theater before the end of the performance. By the way, it is an accepted rule that no notice be given to the press of the prospective visit to a theater of a member of the royal family, but an announcement that a royal personage has visited a particular theater is a permissible form of advertisement."

## IS EMERSON A POET?

IT seems rather late in the day to ask this question, yet a well-known critic, Mr. John Y. W. Macalister, editor of the London *Library* and one of the leading librarians of England, not long ago asked the question and then answered it in the negative. His statement, made in *Literature* some months ago, that "Emerson never wrote a line of poetry in his life," forms the text of an article in *The National Review* (London, December, 1900) by Mr. Coulson Kernahan, an English critic and novelist. Mr. Kernahan somewhat paradoxically says: "Those who assert that Emerson was not a poet are not wrong. Those, on the other hand, who assert that he *was* a poet, are right." The Emerson, he explains, who wrote,

> Still on the seeds of all He made
> The rose of beauty burns;
> Through times that wear, and forms that fade,
> Immortal youth returns,

was a poet, tho "only half a poet, inasmuch as his mind—like flint without tinder—could kindle only the celestial fire in sparks." The Emerson who penned and in cold blood published such verse as this from "Alfonso of Castile,"

> Hear you, then, celestial fellows!
> Fits not to be over-zealous;
> Stands not to work on the clean jump,
> Nor wine nor brains perpetual pump,

was not only no poet, "but would have suffered rejection at the hands of a self-respecting greengrocer, who, for advertising purposes, required the assistance of a 'poet' to sing the superiority of his spinach." Mr. Kernahan continues:

"But for the publication of such unutterable doggerel as has been quoted, and by a writer who held that 'a man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work, and done his best, but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no peace,' we must look for some other explanation than is afforded by Emerson's want of a musical ear. The explanation is to be found in his theory that 'it is not meter, but a meter-making argument that makes a poem'—a theory which betrayed him into carelessness in regard to form and into indifference to detail which he could ill afford to indulge. He held that if the inward thought with which the poet's brain is pregnant be a thought of pure and perfect poetry, equally pure and perfect will be the outward form in which it bodies itself forth, when the time comes for this thought to be brought to birth. The poet, he says—

> Shall not his brain encumber
> With the coil of rhythm and number,
> But leaving rude and pale forethought,
> He shall aye climb
> For his rime,

and—

> 'mount to Paradise
> By the stairway of surprise.'

"To make matters worse, Emerson never had in him, as he well knew, the makings of an artist. 'Expect nothing more of my power of construction,' he writes, 'no ship-building, smack, nor skiff even; only boards and logs tied together. Here I sit and read and write with very little system, and as far as regards composition with the most fragmentary result; paragraphs incompressible, each sentence an infinitely repellent particle.' And, in reply to Carlyle, who had been urging him to give to the world something which should be distinctively Emersonian, he says: 'Alas, my friend, I can do no such gay things as you say. I do not belong to the poets, but only to a low department of literature—the reporters, suburban men.' . . . . . .

"For the right understanding of Emerson's poems, it is necessary to know something of his theory of the derivation of poetry.

"He holds that craftsmanship is nothing; vision everything. Let the divine vision be withheld, and to the very master-craftsman of poetic art Emerson would deny the high title of poet. Would we write a poem, we must—Emerson would tell us—prepare ourselves to report rather than to create. He holds that the poem already *is*, that it exists pure and simple in the mind of God, and that all we must do (I borrow a word from the schools) is to 'intend' our mood toward the Eternal Mind, and then wait for the divine thought to think in us. Sooner or later—unless we be utterly unworthy of the vision—we shall be conscious of our approach to a higher region of thought. Within us, our own diffused thought—suddenly become luminous—is gathering and culminating to a focal point of flame. There is light within us, and without. The light within us is but a spark in darkness; the light without—whether far off or near we know not—is supernal and supreme. Yet slowly, surely, as our inner light spires upward toward it, the splendor from above—a ladder of light let down from heaven—draws nearer and yet more near, until at last the two meet, and, to the creature, the revelation from the Creator has come. Our ability to remember and to record the vision is in proportion to our gifts as poets. To some of us it may be that not more than a verse or a line remains after the vision has passed, but that which we have so seen, Emerson believes, is of God and from God, and should be accounted of more worth than all the stored wisdom of the ages."

Mr. Stedman has said of Emerson's faultier work: "Not seldom a lyrical phrase is more taking for its halt, like the poet's own speech, by the half-stammer and halt that was wont to precede the rarest or weightiest word of all." Mr. Kernahan recognizes the truth of this criticism, but he believes also that many of Emerson's crudities and asperities "are the result of a certain wilfulness." As the mouthpiece of God's thought, he "had something of Wordsworth's lordly scorn for the man who can not forget 'copy' even in his secret communings with nature." The writer concludes:

"If Mr. Macalister had said that Emerson has left no perfect poem behind him, the statement might have passed unchallenged, tho Matthew Arnold was of a different opinion in regard to 'Concord Fight,' in which are to be found the two famous lines:

> Here once the embattled farmers stood
> And fired the shot heard round the world.

Nor should I have differed from Mr. Macalister had he quoted that letter of Milton's to Master Samuel Hartlib (the letter by which Matthew Arnold set such store), and had pointed out that Milton's first requirements in regard to poetry—that it should be 'simple, sensuous, and passionate'—are fulfilled by none of Emerson's work. Simple he certainly is not. It would be difficult to instance a more subtle and less simple poem than the four

verses entitled 'Brahma' which Mr. Andrew Lang has parodied so inimitably that it is difficult to dissociate poem from parody:

If the red slayer thinks he slays,
Or if the slain thinks he is slain,
They know not well the subtle ways
I keep and pass and turn again.

. . . "One wonders more than ever at Mr. Macalister's pronouncement that 'Emerson never wrote a line of poetry in his life.' To me it seems singularly unfelicitous. Had he said that it was only single lines of poetry which Emerson ever wrote, one would not have protested. . . . . .

"He was never more than a note-book draughtsman. His etchings and jottings are admirable beyond all words of praise, but the painting of a finished picture was beyond him. Poetry, that daughter of the gods, sat with him, walked with him, worked with him. It was only when he sought to transfer her living image to canvas that she eluded him and was gone. Yet, even as she fled, she not seldom mocked him by touching brush and easel with sacred fire."

## HAS ENGLAND A NEW SIR WALTER SCOTT?

THE new school of historical romance, sometimes dubbed the "Dime-Novel School," has at last apparently brought forth a writer who can command the praise of critics of acknowledged competence. In *The Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Frederic Harrison, widely accepted as perhaps the greatest living master of English prose and one of the ablest of critics, pays unwonted tribute to Mr. Maurice Hewlett's new novel, "The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay." He calls this story of Richard the Lion-Hearted "an elaborate, full, coherent romance, true to historic realism, ample in incident and plot, correct in pictorial tone—a truly romantic epic, wrought out from end to end by living men and women, playing their parts in due relation and sequence"; and he even boldly compares the novel with "Ivanhoe," with results not uncomplimentary to Mr. Hewlett. He writes:

MAURICE HEWLETT.
Courtesy of the Macmillan Co., New York.

"It is a true historical romance picturing a wonderful epoch—that of the third Crusade—not in its armor, robes, properties, and scenic *tableaux*, but with sufficient archeologic realism, and above all with insight into the heart of its men, if not altogether of its women. It gives us not only medieval pageantry—tho as a pageant it is effective—not only the outward manners of the age—life-like as these are—but the true nature of such men as Richard and John, their fierce parents, Burgundy and Austria, and many feudal barons; and it pictures them more accurately to the record, I hold, than is usual with romancers, and perhaps with historians. There is much to be said against portraying historical characters in fiction, at least when well-known personages are the central figures. It is hardly ever successful, and the greatest masters of historical fiction keep the great men for incidental and rare appearance—*nec deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus, etc., etc.* [the demigod may not appear unless the deed is worthy of such a champion]; but in principle there is no absolute canon of art against treating a real person as the central hero of an historical romance. Mr. Hewlett has shown us that this can be done. His Cœur-de-Lion is in the main the true Richard of documents, the crusader-king of history: seen, it is true, in the glow of romance; deepened, colored, poetized, but in essence the Achilles of the twelfth-century Palestiniad:

*Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer*
*Iura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis.*

[Lazy, wrathful, inexorable, bitter,
He will rather deny himself natural rights than usurp by force of arms,]

And yet this 'splendid savage' has qualities of heroism, magnanimity, and capacity for love and for remorse which make him interesting—at moments even lovable—not so much as he seems to Abbot Milo, his almoner, or to Mr. Hewlett, his biographer, but yet of all characters in history the one best fitted to fill the title rôle of a romance of war, adventure, chivalry, and love.

"Mr. Hewlett has not shrunk from the perilous task of taking a famous character of history for his principal figure, making him indeed the sole hero of his plot and producing him on every scene. Nor has he shrunk from the yet more Quixotic venture of choosing as his hero the man whom the Wizard of the North twice brought into the field. But if he has not bent the now rather rusty bow of Ulysses, he has hit the mark with a bow of his own. . . . . .

"Mr. Hewlett has invented a form of singular terseness, raciness, and color crowded with images, sarcasms, and cryptograms. If his Richard were to be written in the flowing vein of the 'Talisman' it would fill six volumes; if told in the mode of 'Clarissa Harlow,' it would need sixteen. Mr. Hewlett's modest four hundred pages contain the matter of a dozen romances of the day. They will be read and reread by men who care for the higher literature. But as yet they may be found, it is to be feared, too 'deep,' too baffling for the easy-going millions. I make bold to say that Maurice Hewlett's prose—*at its best*—is hardly matched by any of recent time. Take the death-scene of Henry II., Plantagenet, whom our Abbot paints too darkly as a man, and without due regard to his great services to English monarchy. With more truth Mrs. J. R. Green has told the story in the fine close of her 'Life' of the King. But hear the Abbot (Chapter xii.): 'How They Bayed the old Lion'—'A slow-eating fever bit him to the bones, charred and shriveled him up'—'he took to his bed, turned his face to the tent-wall, and refused alike housel and meat.' He called for Hugh, Bishop of Durham, to read to him the signatures of the enemies who had forced him to ignominous terms. At the name of Richard, his eldest son, the king 'grunted "Traitor from the womb."' Hugh dares read no more; the King snatches the parchment:

"'He pored over it, with dim eyes almost out of his keeping, searching for the names at the top. So he found what he had dreaded—"John Count of Mortain." Shaking fearfully, he began to point at the wall as if he saw the man before him. "Jesu! Count by me, King by me, and Judas by me? Now, God, let me serve Thee as Thou deservest. Thou hast taken away all my sons. Now then the devil have my soul, for Thou shalt never have it." The death-rattle was heard in his throat, and Hugh sprang forward to help him; he was still stiffly upright, still looking (tho with filmy eyes) at the wall, still trying to shape in words his wicked vaunts. No words came from him; his jaw dropped before his strong old body. They brought him the Sacrament; his soul rejected it—too clean food. Hugh and others about him, all in a sweat, got him down at last. They anointed him and said a few prayers, for they were in a desperate hurry when it came to the end. It was near midnight when he died, and at that hour, they terribly report, the wind sprang up and howled about the turrets of Chinon, as if all hell were out hunting for that which he had promised them. But, if the truth must be told, he had never kept his promises, and there is no reason to suppose that he kept this one either.' . . . . . .

"One can not shirk the question (about which too much is being said)—how does this Richard look beside him of the 'Talisman'? No doubt, the task on which Mr. Hewlett has ventured is far the more perilous; for, whereas Scott makes his Richard in the 'Talisman' quite subordinate, and in 'Ivanhoe' produces him merely in a sudden glimpse, according to the master's rule as to historical personages, and perhaps according to the true rule, Mr. Hewlett takes a prominent historical personage as his central hero, and undertakes to paint the inmost nature of a man of whom we have abundant records by contemporaries. In spite of this difficulty, it is plain that Mr. Hewlett's portrait is far closer to that left us by John of Peterborough, Ralph de Diceto, Roger of Hoveden, William of Newburgh, Richard of Devizes, and the so-called Vinsauf, and the rest. Mr. Hewlett gives us some flavor of the real Richard, some authentic glimpse of the true twelfth century, with all its poetry, passion, madness, and blood."

## ENGLISH VERSUS FRENCH AS A WORLD-LANGUAGE.

THE German Emperor, speaking recently of the relative importance of the classical and the modern languages, advised more extensive instruction in French and English. Inasmuch as French alone has been obligatory in former days at the *gymnasia*, some French papers have seen in this advice a thrust at France. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) nevertheless says that the Emperor merely gives to English that increased importance which naturally belongs to it. This is also the opinion of the *Gaulois* (Paris), from which we take the following:

"At one time French was predominant as the language of diplomacy, of literature, of society. Perhaps it still holds its own in these respects. It is still the best medium for lively, graceful conversation, still the best means to express clearly all international agreements. But that only proves the value of French as an international means of communication in the aristocratic world. As long as the study of languages was the privilege of exclusive circles, nothing could disturb the supremacy of French. To-day the French language only shares in the depreciation of every thing aristocratic. The business man rules the world and the business man cares but little about the beauty of a language. It is the young merchant who tours the world nowadays, instead of the young gentlemen who used to frequent courts and universities; and the merchant prefers the language of the people to whom he would sell his goods. We are not the most prominent nation in trade and colonization, hence the study of our language is less important than that of others. The crisis of the French language is not due to our social or literary decadence, but to economic inferiority.

"At present the business impulse is undoubtedly strongest in Germany. But the German has encountered the Englishman everywhere as a competitor. Germany finds England as England found Holland. The English learned the secret of trade from the Dutch, the Germans have learned it from the English. In this kind of struggle the nations at first combat each other, but they soon come to terms, especially if they are similar in race and language. The period of violent competition and enmity between Germany and England has been but short, nor has it been very critical. Its most prominent feature is the English regulation to stamp German manufactures as 'made in Germany,' a measure which has not hurt the Germans, and is not nearly so full of animosity as Cromwell's Navigation Act. To-day the English and Germans have settled down to friendly competition. That, then, is the reason why the young men of the German middle classes, who are not intended to become cavaliers, nor men of the world, but business men and industrials, are advised by their Emperor to learn English rather than French."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE EDITOR AND THE BLUE PENCIL.

ONE of the most amusing literary incidents of the season is to be found in the complications arising from the publication of Mr. John D. Barry's novelette, "The Congressman's Wife," in *The Smart Set*, a publication prepared with great care for the exclusive tastes of our American aristocracy. Mr. Barry's story, it appears, took the handsome prize of $2,000, offered by the publishers of this periodical. Shortly before its publication in the January issue, Mr. Barry made a public protest on account of "the appalling number of verbal changes, all unnecessary, many trifling or silly, several ludicrous, two containing errors of speech." His protest runs in part:

"The quality of the editing may be judged from this change. Where one of the characters, a young graduate of Harvard, a Northerner, had remarked, 'Well, I guess it's all over,' the editor made him say 'It looks like it's all over.' When I objected to this phrase and to other phrases, Mr. Grissom declared that he had 'merely edited the manuscript according to the elegancies of *The Smart Set*.' I then tried to withdraw the story, but Mr. Grissom refused to give it up."

The news of this summary and elegant method of "improving" literary manuscripts has provoked a sympathetic response in many hearts throughout the country, and it appears that Mr. Barry is not alone in his chagrin. An anxious inquirer writes to the New York *Times* to ask if there "is an author at present writing for publication who can write one thousand words so well that an editor can not improve it?" He says:

"I happened into a magazine office the other day, where a youngster not out of his twenties was busily engaged with his blue pencil on a manuscript, which developments proved to have been a story by one of the best-known English story-writers. In response to an inquiry the young man exultantly replied that he had 'greatly improved' the story. These are two instances of as many hundred thousand, I fancy, and the work goes on. What right have editors thus to use the work of skilled laborers? Isn't it fair to suppose that the author knows how to say what he wants to say? Or is he to sacrifice his own ideas to the ideas of the editor? In other words, are we to have a magazine literature characterized by the individualities and methods of the author or of the editor? Certainly the editor has the whip-hand of the author and can make him appear to the reader as he pleases, but is it fair to the author? Writers often do not know what liberties are taken with their work until it appears, and oftener they submit because they need the money the article will fetch, and opposition to the editor means a difficult market. This conforming to the ideas of editors has resulted in establishing styles of writing, not according to the authors, as in the days of Addison, but according to the magazines in which the writings appear and Addison and Steele and Sterne and the rest of them have disappeared, to give place to the '*Century* style,' the '*Harper* style,' the '*McClure* style,' the '*Munsey* style,' the '*Cosmopolitan* style,' and so on through the list. . . . Isn't it about time we should have a literary reformation? Isn't it about time that the author, not the editor, be allowed to make the literature of the age?"

## NOTES.

WORKMEN are now actively engaged in restoring the Parthenon at Athens. One end is nearly completed and work is proceeding on the other portions. The London *Sphere* says: "The restoration work is not being carried out with old fragments of marble which have been dug from the surrounding earth, but with newly quarried marble, the glaring freshness of which is reported to contrast violently with the mellowed stones of the ancient temple of Athena. It is surprising that the news of the work now in hand, which aims at nothing less than the complete restoration of the Parthenon, should have only reached us after the completion of one end of the building. There are several foreign schools at Athens which might well have interested themselves in the defense of this most perfect specimen of Greek architecture to the extent of appealing to a country which has always been particularly interested in the historical monuments of Greece."

OF "Ralph Connor," whose stories entitled "Black Rock" and "The Sky Pilot" have found so many readers during the past year, the New York *Evangelist* says: "Certain it is that Ralph Connor shares with Ian Maclaren the art of writing genuine religious stores which have about them the breeziness of the world of nature and a close grip on human nature. Like John Watson, Rev. C. W. Gordon—for this is Ralph Connor's real name—is a minister. He is now pastor of St. Stephen's Church in Winnipeg, Canada. He comes of sterling Scottish stock and was born in 1860 in the heart of a Canadian forest, where he acquired his passionate fondness for the woods and the open air. He was educated at Toronto University and took a course in theology at Knox College, after which he spent a year in Edinburgh and on the Continent. His first regular ministerial work was at Banff, in the heart of the Rockies, where for two years he ministered to a little Presbyterian church.

THE amount of literature already devoted to Tolstoy is very large. A Russian journal, quoted in the *Etats-Unis*, says that a writer in commemoration of the approaching jubilee of Tolstoy's half century of work has compiled a list of translations and criticisms that have appeared in some forty languages and dialects. The first non-Russians to notice him were the Greeks (1870). Then follow Slovaks, Servians, French (1877); Hungarians, English, Danes, Czechs, Germans (1882), and many others, including the Croats, Little-Russians, Finns, and the writers of several Slavic dialects. American versions appear in 1886, Dutch and Italian in 1887, Spanish in 1889, Turkish and Syrian in 1894, Wendish in 1895, Chinese, Japanese, Yiddish and old Hebrew still later. In the number of publications, German takes the first place with 218. The French publications number 159, the British 75, the Spanish 38, the American 32. There have been four publications in Swiss-German, Yiddish, and Japanese, two in Chinese, 34 in Swedish, 27 in Danish, 6 in Norwegian, 18 in Greek, 11 in Italian, 26 in Finnish, 66 in Bulgarian, 69 in Servian, 141 in Bohemian or Czech, and 82 in Slovak!

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### DRUNKENNESS AND THE WEATHER.

IT seems scarcely possible that the weather can drive men systematically to drink, yet that it does so is the conclusion reached by Edwin G. Dexter after a careful investigation of the subject. Mr. Dexter, who has previously made other careful studies of the influence of meteorological conditions on human conduct, describes this one in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (Philadelphia, November, 1900). He says:

"At first thought there would seem to be very little connection between the prevalence of intoxication and the weather. Most of us can probably not recall a time when it has driven us to drink. Yet the influence of different weather states upon conduct has been proven so great by the other studies alluded to as to warrant some little expectation of positive results, even at the outset of this. With a great many people the occasional debauch is not a matter of mere caprice. It is not even by them a thing to be desired. The pleasures connected with it in no way compensate for the attendant hardships and miseries, both of body and mind. They struggle against it with an intensity unknown to those whose bodies have not been weakened by indulgence, and when the fight is finally lost it is because the allurements of the glass are stronger at the moment than at any previous time during the struggle, or the ability to withstand them less. The weather could not, with any degree of probability, influence the former. It is not beyond the bounds of reason to suppose that it might the latter, through affecting the vitality of the body together with its accompanying mental states; and it is for the purpose of throwing light upon this possibility, with its important bearing upon the drink problem, that the present study was undertaken.

"Its exact method is as follows: From the records of the New York City police were copied the number of arrests for drunkenness within the city limits (present borough of Manhattan), for each day of the three years 1893-94-95: 63,117 in all. Of this number 44,495 were of males—for the sexes were tabulated separately—and are the only ones here considered. At the New York station of the United States weather bureau were then copied the mean temperature, barometer, and humidity, the total movement of the wind, the character of the day, and the precipitation for each of the 1,095 days of those three years. Next, by a somewhat laborious process of tabulation, the exact number of arrests for drunkenness for days falling under each one of the fifty or more definite meteorological conditions . . . . was ascertained. This being done, the average number of such arrests for days falling under each one of those conditions was compared with the normal daily number for the three years."

Taking up first the occurrence of drunkenness in the different months of the year, the writer finds that it is forty-seven per cent. less in July than in December. He says:

"These differences are too great to be ascribed to mere accident, tho exactly what their causes may be is somewhat uncertain; in fact, an analysis of the conditions indicates the possibility of at least three. The first is the effect which certain holidays might have upon the occurrence of drunkenness. Undoubtedly some days of the year are made the occasion of a drunken debauch by persons so inclined, and Christmas is one of them. This would tend to increase the number of arrests for December. But the Fourth of July is perhaps just as much of a favorite for such diversion, a fact which would swell the numbers for July. This month, however, fails to show any such effect. In fact, a careful inspection of the daily record of arrests for drunkenness, altho showing a slight increase for the festivals mentioned, proves it to be too small to account for the monthly showing. The excesses for the cold months are due to a large daily occurrence, pretty evenly distributed, and the deficiencies for the warm ones to the reverse conditions. . . . . .

"Another social condition which may affect the results is the exit from the city for the summer of many who are brought with some regularity during the other months before the bar of the police court. Undoubtedly Coney Island—which was not within the city limits when the data for this study were taken—and many of the other shore-resorts form something of a safety-valve for the New York police during their season: but my study of assault and battery would lead me to believe that the influence of this exodus can not be great.

"We are dealing only with those who get publicly drunk, and those are the ones who occasionally vary the monotony of a plain drunk with a fight. We could, then, with reason infer that if the public drunkards were gone in any considerable numbers, the public brawlers would be also. Yet this is precisely the reverse of what our study of assault has shown."

The third hypothesis is that of the direct influence of the peculiar meteorological conditions, and it seems to Mr. Dexter to be the most plausible. Taking up special weather conditions, he shows that drunkenness is increased by low temperature, to some extent by high barometer, by high humidity, and also by high wind. In all these cases Mr. Dexter explains his results by the supposition that these weather conditions exhaust the vitality and cause craving for a stimulant. He concludes as follows:

"In conclusion, I would say that I recognize the limitations of this method of study. By its very nature, each meteorological condition is treated as if the others were not at the same time potent. This fact would introduce no error unless two or more tended to vary simultaneously. In that case the effects of one might be imputed to another. If all tended to vary without fixed relation to one another the showing for each would be valid and a careful study of weather fluctuations seems to show that this is largely the case. We recognize, too, that a study of drunkenness does not have quite the bearing upon the liquor question that one based upon the consumption of stimulants, as influenced by weather conditions, would have. We have argued that the latter affect to a recognizable degree the vitality of the body, and that deficiencies are compensated for by the use of alcohol in some of its forms. But in studying drunkenness we are missing entirely all those whose 'bracers' did not lead on to a debauch. Where the feeling of depleted vitality led one man to the police court it probably led a hundred others to the sideboard or to the saloon for a drink, but of these we know nothing. It may be possible at some future time to base a study similar to this upon the daily output of some large city saloons, with striking results.

"Certain it is that the great drink problem can not be solved without having more scientific light thrown upon the psychophysiology of the mass. As long as people demand stimulants, it will be obtainable. Lessen the demand, and the attendant suffering will keep pace with its decrease. We can not hope to alter prevailing meteorological conditions, were we convinced of their direct bearing upon the problem; but we can lessen their influence by shielding the unfortunate from their rigors, and by increasing in every possible way the normal vitality of the class which most needs it."

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**South-Polar Expeditions.**—The results of the Belgian South Polar expedition of 1898 and 1899, which were published late last year, will be a source of inspiration to similar projects for the next few years. In a recent number of the *Bulletin de la Société Géographique* (Brussels), the interest of these results is strengthened by individual reports of scientific observation, contributed by members of the expedition. Among the facts established by the Belgian expedition, not the least interesting is the discovery that there is no submarine continuation of the Andes to antarctic lands, after they bend to the southeast in Terra del Fuego, the measurements effected by the *Belgica* south of Staten Island showing that the bed of the ocean sinks abruptly to a depth of 13,000 feet. It was also ascertained through numerous soundings, made during the year in which the ship drifted in the ice, that from the seventy-fifth to the one hundred and third degree of west longitude and between the seventieth and the seventy-first degrees of latitude the expedition moved over a submarine reef of enormous extent, the average depth of which, 1,600 feet, continued until the reef sank suddenly toward the north to a depth of almost 5,000 feet, while toward the south its depth decreased steadily everywhere. This fact and measurements of this submarine plateau seem to contribute much new

strength to the hypothesis of the existence of a great Antarctic continent, a view, moreover, that to-day predominates generally, since all observations, including those by Borchgrevink, particularly the meteorological, are in perfect consonance with it. Along the Belgica Straits, which separate the Palmer archipelago from the mainland of Graham's Land, signs of a general subsidence of the country were everywhere perceptible. Priority in the discovery of these straits does not belong to the Belgian expedition by any means: it has been ascertained that they were sighted in 1874 by a German, Captain Dallman, who, having reached their southwestern entrance, called them the Bismarck Straits. Consequently, and also because the Belgian expedition designated other regions anew, the nomenclature of this field must be revised and the old names restored. The Belgians, however, can claim that the survey of the Bismarck (Belgica) Straits was exclusively their work. Arctovski, the meteorologist of the Belgian expedition, now proposes in *Ciel et Terre* a combination of methods for the investigation, in 1902, of atmospheric circulation in the antarctic regions south of Terra del Fuego, and solicits the cooperation of Chile, France, and Russia.

Of the south-polar expeditions that are announced for 1901 only the German and the British are assured. Their plans promise very prolific work in submarine, meteorological, and territorial discovery.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A NEW KIND OF BREAD.

A SOCIETY has just been formed in Paris to promote the establishment in all the large French towns, of combination milling-and baking-houses, worked by machinery known as the "Schweitzer system." This has for its object the making of 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of nutritious and digestible white bread from 100 kilograms of grain at the lowest cost of production. The United States consul at Roubaix, as quoted in *Popular Science*, says that the model establishment, which is at La Villette, Paris, opened its doors to the public on June 15, 1899. Says this paper:

"At a meeting of the society in December last, a report was made concerning the success of the effort to supply good bread at a low price to the Parisian public. In the bakery at La Villette, and the branch houses, sales are rising daily. Official analyses by the National Agronomical Institute and by the Municipal Laboratory of Paris demonstrate that the Schweitzer bread contains more nutritive nitrogenous properties than ordinary baker's bread, and more than double the phosphates in the latter.

"The bread known as *pain de ménage* is sold to the working classes at about 1¼ pence [2½ cents] per pound, considerably less than the usual price. The Villette establishment is a building of iron and stone, about 515 feet long, situated on a canal, and constructed at a cost of about 40,000 pounds sterling [$200,000]. The wheat arrives in a boat, which is moored in a canal, elevators hoist it into bins, whence it is carried by an immense elevator to the top of the mill, and turned into the different cleaning and separating machines. After all foreign substances have been removed and the grains of wheat have undergone a thorough brushing and washing, they are clean and shining; but the grooves of the wheat sometimes retain a little dust.

"This is completely eliminated by a Schweitzer appliance, which, seizing each grain lengthwise, splits it exactly in the groove. The wheat thus cleansed passes into the mill, composed of flat circular steel grinders, grooved in such a manner that they accomplish the decortication of the kernel and its granulation into meal at the same time. These grinders are movable, but do not touch, so that instead of crushing the wheat and producing a flour in which the starch only is retained, the outer and harder portion of the wheat, containing gluten and other nutritive properties, is retained in the flour. The bran alone is expelled. Attached to the mill are the works for kneading the meal, water, and yeast into bread.

"All this is done mechanically, the works being separated into three stories. Special yeast is prepared in the upper story in rooms heated in winter and cooled in summer. The yeast, flour, and the salted water are carried down by machinery into kneaders, in the form of half-cylindrical tubs, rotating on two pivots placed in the axis of the kneading-troughs, so that the tubs may be placed at a lower or higher angle, in order to accelerate or retard the kneading. The wheat, salted water, and yeast automatically enter one end of the tub, and dough, in an endless skein of pale yellow, issues from the opposite end. This dough finally falls on tables on the ground floor, where it is weighed and made into bread of every shape and dimension. In connection with this model establishment is a laboratory for the chemical examinations of the samples of wheat submitted for purchase. These are, upon arrival, ground and passed through a sieve by a small hand-bolting mill, which determines immediately the nutritive volume of the grain in gluten and nitrogenous matter."

## WHEN NATURE'S STORES GIVE OUT.

WE are treating nature's storehouse as if it were exhaustless, but we know very well that it is not. Even the food that we eat, tho it grows up afresh for us every year, is not really renewed, for each fresh growth uses up a little more of the nitrogen in the soil. At some time or other this problem will become a pressing one. A writer in *Engineering News* (January 31) believes that its solution offers the greatest task that the engineer has to perform in the century that is just opening. The distinctive work of the nineteenth century has been the harnessing of nature's great powers for man's use; that of the twentieth will be the replenishing of the "world's failing stocks in nature's storehouse." Says the writer just referred to:

"When future generations look back upon the nineteenth century, whose work we now regard with such pride, it is quite possible that their chief sensation will be wonder at the profligate waste that characterized the people who first made large use of the earth's stored-up riches.

"We shall not be far from the truth if we say that, until the nineteenth century, mankind was content to live off the annual produce of the earth. A trifling use was made, indeed, of the fuels and metals and minerals stored beneath the soil; but it was a mere nothing compared with the drafts which the closing years of the nineteenth century have made. A moment's thought will show the truth of this statement. Take our most used mineral, coal. When the nineteenth century began, the railways and steamships, which now make such enormous drafts on the world's coal seams, were undreamed of. The stationary steam-engine had had its beginning, but its use was still so limited that it cut no figure at all in the world's coal consumption. The principal use of coal was for household fires and for the crude metallurgy of the day, and this only in countries like England, where the removal of the forest growth had caused a scarcity of wood and of its product, charcoal.

"With no railways, no steamships, no factories and mills, the consumption of metals was almost as trifling as that of coal. Not until the nineteenth century, and indeed not until the last two thirds of that century, did mankind begin to make any appreciable drafts upon the treasures laid up in nature's storehouses.

"For the last fifty or seventy-five years, however, the use of these stored materials has been prodigious. Each year sees an increase in the consumption of all the things which the earth yields; and we are accustomed to point to this growth as evidence of the world's advancement in civilization. Is it not time to ask ourselves whither all this is tending? A man cast on a desert island who should fail to take account of his supplies and then plan to husband those in which scarcity threatened, would justly suffer for his improvidence. Is it not time that mankind took account of its rapidly diminishing stores of natural wealth in order that means may be provided for husbanding such as seem likely to be first exhausted?

"Something in this direction has indeed already been done with respect to certain commodities in which scarcity is already impending. Investigations have been made of timber consumption, of the stocks of unmined coal, of the prospect that the supply of gold will be equal to the demands of commerce, of the growing scarcity in many species of food-fishes which once swarmed in rivers and seas. There is great need, however, for

more investigations of this class, and for the dissemination of more accurate information upon these subjects."

Beginning a partial enumeration of the things in nature that are being used up, the writer mentions food as the most important. This depends on soil-fertility, and this in turn on the available quantities of certain necessary mineral elements—nitrogen, potash, and phosphorus. Nitrogen we may yet be able to get from the atmosphere; but the others are found in deposits that will one day be exhausted. So it is also with fuel; coal deposits are still huge, but certainly not inexhaustible. We replace coal for the production of power by the use of water or wind, but nothing else will serve when heat is desired. The same is true of petroleum, of the metals, and of the various valuable mineral deposits. What shall be done about it? The first thing, the writer thinks, is to economize; and economy must be enforced if necessary. He says:

"In the last analysis, legally as well as morally, public necessity has always a higher claim than any right of private property. It is entirely within the abilities of civilized governments to provide for such manifest necessities of the future as the conservation and perpetuation of the timber supply, the economical use and prevention of waste of the earth stores of petroleum, phosphorus, coal, and any other products in which present consumption threatens to bring the world to an early famine. No rights of private ownership to use or waste at will are paramount to the public necessity."

## MOVEMENTS OF THE EYE IN READING.

READING, one of the commonest occupations of our life, is, as every one knows, curiously, and often disastrously, fatiguing. Eye specialists have long urged that the reading in schools is the real cause of the recent marked increase of short-sightedness (myopia). Again, careful tests have shown that some persons can read even four times as fast as others who possess apparently an equal amount of intelligence. Here, then, are problems of practical importance. Can printing be done in such a manner as to lessen fatigué, to prevent the increase of short-sightedness, to increase the reader's speed and facilitate his interpretation of the matter before him? Such problems are now being investigated by experts in laboratories of experimental psychology. In a recent number of *The American Journal of Psychology*, Dr. E. B. Huey contributes an unusually interesting article from the Clark University laboratory, which may clear up some of the mechanical details of this problem.

The cornea of the left eye was rendered insensitive to pain by the use of holococain, and a very light plaster-of-Paris shell, with a hole drilled through its center, was attached directly to the eyeball, being held in place by suction. This shell was connected with a system of light aluminum levers in such a way that the movements of the eyeball were traced in an enlarged form upon a moving sheet of smoked paper. By ingenious electrical devices, the traveling point of the lever recorded not only the movements of the eyeball, but also the speed with which these movements took place, and the time occupied by the eye in each movement could be correctly determined down to a thousandth of a second. This is what the tracings of the lever showed according to the account just mentioned:

"The eye moves over the matter line by line in all cases or in very nearly all. The movement along the line is in no single case continuous, but by quick jerks of varying length. . . . The return sweep of the eye is almost invariably unbroken until near the end, when an occasional halt is made apparently to enable the eye to get its bearings in a new line. [These halts] are more numerous in the long line passages than in the shorter ones."

In reading a *Cosmopolitan* article, the average number of movements to each line is slightly over three, and the ordinary newspaper line gives nearly the same result. A line of but 21 millimeters [less than an inch] length may be read without any lateral movement whatsoever. The eye seldom moves along the whole extent of the line. It starts from a point somewhat to the right of the left margin, and then moves, by a series of jerks, to a point to the left of the right margin. This indentation is usually greater at the right.

Another interesting feature is that of the speed with which the eye jumps forward along one line, and sweeps back to start the next. Dr. Huey found that all the jumping movements, altho they varied considerably in length, occupy, curiously enough, about the same time, approximately forty-four thousandths of a second. The return sweep of the eye, altho it traveled three or four times as far as it did in making the short jumps, occupies only fifty-five thousandths of a second.

How long, now, does the eye remain still between each of the forward jumps? Careful measurements are given to show that the pause generally occupies about one hundred and eighty-five thousandths, *i.e.*, about two tenths, of a second. "Skimming" decreases this time. "The passages read at maximum speed show a decrease in the length of the reading pause, and, as the speed of movement is not increased, it would seem that increase in speed in reading is brought about solely, or at least mainly, by decreasing the number and duration of the reading pauses."

The author concludes that the ordinary newspaper line possesses the length which is most favorable to the reader's eyes. We understand that, as a result of these investigations, the final reports of the present national census are to be printed in two narrow columns instead of in one wide one as formerly.

## SUBMARINE RIVERS.

THAT many rivers flow beneath the earth's surface is a well-known fact; that others flow beneath the waters of the sea is not so widely understood. The latter phenomenon is dependent on the former, the submarine fresh-water streams being in all cases the mouths of subterranean rivers. They may keep on their courses for some distance, however, beneath the heavier salt water, and may even cut channels in the sea-bottom before they are dissipated. The subject is treated in *La Nature* (January 5) by a contributor signing himself "R. S.," who writes as follows:

"Only a few months ago Mr. H. Benest, a talented English geographer, published in the bulletin of the London Geographical Society an interesting study of the subject indicated by our title; that is to say, on streams of fresh water flowing beneath the surface of the sea. This truly curious phenomenon has also recently been studied by the Geographic Institute of Brussels. . . . . .

"It is a curious fact that disasters to ocean telegraph-cables first called attention to this subject. On several occasions, about 1895, a new and well-made cable between Cape Verde and Brazil broke. Soundings were made to discover whether these breakings were due to the state of the sea-bottom, and it was found that the place in question was near the submarine mouth of a subterranean river; the alluvial material transported by this fresh-water stream encountered the cable and finally succeeded in breaking it. The fact is, that a river that flows into the lagoons of Yof, on the coast of Senegal, is finally lost in the sand. It undoubtedly has taken its invisible course to the sea, and it is this river that has been discovered in the deep hollow of more than 1,300 meters [4,270 feet] that is traversed by the Brazilian cable. Also, while the cable was being repaired, at a point 24 kilometers [15 miles] from the shore, the repair-ship was surrounded one day by orange-skins, calabashes, and bits of cloth which could not have come from the mouth of the Senegal River, 140 kilometers [90 miles] distant.

"As an explanation of this curious phenomenon and of others like it, we may suppose that the ancient surface-channels by which fresh-water streams have reached the sea have sometimes become buried in sand and débris, through which the water now

flows. When the continued passage of the water has had sufficient effect in undermining the sea-bottom, a movement of the earth is produced, and if a cable is laid at such a point it may be broken by the sudden tension to which it is subjected. This has been shown in the case of the river Rovuma on the east coast of Africa. Also to the north of Arica, Peru, is a river that disappears suddenly into the sand and flows invisibly toward the sea, when it forms a submarine stream.

"We might also cite the characteristic example noticed 18 kilometers [10 miles] west of the Peruvian port of Talara; in this case, as in others, it was seen that the bottom of the sea was a real river-bed, with a considerable lowering of level. Some distance in the interior there is a chain of lakes whose outlet is lost in a rocky chasm and the water thus swallowed up is doubtless that which appears again off the coast of Talara.

"Captain Lugar has discovered, 600 meters [1,000 feet] southwest of the island of Saba, in the Antilles, the emergence of a strong sheet of fresh water that spreads out in concentric circles. Even in France we have a typical case in the lake of Osseğore, to the north of Cape Breton, whose outlet flows to the sea under the sands of the coast and probably in the deep channel cut long ago in the sea-bottom by the ancient mouth of the Adour. Examples could be multiplied in the seas of Europe; these are, notably, the streams of fresh water seen rising from the muddy depths between Barton and Messle, or from the estuary of the Thumber in Great Britain, or yet again the fissures in the sea-bottom that give forth a mass of fresh water off St. Margaret's in the County of Kent. . . . . .

"It is evident that these peculiar cases may be quite easily explained by means of the innumerable fissures that cover the surface of our planet, of which M. Martel has made so interesting a study; but the phenomenon is little known in this odd form of a spring of fresh water rising in the midst of the sea."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Substitute for Coal.**—It is reported that a workman named Montag, in the Hemshof dye and soda factory, near Mannheim, Germany, has invented a substitute for coal which costs about 25 cents per 220 pounds to manufacture. The process is described by A. L. Frankenthal, United States consul at Berne, in *The Advance Sheets of Consular Reports*, issued by the Government (January 29), as follows:

"Peat is the basis, with addition of certain chemicals which, up to the present, are the secret of the inventor. Parties who have seen the product burn say that it gives a great heat, burns with a bright flame, and leaves no slag and only a small quantity of white ash. Certain Mannheim capitalists have tried to obtain the secret from the inventor by offering him a position as director in a company to be established, giving him a salary of $4,000 and two per cent. of the net profits; but he has refused this offer, because he wants to control the sale of the invention himself. Capitalists now claim that Montag asks too high a price. Mr. Gehrig, the secretary of the Mannheim Chamber of Commerce, has, it is said, undertaken to procure the necessary means to commence the manufacture of the article in partnership with the inventor. They have bought 25 acres of peat land and have bonded 125 more in the vicinity of Hockenheim, where they will erect the necessary buildings, large enough to keep several hundred men at work. It is figured that the daily output will be 60 tons. It is said that the peat is thoroughly dried, ground by a machine, mixed with the chemicals, and pressed into brick shape."

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**Lack of Progress in Wireless Telegraphy.**—Despite the numerous reports of startling disclosures about to be made of developments in wireless telegraphy, *The Electrical World and Engineer* finds that there has been very little of actual achievement as yet. It proceeds to ridicule some of the newspaper stories, and then comments as follows:

"Meanwhile, in those corners of the world in which the wireless telegraph is really needed things appear to remain *in statu quo*. In pursuing our inquiries, we found that a number of wireless telegraph sets had been sent to the seat of war in South Africa, and had been successfully used in communicating between war-ships sufficiently far removed from the firing line. Meanwhile the search for De Wet goes merrily on, and the only Boers found are discovered after the manner of carpet-tacks on one's bedroom floor. It is all very interesting and instructive, of course, to learn that the wireless telegraph is at the front, but what is it doing there? Also in the Chinese campaign, we found that what little communication was established at all was due to the dexterity of the wideawake little Japanese in running telegraph wires. In the practical work of a campaign, the new method seems as yet to have found no place. We learn that our army authorities are doing some capital experimental work, but in spite of the work done nothing published here or elsewhere seems to indicate very startling success in the line of military communications. For special commercial purposes between fixed and not too distant bases the outlook seems rather better, but of definite achievements we hear but little. An exception to the rule should be made in the case of Professor Fessenden's work for the Weather Bureau, which promises to result in the first real practical application of wireless telegraphy in this country to useful purposes."

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**Telephoning without Conducting-Wires.**—In a recent test of wireless telephony across the Mississippi River, at St. Paul, reported in *The Evening Post* (New York, January 8), evidence was given of the utility of the method which may result in the adoption of the plan when the mechanism has been perfected. The report runs as follows:

"The distance across the river at that point is one thousand feet, and, in spite of a strong wind and extremely cold weather, conversation was carried on with little difficulty. The name wireless telephony is something of a misnomer, as wires have to be used. One hundred and fifty feet were stretched parallel to the river on each side, and the transmitters and receivers were attached to each set, the voice vibrations being carried across the river from one and registered on the other. For a time the experiment worked well, but before long the moisture in the breath got into the diaphragms, freezing them to such an extent that they had to be thawed out, and then did not do as good work. . . . The first trial was with five volts of battery, and the sound of the voice could be heard, altho words could not be distinguished. Later, without any change in apparatus or current, the words could be distinguished as easily as in a direct telephone, and afterward the sounds were muffled and could not be distinguished. Other batteries were then attached, five at a time, finally cutting in with twenty volts on one side of the river and five on the other. The operator at the five-volt end could not only understand what was being said to him, but could hear others talking on the bank of the river near the transmitter."

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A FRENCH investigator has come to the conclusion that the brains of military and naval men give out most quickly, says *The Medical Record* (December 15). "He states that out of every 100,000 men of the army or naval profession 199 are hopeless lunatics. Of the so-called liberal professions, artists are the first to succumb to the brain strain, next the lawyers, followed at some distance by doctors, clergy, literary men, and civil servants. Striking an average of this group, 177 go mad to each 100,000. Domestic servants and laborers are not far behind; the professional men supply 155 out of each 100,000 as candidates for the lunatic asylum. Next, but with a long interval, come the mechanics, of whom only 66 in each 100,000 lose their wits. Wonderful to relate, commercial men retain their sanity the best of the whole group, as they send only 42 out of 100,000 to the madhouse."

"THE English victims of arsenic poison in beer," says *Popular Science*, "now number more than sixty dead and more than one thousand ill. The area affected is confined within a hundred-mile radius from Manchester, but the panic among beer-drinkers has spread almost throughout the whole country. It has been completely established that the cause of the poisoning is arsenic in the sulfuric acid used in the manufacture of glucose which the English brewers employ in place of malt and hops in making cheap beer. The poison has thus far been traced to only one establishment, which supplied glucose sugar to several breweries in the Midlands and the north. . . . An analysis shows that some beers sold in saloons contain arsenic sufficient easily to kill any persistent drinker, as much as one sixth of a grain being found in a pint. The fact that arsenic is a cumulative poison makes it more dangerous."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## A JEWISH PLEA FOR THE ABANDONMENT OF JUDAISM.

A CERTAIN amount of animosity toward the Jews is encountered among all Aryan races. In the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin), a Jew, Benedictus Levita, discusses this ancient prejudice, and comes forward with an unprecedented proposal. Altho he has in mind mainly conditions in Germany, his remarks will be found applicable to most countries. We summarize his article as follows:

Political equality is granted to the Jew in theory, but in practise it is not fully given. Social equality is often denied, and it must be admitted that only a fraction of the Jews are ripe for a perfect union with the rest of the people. Not at all fit for such a union are the mass of orthodox Jews. In physique, language, mode of life, and way of thinking, they are sharply distinct from the Christians and from the rest of the Jews; and they have no wish to coalesce with their neighbors. Not quite fit are those who, tho not orthodox, value their Judaism, but ignore the race problem, and deny the existence of a Jewish question. Fully fit for union are those who see nothing but a useless load in their Judaism.

Our cause has retrogressed of late. We are no longer permitted to become army officers in Prussia. A few of the smaller states deny government positions to Jews altogether. This sort of thing embitters, but it is a situation that can not last. More important is the social boycott. Very many clubs and associations nowadays refuse us membership. Among the upper classes good manners forbid such rough denials, but even here we do not get beyond commonplace civilities. In such circles marriage with Jews is counted impossible; even wealth can not overcome the obstacles to it. But all this feeling changes when the Jew is baptized. The state drops its objections, and society willingly opens its doors to the convert. Now, as the baptism is generally sought for reasons other than those due to religious conviction, one would say that the Jew, in order to become an equal, must show himself to be a rascal without character; and this explanation is preposterous.

The fact is that the German is much more religious than freethinkers are willing to admit. You can not imagine him without his Sunday, his Christmas, his Easter, his Pentecost. However much the services of the church may be despised, they are always made use of at marriage, birth, and death; they are not gladly missed by any one in the education of his children. It must be admitted, too, that with the Jew religion is national. The compact of God with Israel, the exodus from Egypt, the revelations, the ceremonies, all are national. The obsolete religious practises, with their somber character, do not fit in with the happy gaiety of the Christian Germans, their beautiful music, their happy christenings, their Christmas and Easter. I may be told that the Christian Negro, Indian, or Chinaman is not received by his white brothers in America; but we are not Negroes, Indians, or Chinamen. *It is our religion alone that keeps us apart from the rest of the German people.*

But we reject reform upon a Christian basis. It may be said that we are no longer Jews, yet we can not become Christians. We can not believe in the divinity of Christ. But do the progressive German Protestants, with their higher criticism, believe in it? No; yet they hold fast to the old forms. The same ministers who teach from the pulpit an undogmatic Christianity are compelled to pray to the Holy Trinity before the altar and confess their faith in the "Son of God." This cast-iron "I believe" is still there, and we can not, will not, pronounce the formula, for we can not believe. A mere formula, a piece of paper, divides us from our most enlightened Christian German brothers.

But what shall we do? Are we to found a new Jewish-Christian sect in which Christ is recognized as man only? That would only separate us again, and we are tired, so very tired, of separation. Back into Jewdom we will not go; into the German nation we can not go. The terrible cry of our forefathers is still fulfilled in us: "His blood be upon us and our children."

Our children! Why should we transmit the curse to them? Why should they suffer for a cause which is no longer anything to us? I have it! If we find in Christianity the true religion with the exception of a single doctrine that has lost its force, then we must not educate our children as Jews. The piece of paper which hinders us does not exist for our children. Let them take part in the great spiritual battle which is being fought out in the ranks of Christianity. Ours was the prophet who destroyed the law and taught eternal love. Let the wandering Jew die. *Let our children become Christians.*

The editor of the *Jahrbücher*, Professor Delbrück, takes much pride in publishing the foregoing, altho he denies that the writer's view of modern German Protestantism is correct. On the other hand, the antisemitic *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* says that the *national* traits preserved by a distinctly national religion form in Germany the real barrier to the admission of the Jew as a perfect political and social equal.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WILL THE FOND DU LAC CONSECRATION CAUSE A SCHISM IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH?

EVER since the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Reginald Heber Weller as coadjutor-bishop of Fond du Lac (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 1), the Protestant Episcopal Church press have been alternately simmering and effervescing with excitement over this ceremony and its alleged illegality. It is doubtful if any American denominational quarrel in many years, if ever, has developed such animosity or led to more marked expressions of antipathy and distrust between members of the same church. Indeed, so far has this quarrel proceeded that it has culminated, upon one side, in rumors of the prosecution of eight prelates of the church, and within the past week in an implied threat, on the other side, of a secession involving a large number of Western dioceses.

All the Episcopal journals have taken some part in this discussion, but after the opening hostilities the New York *Churchman*, the leading conservative paper of the church, withdrew the fire of its heavy guns from the offending prelates, and left the battle to be fought out by two journals, *The Church Standard*, of Philadelphia, representing in this case the Protestant party of the church, and *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), representing the Catholic or High-Church party. The quarrel, like the first great schism in Christendom, is thus largely a matter of dispute between the East and the West. A perusal of the columns of these two journals during the past month or so makes lively reading. In its opening article (December 8) upon what it says is "fast coming to be called 'The Fond du Lac circus,'" *The Church Standard* says that it "can recall nothing in recent years which has caused a more painful feeling of humiliation and indignation" than this ecclesiastical function. It refers to the "cool assumption of a half-dozen men"—the bishops of Chicago, Milwaukee, Indiana, etc.—in setting out to "change the ordinal of the church and to import into it a ceremonial borrowed from her bitterest enemy"—the Roman Church. "The entire absence of a decent respect for the opinions . . . of their fellow churchmen was unmannerly and—worse." It speaks of "the senselessness of the proceeding"; and, again referring to the eight bishops, it remarks, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make idiotic; and if any of the gentlemen who engaged in that remarkable performance had thought it worth while to consider consequences," he might have foreseen that trouble would come as the result. It further alludes to the ceremony as an "exhibition of ungoverned self-will." The "performers at Fond du Lac," it says, "were bishops, and they have pretty badly discredited their own order. . . . At Fond du Lac there were eight bishops, and there are at least three more who may be numbered with them as leaders in the *anomia* of childish (or senile) self-will." In the following issue the same journal refers

to "the Roman Catholic costumes" (the miter and cope) of "this spectacular function," and adds: "*They were distinctly prelatical insignia*, and their purpose was to magnify a particular order of ministers by arraying the bodies of its representatives in gorgeous apparel." Their further purpose, it adds, as part of "a faction demonstration," was "distinctly and purposely schismatic." "If the gentlemen of Fond du Lac imagine that they can hide the mixed motives of prelatical pretension and schismatical self-assertion behind the vestment question . . . they are likely to be speedily undeceived." We quote further:

"It is idle to say that those costumes have any sanction of law in the American Protestant Episcopal Church. The fact of the matter—and a very curious fact it is—is this, that, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, *there is no law of vestments for the officiating minister*. So far as the *law* goes, therefore, every man is at liberty to do that which seems right in his own eyes; and consequently, so far as the use of those Roman Catholic vestments is concerned, the bishops in the Fond du Lac function were guilty of no breach of any written law. They had just as much right to wear Roman Catholic vestments as eight other bishops would have to consecrate a bishop in cutaway coats and red ties, or even in their shirt-sleeves. Just as much right—*not a bit more;* if the one would be an outrage on ecclesiastical decency, so was the other; and in making the consecration of a bishop for the whole church the occasion of a defiant partizan demonstration, the Fond du Lac bishops violated every canon of ecclesiastical comity and good taste which would be violated by a disorderly partizan demonstration of a contrary kind, such as the other side has never yet been tempted to make.

"It is now, we trust, sufficiently evident that one may admit the use of Roman Catholic vestments at the Fond du Lac function to have involved no technical violation of written law, without acquitting the parties of a far more serious moral offense against the church than any merely technical violation of a rubric. But there were violations of the rubric, plain and clear. The bishops who were present may say that the service appointed by the church for the consecration of a bishop was 'used'; and that we suppose to be true *in a sense*. But in any straightforward canonical sense it is not true; and the converse proposition is ridiculously untrue; for THE HYBRID SERVICE USED AT THE CONSECRATION OF MR. WELLER WAS NOT THE SERVICE APPOINTED BY THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR THE CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP. . . . .

"Even that, however, is not by any means the worst part of the business; for every bishop who participated in the performance at Fond du Lac had solemnly sworn at his own consecration that he would conform to 'the worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church,' *not* as he or any combination of episcopal partizans might see fit to mutilate it by excisions or interpolations, material or ceremonial, but as the church itself has appointed and directed it to be used. Can any one pretend that those gentlemen conformed to the worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in a service which was simply *not* the service appointed in the Book of Common Prayer for that occasion? And if not, what becomes of the sanctity of episcopal oaths of conformity? Are they to be understood hereafter to count for a good deal less than the bare word of a simple gentleman? If we are reminded that there may be a difference of opinion regarding the effect of the Fond du Lac interpolations we reply that a simple gentleman does not permit himself to behave in any manner which shall bring his word of honor into question; and that bishops will do well to guard their oaths at least as sacredly."

But it is idle, the writer says, "to fight the devil with fire. The devil always has a good deal more of that sort of ammunition than his opponents ever have, and he doesn't burn his fingers, as they always do, in using it." Therefore it would be "the worst thing in the world just now" to get "violently angry," and to give these "Fond du Lac radicals" the "faintest plausible pretext to raise the coward cry of Persecution!"

Shortly after the consecration, Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, who as senior bishop in the American church is the presiding bishop of the General Convention, published the following protest:

"As the recent consecration of the bishop coadjutor of Fond du Lac was held under the authority of the commission signed and sealed by me as presiding bishop of the church, I feel myself called upon to disclaim any responsibility for the violation of the rubrics on that occasion and the introduction of vestments having no authority of use in the church."

Curiously enough, on the letter-head of this protest is an imprint of the Episcopal miter, which is used as part of the official seal of all the Protestant Episcopal dioceses in the church. *The Living Church*, calling attention to this fact, also reproduces the title design from the cover of *The Church Standard*, containing "the Roman Catholic" miter and crosier, a proceeding so displeasing to the latter paper as to cause it at once to have this embarrassing title design coyprighted to avoid further offenses of this kind. "Just a little funny, you know," a writer in *The Living Church* remarks, "this denouncing of the miter on the inside and parading it on the cover as a distinctive mark of episcopacy! You know we had to look for bishops in cope and miter only in stained-glass windows. The miter has for the most part been used to ornament furniture, plate, china, and even pipes. So the placing of it where it rightly belongs is something of a shock. What a shock, and oh, how funny!" Another writer in the same paper, under the caption "Miter Done Worse" makes the following apostrophe:

"O all ye bishops of the American church, who have worn miters on your rings, slippers, stoles, seals, rochets, carpet-bags, and letter-heads, step up and be counted!

"O all ye bishops of the American church, who have worn copes and miters on your visits to England, laying your 'magpies' aside, stand up and be counted!"

Alluding to the present garment ordinarily worn by Anglican bishops, said to be derived from a court dress of the time of Charles II., and known vulgarly as the "magpie" and by the Indians as "heap big sleeves," another writer in the same journal asks why, instead of the ancient episcopal garments used in Christendom for a thousand years, an American bishop should in preference "appear with the dress prescribed by the court chamberlain"? *The Living Church* points out that miters were worn by Bishop Seabury, the first American bishop, and by Bishop Clagett who followed him, and were acknowledged as a legal and permissible vestment by a special resolution of the House of Bishops in 1886. It further prints pictures of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Lincoln, and numerous other English, Scotch, colonial, and American bishops in miter and cope, together with sixteen English bishops and high ecclesiastics in cope who took part in the Queen's jubilee in 1887.

Turning to the more serious phases of the controversy, *The Living Church* denies the right of Bishop Clark to any jurisdiction in the recent service, terming this claim on his part "an impertinence equal to the similar pretense of the Bishop of Rome." It says:

"We beg to place on record the fact, which is beyond question, that the bishop of Rhode Island has not any greater jurisdiction in the State of Wisconsin than any other foreign bishop. We call the attention of the House of Bishops to this decided usurpation and exhibition of papalism on the part of one of their own members. It is an offense of the first magnitude. If every one of the petty and trivial charges preferred against the bishops at Fond du Lac—'Roman Catholic vestments' and all—were true they would pale into insignificance beside this distinct claim to a universal presidency over 'THE CHURCH' on the part of the bishop of Rhode Island. . . . It must be remembered that there has been a distinct, uncanonical, and unwarranted invasion of the jurisdiction of the bishop of Fond du Lac by another bishop. We have herein shown what rights and prerogatives have been claimed by other bishops at other consecration ceremonies—and we could easily multiply the instances threefold, and only regret that we lack space to do so. Now there never has been a ripple of complaint when bishops of large and influential dioceses, or of 'moderate' views, have interpolated rites in the consecration functions. Bishop Potter could confer a Hobart hood, Bishop Dudley could confer a ring on Bishop Burton, in one of the 'lowest' parishes in this country, surrounded by the 'Lowest'-Church bishops; Bishop Doane could bestow pectoral cross and

episcopal ring, Bishop Sessums could wear a biretta at his consecration, and scores of bishops appear with their hoods; Bishop Kendrick could retire to an ante-room for his vesting accompanied by one of the Rev. (but thoroughly respected) editorial writers of *The Church Standard*, and all those many other interpolations we have cited and many more which our notes show, could be made, without comment from the press or criticism from the presiding bishop; indeed Bishop Clark himself could and did take the 'chief parts' at the consecration of Bishop Potter when, as we showed last week, there were distinct interpolations in the form itself, a printed 'Order of Service,' and vestments (hoods) worn which are of recent introduction into this church."

All this "malignant denunciation of godly bishops" and "vulgar attempts at an irreverent wit" on the part of "our two Eastern contemporaries," in which there have been "insults heaped on insults," says *The Living Church*, "indicate very strongly a systematic attempt back of all these to sow discord between East and West; and in a later issue (February 2) it says that "certain parties," the editor of *The Church Standard* apparently being the chief offender, because of personal animosity to Bishop McClaren, of Chicago, shown upon previous occasions, have, "under color of an attack on certain unimportant details of the consecration service," made "a direct and malignant personal attack on the bishops in question and on churchmen and churchmanship of the Central West in general." It concludes:

"Shall we drift apart? We certainly shall, if rights admitted in New York and Pennsylvania are denied in Wisconsin. We certainly shall, if personal abuse is to supersede calm argument and dignified consideration. We certainly shall, if presiding bishops may make interpolations in New York and condemn their brethren for similar interpolations in Wisconsin. We certainly shall, if missionary appropriations for dioceses are to be made contingent upon abject submission to Eastern ecclesiastics. We certainly shall, if narrowness and lack of sympathy or appreciation, with wilful ignorance of conditions in other localities, are to be the conspicuous traits of those who guide the thought of the church. We certainly shall, if yellow journalism, with repeated misinterpretation of facts, gross exaggeration, and refusal to correct with their own mistakes, are sanctioned by the public of this church.

"Yes, we can very easily grow apart. The misunderstandings between the East and the West of Europe which culminated in a great schism which a thousand years have been too short to terminate, can easily produce a like result in America, and Rome and Constantinople are nearer (geographically) to each other than are New York and Chicago."

The New York *Evening Post* (January 26), commenting on the fact that Dr. John Fulton, editor of *The Church Standard*, lately took the significant step of procuring and printing a legal opinion from ex-Justice Charles E. Andrews, of Syracuse, who gave it as his opinion that "the procedure at Fond du Lac violated the law of the church," says:

"Churchmen are asking themselves, What is the meaning of so unusual a step as the obtaining of the opinion of so eminent a jurist, unless for the purpose of a formal presentation of charges against the offending prelates of the next General Convention? It is not likely, they say, that so elaborate a preparation of the case could have been made merely to strengthen an editorial discussion in the columns of *The Standard*. Dr. Fulton is a canonist of ability, and, they declare, if he has so far committed himself as to take legal advice on the matter, it can not but be for some serious step of which this means is adopted of giving notice on the other side."

The bishops who would be involved in this legal and ecclesiastical prosecution include some of the most prominent prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The best known is the Rt. Rev. William E. McClaren, bishop of Chicago, a member of the committee on canons, and one of the leading members of the House of Bishops. The bishops of Milwaukee, Indiana, Nebraska, Fond du Lac, Marquette, and two coadjutor bishops are also involved.

## IS MR. ALLEN'S "REIGN OF LAW" AN INFIDEL WORK?

MR. JAMES LANE ALLEN'S latest novel has created a somewhat extraordinary amount of controversy in the religious world. One distinguished Unitarian divine—Dr. Chadwick—has said that the book has done more for the liberal cause than all the sermons preached in liberal pulpits during the past year. On the other hand, President McGarvey, of the College of the Bible, University of Kentucky, has written a lengthy criticism of the work; and various other Kentucky ministers have followed him, either supporting or challenging his statements. The whole controversy is reprinted in pamphlet form by Mr. Allen's publishers. Dr. McGarvey condemns "The Reign of Law" as essentially an infidel work. He says:

MR. JAMES LANE ALLEN.
Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

"The chief purpose of the book is to degrade Christianity to the level of the great heathen religions of Asia. On pages 293 and 294 the author teaches 'that Buddha's faith and Brahma's were no more direct from God than Buddhistic or Brahman temples were from God; that the Koran is no more inspired than Moorish architecture is inspired; that the ancient religion of the Jewish race stands on the same footing as the other great religions of the globe—as to being supernatural; that the second religion of the Hebrews, starting out of them, but rejected by them, the Christian religion, the greatest of all to us, takes its place with the others as a perfectly natural expression of the same human desire and effort to find God and to worship Him through all the best known in ourselves and in the universe outside of us.'

"If these statements about the Hebrew religion and the Christian religion are true, then our Bible is false from beginning to end. If there was nothing supernatural in either, it follows not only that the most important records of the Old Testament are false, but that Jesus is not the Son of God, He was not born of a Virgin, He wrought no miracles, He was not raised from the dead, and there is no hope of salvation in His name. Mr. Allen makes no attempt to prove these assertions, either by argument or by historical evidence. He simply asserts them; and he evidently hopes that somebody will believe them because James Lane Allen asserts them, tho they are contradicted by the testimony of apostles and prophets, and by the judgment of the wisest men who have lived since Christ disappeared from this earth. He has no need to offer the Scotchman's prayer, 'Lord, give us a good conceit of ourselves.' . . . . . .

"What is meant by 'The Reign of Law'? Literally there is no such thing. It is not in the nature of law to reign. To reign is an act which can be literally affirmed only of persons. A man may reign, a God may reign, a devil may reign; but a law can not reign. If law could reign, we should have no gambling in Lexington, and no open saloons on Sunday. There would be no false swearing in courts of justice, and no dishonesty in politics. It is men who reign in these matters—the judges, the grand jury, the sheriff, and the police. They may reign according to law. Law can not reign even over those who are appointed to execute the law. Law is nothing more than the expressed will of the lawgiver, and if the law is complied with, it is not because the law reigns, but because they reign whose duty it is to enforce the law. The title of this book then contains in itself a false assumption. . . . I will take a step further and say that this boasted uniformity of the laws of nature, even apart from miraculous interferences, is very far from being what unbelievers commonly affirm. It is a law of nature, for instance, that water runs down hill; but it ran up hill at a terrific rate in Galveston the other

day. It is a law of nature that gravitation draws everything toward the earth; but it causes water to stand in perpendicular columns in our pumps, and it sends the balloon, which has to be held down with strong ropes, up above the clouds when its ropes are cut. It is a law of nature that what we call cold contracts all substances affected by it; but it causes water at the freezing point to expand. It is a law of nature that heat softens and expands objects that are heated; but it causes clay to harden and contract. Many such illustrations might be given; and if our knowledge of nature were complete we might find that there is no law of the material universe that does not sometimes reverse its action. Why, then, should it be thought a strange thing if the God who made all these laws has sometimes for special reason reversed the action of some of them, or stretched out His hand to do something without the use of any natural force? The prejudice against miracles is nothing but a prejudice—it has no reason to sustain it; and but for this prejudice such books as the 'Reign of Law' and such lectures as those of the recent unlamented Ingersoll would never be written."

Mr. Allen, in replying to this, goes at some length into a number of personal and local matters connected with the University of Kentucky, and then says:

"The main part of the president's address is devoted to what he calls the infidelity of the book, and to me as being the real infidel. If a man wished to make an attack upon the president, here would be his chance; if he desired to employ coarse ridicule, the weapons are placed in his hands; if he chose publicly to humiliate the president, as a thinker and a scholar, before his students and his church, the opportunity is complete. I do not mean that this would be done by still further correcting the president in his statements, assumptions, and reasoning. As, for instance, his denunciation of a writer for being an infidel merely because he chose to make an imaginative study of a boy who thirty years ago passed under the influences that destroyed the faith of so many. As, for instance, when he neglects to read the plain words of the boy: 'I believe in the God of all men'—meaning thereby the Creator of the Universe, the Father of Mankind—and enters into a demonstration that it is impossible for any one to believe in all the GODS of Mankind. As, for instance, when he neglects to notice the boy's statement: 'His (that is, God's) reign is the reign of law,' and enters into the discussion that law itself can not reign; reaching the conclusion, however, that God reigns through law—a position identical with that of the boy at the outset. It is not for careless words and reasoning that one could, if he chose, take his revenge upon the president; but it is for all that he has to say in defense of religion and of Christian miracles—his life-long study—in the light of modern learning.

"But let the president beware! He must have in his classes many quick-witted boys of common sense and the rudiments of a public-school education. Any such lad will be able to tell him that all his cited illustrations of how natural laws reverse their action only prove that such laws do not reverse their action. Why does not the president then look at once into some elementary treatises on physics and chemistry? Or why does he not call confidentially upon his professor of natural science and talk with him half an hour for the common credit of the faculty and the good name of the institution? I have but to add, if the president will kindly hear me, that as for my own belief or beliefs respecting all these matters—that is a personal question in no wise to be intruded upon by public attention. Still I wish to say that in the main I believe what David believed, without David's too frequent dogmatism; but dogmatically sure I am of this: that such theology as the president has shown in his address, coupled with such ignorance of the intellectual condition of his age, helps to drive young men out of the church. In all probability it would have helped to make David an infidel. It would certainly make me one."

The Rev. E. L. Powell, of Louisville, Kentucky, believes that Mr. Allen's portrayal of the religious conflict in David's mind is little better than a caricature. He says:

"Not only was there not sufficient reason in the divisions of the churches to overthrow the faith of David, but he does not make a respectable fight for his faith. He finds sectarian narrowness and bigotry in the churches. Let it be granted. But was that sufficient reason for rejecting the Christian revelation? As well might it be rejected because there is hypocrisy in the churches. He is bitterly grieved when his pastor does not have any sympathy with him in his doubts; but a brave man is not overthrown by the lack of sympathy. And, by the way, that interview in its tone and spirit is worthy only of medieval barbarism. See pages 90–91. It is utterly unjust as representing the pastor of any church claiming to preach the gospel of sympathy and love. It is nothing more or less than cheap caricature, and unaccountable in the light of Mr. Allen's well-known elevation of style and thought. And having failed to make any fight for his faith, we next behold David 'lying down in the grass under the wide-open sky' with his Darwin before him. 'That day the lad changed his teachers.' Was there ever a more contemptible overthrow? It is like a soldier taking to the woods when he has received only a scratch before opportunity has been given to have the spirit of battle aroused in him, or ever he has struck one decent blow for the cause he has espoused."

In reply to the assertion that Mr. Allen misrepresents the spirit of religious bodies three decades ago, the Rev. David Utter, of Denver, writes:

"I know that in the decade following the Civil War the theological conditions were much as Mr. Allen describes them, even in far-away Kentucky and Indiana. And we boy-preachers in the Christian Church [the Disciples of Christ, sometimes wrongly called Campbellites] in that day did read the 'new thought' in secret. When we were convinced of its truth we didn't try to defend it in public; that would have been useless; we didn't try to reconcile it with the 'primitive gospel' we were preaching; we simply went back to the farms and gave up preaching; or we took to teaching, or went to college elsewhere. . . . In 1869, I went to that same university [the University of Kentucky]. . . . Leaving there I preached for the Christian Church (Disciples) for two years, at the end of which time I was very much in the state of mind in which 'David' is described as being when he went back from Lexington to the hemp-fields. I talked with President McGarvey, and the spirit of the conversation is very well given in Mr. Allen's hero's conversation with his pastor. I asked if I would be allowed to read all books on science that I wished to read. I was told that there were books that no Christian student should read. I do not think Darwin was mentioned, but I knew of him and wished to read 'The Origin of Species.' My talk with the president and further talk with some students who were known to me convinced me that the liberty I sought could not be found there, and I went straight from there to Boston and the next year entered Harvard Divinity School."

## THE PAPAL HIERARCHY.

THE Vatican authorities publish each year a book called "La Gerarchia Cattolica," which gives officially the status of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church. The issue for the present year has just made its appearance, and from it we extract the following details:

At the head of the Roman Catholic hierarchy stands, of course, Pope Leo XIII., elected on February 2, 1878, and crowned on March 3 of the same year as the two hundred and sixty-third occupant of the throne of St. Peter. In addition to being the Pope, Leo XIII. has the following official titles: "Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of the Prince of Apostles [Peter], Supreme Pontifex of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the Church of the Occident, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Church Province, Sovereign of the Secular Possessions of the Roman Church."

The College of Cardinals consists now of 59 members, there being 11 vacancies, so that the total membership is 70. One of these vacancies has recently been filled by the selection of Dr. Simar, the archbishop of Cologne. Seven cardinals died during the past twelve months. There are three grades in the college, the highest, that of cardinal bishops, having a membership of 6, all of whom are Italians; the second grade, cardinal priests, has a membership of 48; while of cardinal deacons there are only 5. In Rome itself 24 cardinals permanently reside, and of these 22 are Italians. The other 25 cardinals reside abroad as

archbishops in their native lands, or as bishops or patriarchs. In regard to nationality, 33 cardinals are Italians, 7 are French, 5 are Austrians, 5 are Spanish, 2 are Germans, 1 each a Pole, a Portugese, an Australian, a Canadian, an American, an Englishman, an Irishman, and a Belgian. Ten of the cardinals are members of religious orders, viz.: 2 Jesuits, 2 Benedictines, 2 Oratorians, 1 Franciscan, 1 Dominican, 1 Capuchin, and 1 a Carmelite. During the pontificate of Leo XIII. from 1878 to 1900, 132 cardinals have died. There are in all 14 patriarchates, 170 archbishops of the Latin rite, and 694 bishops; 54 archbishops and bishops of the Oriental rite, 368 titular archbishops and bishops, and 8 without any diocese. The entire Roman Catholic hierarchy consists of 1,322 prelates of episcopal rank.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## EGYPTIAN PARALLELS TO CHRIST IN AN EARLY GREEK PAPYRUS.

THE many curious resemblances to the story of Jesus found in legendary documents of non-Christian religions have been pointed out upon numberless occasions by scholars, and of recent days particularly by Dr. Paul Carus, in an interesting series of articles in *The Open Court*. One of the latest parallelisms discovered is in a set of tales called "The Priests of Memphis," from a papyrus belonging to the British Museum. The date of the manuscript is placed at about 67 A.D., altho the actual composition of the tales may have been considerably earlier. The London *Jewish Chronicle* (January 11) gives the following account of these Egyptian stories. It says:

"They relate to the circumstances surrounding the miraculous birth of a child. His mother has a dream. She is told to eat the fruit of a melon vine, and she will be granted her desire of a male child. At the same time the father is told in a dream that the child will work wonders, and that he is to be given the name of Se Osiris. The child is born, and this is how he is described:

"'It came to pass that the child Se Osiris was one year old; it being that people might have said he was two years old. He being two years old, they might have said he was three years. He grew big, he grew strong, he was sent to school, and he rivaled the scribe that they had caused to give him instruction. The child, Se Osiris, became that he began to say magic with the scribes of the House of Life in the Temple of Ptah in Memphis, and all the world wondered at him.'

"This account presents a striking resemblance—too striking, indeed, to be accidental, considering that the story is about synchronous with the introduction of Christianity—with the accounts given of the birth of Jesus in the New Testament. According to Matt. i. 20, 21, an angel appeared to Joseph in a dream foretelling the birth and future greatness of Jesus. Luke tells (ii. 40) how rapidly the child grew in wisdom and strength, and also (11. 46, 47) how amazed the doctors of the Temple were at the questions he put to them. There is likewise, in this collection of Mr. Griffith, a story which presents a curious parallel to that of Lazarus and Dives in the New Testament. A poor man is carried out to burial with small ceremony; a rich man with great pomp and wailing. But afterward, in the lower world, the rich man is found in prison, clad in vile clothes, while the poor man occupies a seat of honor near the throne of Osiris.

The *Jewish Chronicle's* comment is that "such resemblances point to a common store of ideas and legends of which writers belonging to the first two centuries would avail themselves, the authors of the New Testament included." The only Christian comment we have yet seen on this discovery is from the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.), which remarks that this is only another example of the singular facility with which Christian history and doctrines were incorporated at an early date into pagan legends.

**The Coming Monistic "Church Universal."**—The recent marked growth in the Western world of spiritual monism, or the system of thought which resolves the universe of mind and matter into one divine substance, leads an English writer, Mr. Ernest Harrwitz, to predict that the time is not far distant when the great religions of the East and West will unite upon this philosophy as an adequate spiritual basis for a universal church. He holds that in the union of Vedântic and Christian forces there is a possibility of a tremendous revival of spiritual religion, far mightier than the forces set in operation by Luther and Calvin. In *The Theosophical Review* (London, November) he says:

"The monistic revival of the twentieth century will achieve no less, I believe, than the spiritualization of scientific research and the rationalization of religious fervor. Then science and religion will cease their conflict, and will peacefully flourish, side by side, like two fruitful branches grown from the same tree of divine knowledge. A great outpouring of spirit will pass over the earth, and the time will be ripe for the church universal, when the Christian and the Indian churches may meet as friends on the common ground of the Vedânta. The day will likewise come when another divine institution, the Mohammedan Brotherhood, will be incorporated into the Monistic Church, for Islam, too, has realized the 'One without a second,' thanks to the illumination of the 'God-intoxicated' Sûfîs. Sâdi and Hâfiz have done for Mohammedanism what Eckart and Tauler did for Christianity, and the Vedânta for the religions of India. May the time soon draw nigh when we shall be ready to institute the church universal!"

The London *Light* (Spiritualistic), commenting on this, says:

"Certainly, Vedânta teaching has significantly interested England and America for some years, suggesting to many the need and the possibility of at least a bridge between spiritual Christianity and Vedântic philosophy; or even between Vedântic philosophers and really modern scientists. We believe in the probability of this. The tendency everywhere is toward spiritual Monism. What we have to do first is to rid ourselves of the old missionary egotism or bigotry. There are many roads to God, and our true work is, not to condemn any, but to find out the one secret of them all."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

REPEATED statements are made in public journals as to the wholesale conversions of French clergy to Protestantism, particularly under the auspices of a certain Abbé Bourrier, who keeps a home for *Prêtres Evadès* in Paris. It is said, for instance, that seven hundred priests were converted to Protestantism in a year. From other sources, one hears much of a "Catholic revival" in France, including not only the literary leaders but the young men of France of all walks of life. The London *Church Review*, a pronounced Anglican paper, quotes the letter of the French correspondent of *The Pilot*, who says that upon investigation the seven hundred priests shrink to a dozen or so who have chiefly seceded on account of breaches of discipline.

A ROMAN Catholic paper relates that a convent school when visited was found to be filled with little girls of ages ranging from six to sixteen, with fresh sweet voices, in childish accents singing:

Of our passions we are weary—
Weary of the yoke of sin.

A convict prison chapel, when visited, was found, with a select and exclusive congregation of forgers, burglars, wife-beaters, etc., in stentorian tones giving tongue to,

Dear angel, ever at my side,
How loving thou must be,
To leave thy home in heaven to guide
A little child like me.

"Father Faber of course wrote 'A guilty wretch like me,'" says *Catholic Book Notes*, "but that would have been appropriate under the circumstances, which would never do, so the corrupt rendering was preferred."

AT a recent great Eucharistic Congress in Goa, Ceylon, there were present nearly the whole Roman Catholic hierarchy of India, including the Patriarch of Goa, the archbishops of Bombay and Verapoly, eleven bishops, and three Syrian bishops of the Malabar rite. The ceremonies relating to the body of St. Francis Xavier, which had not been exposed since 1890, were interesting, the devotion to the saint's body bearing some resemblances to that shown by the primitive Christians to St. Paul (Acts xix. 12). Says the London *Tablet* (Roman Catholic, January 12): "On Friday, the 6th of December, all the prelates repaired, about 10 A.M., to the sacristy of Bom Jesu, to which, by the direction of the patriarch, the coffin in which the precious relics rest had previously been brought. The coffin was still locked and sealed; after the arrival of the governor the document drawn up in 1890, at the last exposition, was read, and the highest representatives of the ecclesiastical and secular authority together opened the coffin. To judge from the description which I had read and heard about the condition of the body at the time of the last exhibition in 1890, no great change has since taken place. This opinion was confirmed by one of the bishops who saw it then, tho another prelate thought to notice a change. For more than an hour the bishops, the canons of the chapter, and the secretaries were allowed to remain near the relics of the saint, now praying, now applying objects of devotion to the body. Then the open coffin was carried on the shoulders of six bishops—the Archbishops of Bombay and Verapoly, the Bishops of Mangalore, Trichinopoly, Galle, and Jaffna—to the church. There it was enclosed in the shrine which had been placed in front of the sanctuary, and exhibited to the veneration of the faithful."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## POSITION OF THE PRINCE CONSORT OF HOLLAND.

AMID the congratulatory comment of most of the European papers on the occasion of Queen Wilhelmina's marriage, February 7, comes a note of warning from the Manchester *Guardian*. Holland, it remarks, "should not forget the fate of small rich countries which have great and powerful neighbors—to whom they are related by marriage." So far, however, the only solicitude which the marriage has brought to the surface in Holland has been that caused by the constitutional difficulties in determining the status of the young Duke of Mecklenburg, who has captured the hand and heart of the only queen now reigning over a civilized country. The Dutch parliament finally passed the bill granting citizenship to him and regulating his legal rights and privileges. He will not exercise any royal powers, and even the possible ending of the marriage relation by divorce is very carefully provided for. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich) explains the provisions of the law and the difficulties of the case as follows:

QUEEN AND PRINCE-CONSORT OF HOLLAND.

"The husband of the Queen is given equal position with all royal Dutch princes, both as regards privileges and duties. But the law is not regardless of the possible ending to the marriage, either by the death of the Queen or by divorce. Should the Queen die, then the Prince Consort retains all the rights of a Dutch prince until he may choose to remarry. If he marries again, or if divorce takes place, Prince Henry ceases to be a member of the Dutch dynasty. The children which may result from the marriage, nevertheless, will retain their claim to the throne of Holland. The Prince-Consort receives no annual appanage as husband of the Queen. Should he become a widower, he will receive $62,500 a year; but this appanage will cease as soon as he remarries.

"There was, indeed, an intention to make the Prince-Consort independent of his wife from a financial point of view. But there were constitutional difficulties, as the constitution contains no proviso for such grants except to the Queen-Dowager and the heir to the throne. A change in the constitution was not thought advisable, not only because months might pass ere it was accepted, and the marriage of the Queen would have to be deferred, but because an alteration in the terms of the constitution would necessarily create much political excitement in the country."

Speaking of the motto of the house of Orange—"Je maintiendrai" ("I will maintain")—a Paris paper (the *Gaulois*) wonders whether it refers to the young Queen's provision for her husband or to the promise made by the Dutch nation that it it will support him!—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## EUROPEAN COMMENT ON VICTORIA'S DEATH.

THE comment on Queen Victoria's death that appears in the press of continental Europe is in close agreement with that of the British papers (already quoted in our columns) on two points, namely, the high personal character of the woman, and the fact that her passing marks the termination of a distinct epoch in Great Britain's history. The Queen—*die Grossmutter von Europa*, as the Germans called her—had come to be regarded by many in Europe as the strongest pillar of international peace, and her death is looked upon as a serious misfortune for the civilized world. "Among the nations friendly to Great Britain," says the *Figaro* (Paris), "there is none which associates itself more sincerely than France with the grief of the British people. We bow respectfully before the bier of the most illustrious sovereign of the nineteenth century." The *Temps* (Paris) believes that Victoria was the "ideal of the constitutional sovereign," and says that she "restored to the crown its prestige and moral authority without seeking to extend its prerogative. . . . She was the first servant of the state, a sort of permanent colleague of ephemeral ministers. . . . Her death will be the signal for grave changes. It is the end of an era." "As the incarnation of the intelligence of Great Britain," says the *Siècle* (Paris), "she was really great." M. Hanotaux, French ex-Minister of War, writing in the *Journal* (Paris), says that the principles that governed her were "impartiality and moderation at home, prudence and humanity abroad," and expresses a wish that these may be "adopted as a guide by her successors and people, for they would constitute her most enduring monument." "While always wishing for the greatness of her country," says Baron de Courcel, ex-Ambassador to London (in the *Echo de Paris*), "she remained, as far as possible, faithful to the cause of peace and was especially friendly to France." The *Matin* (Paris) severely criticizes British policy during the reign of Victoria, concluding its indictment by saying: "For two years past the marvelous edifice of Britain's greatness has appeared to be shaken to its foundations. Now the keystone has fallen." In the *Soir* (Paris), M. Laurencen, Radical, similarly observes: "The last unseen tableau of this long reign leaves us cold, very cold, and even disrespectful. Too many memories press down sympathy. In the oppression of Ireland, the massacres of workmen, the opium war, the blowing of Hindus from cannon, and the bombardment of Alexandria, the late Queen did not show the slightest pity or sympathy for the victims. Moreover, she never really loved us. Her governments deceived, robbed, and hustled us. Why, then, regret her?" The French Nationalist press regards Victoria's death as retribution for the misery caused by the Boer war. Says the *Patrie* (Paris): "Victoria's end is justice striking for the crimes

committed in her name, and retribution for fifty years of infamies in Ireland. No woman ever broke so many hearts, no mother, perhaps since the world began, ever received the curses of so many other mothers." The *Intransigéant* (Paris), Rochefort's paper, declares that "Victoria's death is sad principally because of the worse conditions to follow"; and the *Liberté* (Paris) calls upon England to "honor her memory by making peace with the Boers."

The comment of the German press is rather upon the future possibilities of international politics than upon the death of the Queen. "An unusually fruitful life has come to an end," declares the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin); but it considers as unfortunate the Queen's wish to be styled Empress, a title which "cost so much blood in India, and brought about British imperialism, which cost so much blood in other parts of the world." The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) remarks that the many threads of relationship that stretched between Great Britain and Germany have "proved to be one of the most enduring bonds between the two countries." This journal, in speaking of the political significance of the Queen's death at the present moment, says: "A large part of the world, which condemns the war in South Africa as undertaken by Messrs. Chamberlain and Rhodes . . . for their self-enrichment, and the destruction of a little, freedom-loving, heroic people, will see in her death at such a moment a large measure of divine justice." The Agrarian journals generally see in the Queen's death the beginning of England's decline. The leading Agrarian organ, the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin), declares that the Queen saw that this decline had begun, and it was this knowledge that gave her death-stroke. A number of German journals, notably the *Kölnische Zeitung*, publish detailed and appreciative surveys of the Queen's life and work.

The Dutch press printed the notice of Victoria's death with mourning borders. After the usual personal tribute, the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) concludes: "The end of her pacific reign was obscured by the shadow of war and insurrection, and, alas! finishes with an unjust war against a little people, which is all the more humiliating as England has not conquered the valiant Boers."

The Russian press generally expresses perfunctory sympathy, but touches the political chord. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* (published in French) declares that "the private virtues of the sovereign, not less than her political perspicacity, were the object of universal respect." The Russian journals, however, can not forget the Boer war, and the *Rossya* (St. Petersburg) says: "England's prestige is largely due to the Queen. To spare Queen Victoria, much has been forgiven her ministers. With her will depart Britannia's good genius."

The tone of opinion in Austria is, in general, one of respectful sympathy. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) points out that the largest contributions to England's national greatness were made by women: "Elizabeth created the nation's power, Victoria preserved and widely extended it." The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Vienna) reviews the progress made during her reign, and says: "One need only contrast England, which, in every department of human activity, marches at the head of civilization, with the Continent—with its militarism, its dissatisfied working classes, its parliaments diminishing in authority, its animosity between races and classes, its indebtedness and impaired national well-being—in order to envy the unique greatness and prosperity of Queen Victoria's realm."

The Italian papers are very sympathetic. The *Italia* (Milan) declares that her "constant, scrupulous respect for the constitution during her sixty-four years' reign has made the country sixty-four times richer, wiser, and more liberal." The *Osservatore Romano* (Rome), the organ of the Vatican, points out that, during her reign, the number of British Catholics has increased from 200,000 to more than 10,000,000. "This," it declares, "is the flower which Catholics wear in memory of Queen Victoria." The *Voce della Verità* avoids reference to the personal character of the Queen, and severely criticizes the British Government. Noteworthy among the other expressions which come from all over the world, even from the journals of Constantinople, are the words of the *Glas Tzrnogorza* (Cettigne), official organ of the Montenegrin Government: "Our people all weep over her bier."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA AS CONQUERORS.

UNCLE SAM: "See how he works!" JOHN BULL: "Ouch!"
UNCLE SAM: "Oh, you're fast, are you? Permit me to help myself to the Nicaragua Canal Treaty." —*Amsterdammer.*

## A MUSSULMAN'S VIEW OF THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

A RATHER unexpected champion of England in South Africa has appeared in the person of Ismail Kemal Bey, until recently governor-general of Tripoli, and a prominent member of the Young Turkish Party, the organization that aims at reforms in the empire of the Sultan. He contributes to *The Fortnightly Review* a digest of a recently issued pamphlet which he wrote to arouse the interest of Mussulmans all over the world in the South African struggle. "because on its outcome hangs the fate of the Mussulman world. If we value our future," he continues, "we must hope for the success of the English, who for more than three centuries have pursued the noble and humanitarian task of the gradual regeneration of the Orient." The future of Europe, Asia, and Africa, he explains, and particularly the future of the Mussulman peoples, is bound up in the relations of England and Russia, "who meet along all the frontiers of the world, and one of whom must very soon become supreme." Russia is the bugbear of the Mohammedans, and, in this respect, England and Turkey find common ground. We quote further:

"We have not only the same interests, we have also a common enemy who threatens us to the same degree, and this is the principal and decisive point. Every blow at England's prestige is a loss for us, while the disappearance of our authority in the

Orient would bring about the decline of the British empire. Whoever should wish to effectively attack England would be obliged to begin by passing over the corpse of Turkey. The day that the Muscovite flag floated over the walls of Constantinople would be doubly fatal, because it would mark at the same time the fall of the Ottoman empire, the decline of England, and the cessation of the grand task which England has undertaken in civilizing an entire world, and delivering it from the yoke of barbarity and superstition."

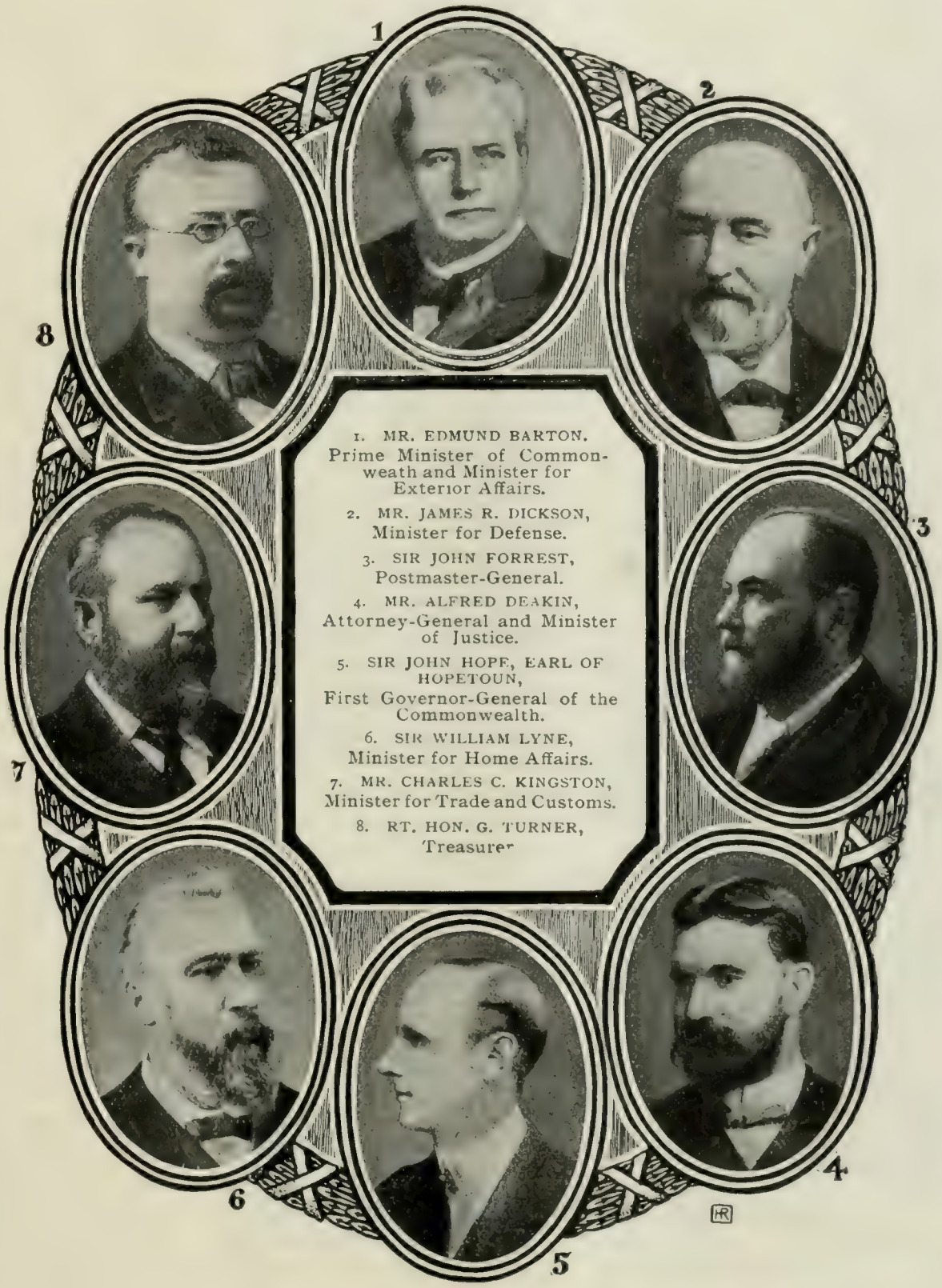
England, he declares, must fortify Herat, the key to India, and Turkey must render impregnable Constantinople, the key to the whole world. "To make strong the two states that hold these keys is at once to place the English possessions for all time beyond the reach of attacks upon land and sea."

The Transvaal war has attracted the "burning interest" of all Eastern peoples, Mussulmans in particular. The latter consider the English race, "on account of its religious beliefs, political doctrines, commercial aptitudes, and still more by its geographical position and its colonial possessions, as a sort of motive power and inspiring authority created by God for the revival of Oriental civilization and the regeneration of the Mohammedan world." Ismail Bey declares that England has always been the friend of Mussulman peoples, and refers to Lord Chatham's famous remark: "The Englishman who does not recognize the importance to England of the political existence of the Ottoman empire is a lunatic." The particular interest of Mussulmans in the Transvaal war arises from the fact that the Dutch, and the Cape Boers especially, have always been oppressors of Mohammedans. Here is the indictment he draws up against the Boers:

"They believed that it was permitted to shed blood and to confiscate the property of whosoever was not a follower of their religion, whether he were a native or a foreigner, Malay, pagan, or Mussulman; to take the children of their victims and make them their slaves was, in their way of thinking, a pious act. During one hundred and fifty years of such misdeeds, all the tribes of this part of South Africa and more than a million of its inhabitants had been destroyed. As for the Mussulman Malays, who in their own home had possessed servants and been accustomed to live well, they were reduced to slavery, and those who had not disappeared under this tyrannical treatment, preserved barely the name of their origin and their religion."

A rapid survey of the history of Boer-British relations during the past century brings this writer to the conclusion that England's triumph in South Africa "would facilitate the progress of civilization among the colored inhabitants and guarantee the present and future interest of the world in general and particularly of the Mussulman world." Upon the result of this contest, he declares in conclusion, hangs the fate of the entire East:

"I repeat earnestly that the true friends of civilization ought to wish for the success of the gigantic effort of England in Asia and on the other continents, and that oppressed peoples, especially the Mussulmans, in their desire to arrive at their full moral and political development, should place in her all their hopes of preservation."




THE NEW FEDERAL CABINET OF AUSTRALIA.

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**King Victor Emanuel III.**—A correspondent from Rome, according to the *Courrier des États-Unis* (New York), says that the Italians are struck by the contrast which the character of the present king forms to that of his predecessor. It may be said without exaggeration that Victor Emanuel III. is the antipode of his father. Humbert, tho an excellent man, had not an attractive personality. His irregular features possessed a sort of vulgarity which one was astonished to find in the representative of one of the most ancient of royal houses; he was cold and indifferent, almost hostile, to letters and art, and particularly so to music. He said himself that he liked better to look at a sewing-machine than at a work of Benvenuto Cellini.

The features of Victor Emanuel III. are delicate and aristocratic; he is not only a distinguished numismatist, but is fond of all the arts, and follows with interest the literary movement of Italy. Fond of elegance himself, he attaches particular importance to the appearance of his troops, and in this respect nothing escapes him. He paid a visit recently to the barracks of the cuirassiers who form his body-guard, and discoursed at length

upon their rich uniform. Altho the cuirass has become a perfectly useless ornament, he wishes to preserve it on account of its picturesqueness. Victor Emanuel III. likes to come in contact with his soldiers. Like Peter the Great, he calls them "comrades" and, like the great Frederick, he tastes of their soup. It is said that he tries to imitate the Emperor of Germany, and this report displeases him very much. He is up every morning at six o'clock, and immediately plans out his course of action for the day. No one comprehends better than he that punctuality is the politeness of kings, and punctuality in Italy is a rare thing, for Italians as a rule have no idea of time. With them, to dine at noon means to eat anywhere between twelve and three o'clock. Victor Emanuel III. openly manifests the intention of exercising his authority as much as the constitution permits, which is not a great deal. The Socialists alone believe him capable of a *coup-d'état*.

It is said that the King purposes to make a truly royal gift to the City of Rome. To honor the memory of his father, Victor Emanuel III. has decided to purchase the Borghesa Villa, that glorious monument of Italian art, and to present it to the Roman people.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE "FRENCH SHORE" QUESTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE *modus vivendi* which has existed between the English and French occupants of the "French Shore" of Newfoundland for the past ten years came to an end on January 1, and the knotty problem of French fishing rights in Canada again presses for settlement. The original ten years' agreement really

THE BENEVOLENT CODFISH.

NEWFOUNDLAND TALKING COD (addressing the two fisher-girls France and England): "Look here, my dears, do discuss me in a friendly way. It would give me *such* pleasure to be the means of bringing you both together!" —*Punch.*

terminated one year ago; but the Newfoundlanders, not wishing to embarrass the British Foreign Office, then in the first throes of the South African war, consented to a provisional extension of one year. Now they demand permanent settlement, and are claiming the right to be consulted in the selection of the new governor, on the ground that the fisheries dispute necessitates the appointment of a man of "exceptional qualifications."

The facts in the dispute are as follows: The Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, gave the island of Newfoundland absolutely to Great Britain; but, at the same time, conceded to French fishermen, on a certain defined portion of the Newfoundland coast, the right to catch fish and dry them on the land without being subject to local restrictions. They were forbidden to erect fortifications or any other buildings, except for the purposes of drying their fish or for repairing their vessels. They were also precluded from wintering on the island. The British colonists were pledged not to molest the French fishermen "during their fishing" or to injure their property during their absence. These rights were reaffirmed by other treaties, in 1783, 1814, and 1815. It is admitted that the value of this fishing concession has decreased to a large extent. Last year there were only about five hundred Frenchmen employed in all capacities on the shore. The main element of profit appears to arise from the lobster-canning industry. The Newfoundlanders maintain that lobsters are not fish and that the Treaty of Utrecht did not contemplate the erection of factories to can them. The French rejoin that what drying is to a cod canning is to a lobster, and hold that the treaty meant to give French fishermen the right to "treat their take," whatever it was, so that it would keep till it went to market. It is also generally admitted, even in the French journals, that while (to quote the *Temps*) the French rights "are incontestable and uncontested," the present status of affairs is anomalous and unfair to the Newfoundlanders.

The English papers generally advocate buying out the French rights as cheaply as possible. Says the London *Times:* "Give France a *quid pro quo.* The issues are not important enough to justify a quarrel between two great nations." The *Temps* holds that France must have compensation for the surrender of her treaty rights, and remarks: "Newfoundland, instead of being a stumbling-block in the relations of two great nations, should serve as a corner-stone for the edifice of a cordial understanding." The *Journal des Débats* thinks that the question is a very thorny one and doubts whether it can be settled by barter. Of the suggestion that the British province of Gambia, on the west coast of Africa, be taken in exchange, the *Temps* says: "No one in France dreams of Gambia, the trade of which is already in our hands. On the whole west coast of Africa, indeed, we are beating the English on their own ground. Why should we pay for what we already have?" The *Figaro* and *Éclair* talk in the same strain. The latter journal suggests the cession of the Loz Islands, which are opposite the capital of French Guinea, and which, "while they are of no special utility to England, would be of great service to France."

Mr. Chamberlain has asked the Newfoundland Government to renew the *modus vivendi* for another year, and the Canadian journals, on the whole, regard this as the best plan.

The Philadelphia *Press* points out that the United States has an interest in the settlement of the dispute, as the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are also involved in the "French Shore" question, have become "regular smugglers' retreats, and worry exceedingly both the Canadian and American revenue service." *The Press* concludes:

"Friction occurs every year. Americans are denied bait by officious French naval men, and all concerned save the French agree with the report of the royal commission in the spring of 1899 that the French treaty rights should be extinguished, as they are of the slightest value, really a source of expense to France, and are only retained by France for purely political reasons."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE monthly statistics of accidents in France caused by the horse, the bicycle, the automobile, and the railroad, for October, have just been published. Here is the résumé: Accidents caused by the horse 967, of which 82 were fatal; bicycle 119, with 6 fatal; automobile 38, with 2 fatal; the railroads 145, with 8 fatal.—*Courrier des États-Unis.*

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Le Roman d'une Pussie Chat."—Frederick Rogers. (American Publishing Co., $1.50.)

"The North Americans of Yesterday."—Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Republic of America."—L. B. Hartman. (The Abbey Press, $0.50.)

"Panama and the Sierras."—G. Frank Lydston. (The Riverton Press, $1.75.)

"Random Fancies" (Sonnets).—James B. Townsend. (Cooke & Fry.)

"Lords of the North."—A. C. Laut. (J. F. Taylor & Co., $1.50.)

"A Year-Book of Kentucky Woods and Fields."—Ingram Crockett. (Charles Wells Moulton, $1.00.)

"Cabin and Plantation Songs." (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Poems and Short Stories."—Rixford J. Lincoln. (Dalton Williams.)

"Alaska."—Copper River Exploring Expedition. (Government Printing Office.)

"Ecumenical Missionary Conference." [2 vols.] (American Tract Society.)

"The Laws of Scientific Hand Reading."—W. G. Benham. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Poems.—Valentine Brown. (Published by the Author.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

WE give herewith a few verses of Andrew Lang's version of Pope Leo XIII.'s "Carmen Seculare," his ode to the twentieth century:

O blinded Pride on chaos hurled!
O Night proclaimed where Light should be!
Obey thou Him, who rules the World,
Man, and be free!

He only is the Truth, the Life;
He only points the heavenward Way;
He only frees the Soul from strife,
If men obey.

Jesus, the Judge of years to be,
Direct the tides, the tempest still;
And make rebellious peoples free
To work Thy will.

Sow Thou the seeds of happy Peace,
All Evil drive from us afar;
And bid the rage and tumult cease
Of hateful War.

The minds of Kings and Peoples mold,
Thy Word may all obey with awe;
Be there one Shepherd and one Fold,
One Faith, one Law.

### A War Poem.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

I hear a voice of murderous wrath:
We have not burned enough, or slain;
Too little havoc marks our path;
Wherefore so gentle, so humane?

From countless rooftrees be there rolled
The smoke of expiatory fires!
More incense yet an hundredfold
The unsated God of War requires.

### A USEFUL BOOK.

One of the best helps to aiding and confirming the memory is a book entitled "Memory Training," by William L. Evans, M.A. (Glasg.) The Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, late Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, said of it:—

"I have been much interested in the philosophical presentation of the subject, as well as the practical suggestions. I can conceive of no course of training that could be more useful, especially to young men, than that which is outlined in this most instructive book."

"Memory Training" is published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 156 Fifth Ave., New York, who will send a copy to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price, $1.25.


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A light like day—rich and easy to the eyes.

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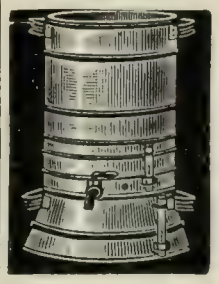

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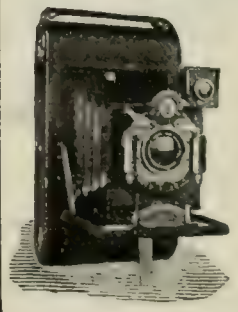

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# Suits and Skirts for Spring.

NEW, exclusive fashsons for the coming season suits and skirts which you will not find elsewhere. We are just about to show our new styles, and by the time a letter can reach us our Spring Catalogue and Samples will be ready.

A broad field for your selection your choice of suits at $8, your choice of suits at $40, and at all prices in between. That sounds well, but here's the point of it: Every garment in the array is cut as fashionably, tailored as well, made of as good materials as if you searched New York for it, and paid more money.

Made to order — of course you object to "ready-made" clothing —from the design and sample you choose.

Suggestions for the Spring Wardrobe:

**New Suits,** For Spring, the fashionable kind with a touch of Paris about them, - - - - - - - - - - **$8 up.**

**Silk Lined Suits,** Made of excellent materials and lined throughout with taffeta, - - **$15 up.**

**New Skirts,** Pleasing in appearance—comfortable because they are light weight, - - - - - - **$4 up.**

**Rainy-Day Skirts,** Every woman should have one —made of plaid back or plain materials, **$5 up.**

**Wash Skirts,** You'll need one surely when the warm weather comes, - - - - - - - - - - - **$3 up.**

**Wash Dresses,** Cool and pleasant for Summer days, **$4 up.**

***We pay express charges everywhere.***

Our Catalogue of new Spring styles and the latest samples will be sent *free* the next mail after your request. If a garment ordered from us should not satisfy you, let us have it back. *We will refund your money.* Our aim is your satisfaction.

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**119 and 121 West 23d St., New York.**

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**Cures disease without medicine.**

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Blind from the first, blind to the end,
Blind to all signs that ask men's gaze
In vain by lips of foe or friend
The world cries shame upon your ways.

Fulfil your mission; spoil and burn;
Fling forth the helpless—babe as well;
And let the children's children learn
To hate you with the hate of hell.

From whatsoever taint remains
Of lingering justice in our heart,
Purge us—erase the poor last strains
Of pity—such your noble part.

So shall the God of War not lack
His tribute; and the long-foiled light
Be for the hundredth time thrust back
Into the night, into the night.

---

## A Challenge.

By GEORGE S. HELLMAN.

Think you to shatter these high rocks, O Sea,
That thus you strike in wrath?
The firm crag rising o'er you fearlessly
A truer splendor hath.

Think you to shatter man's high hopes, O Fate,
That thus you deal forth pain?
Know that alone the dauntless are the great.
Strike, if you will, again!

—In February *Cosmopolitan.*

## PERSONALS.

**President Loubet and the Schoolmaster.**—At a private dinner given some time ago by President Loubet, some one, in conversation, spoke of Parisian fondness for investing their president with royal dignities, and of the absurdity of this sort of thing in a republic. Apropos of this remark, a writer in the *Staats-Zeitung* gives the following as coming from the President himself:

"I will tell you a story which illustrates the value of forms and etiquette. During my last trip through the southern provinces, I heard of a village school all the graduates of which who had applied for admission to higher schools had passed their examination with honors. Out of curiosity I visited this school. I was supposed to be traveling incognito, but in the little mountain village I was greeted with flags and the Marseillaise, and the people all turned out in their best clothes.

"The gray-haired master stood in the doorway of the school at the head of his eighty-six pupils, drawn up in martial array. I took off my hat, but the schoolmaster only touched his big green velvet cap with his finger. Throughout the visit the cap remained on his head, tho I held my hat in my hand. The old man presented his best pupils in a singular manner, pulling one after another out of the ranks by the ear and bidding them make their bows to the President.

"While conducting us into the room and back to our carriage, he walked in front of us and showed us his back. My companion was boiling over with indignation, and I must confess that I was surprised by the schoolmaster's rudeness. I asked him why he did not uncover to the first magistrate of the republic.

"'Monsieur le Président,' he replied, 'pray do


# Pears'

What a luxury Pears' soap is!

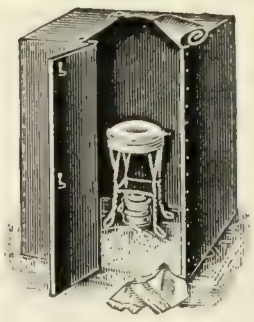
It is the cheapest and best toilet soap in all the world.

All sorts of people use it, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.



# Turkish Baths

**For 3 Cents**



A RACINE folding bath cabinet gives you a Turkish bathroom at home. At a cost of three cents, you get all the possible benefit of any vapor or hot air bath. These baths taken regularly insure health vigor and, cleanliness. They clear the complexion; they cure colds. And no other treatment is so widely employed by the best physicians in the cure of most chronic diseases.

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A lady said, "Blanke's coffees cost more at first, but their best brand, the 'FAUST BLEND,' makes so much more coffee—either large or small cups—that I doubt whether it really costs more, in spite of their trade phrase, 'It costs more because it's worth more.'"

Write for booklet (free) or send $1.30 for 3-lb can of *Faust Blend*—whole, ground or pulverized, if your dealer doesn't keep it.

**Blanke's Coffee,**
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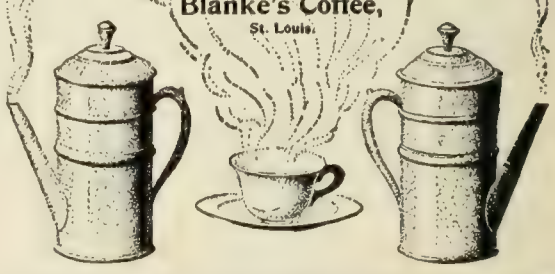



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***The* Pianola has not only satisfied curiosity, but it has gratified a longing for an instrument *which would do just what the Pianola does*—i. e., enable any one to play the Piano without the necessity for tedious practising.**

not think that I kept my cap on from want of respect. If these urchins learned that there is a man on earth to whom their master must humbly uncover, the devil himself could not bring them into subjection again.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Bernhardt in Men's Rôles.**—Considerable discussion was raised when Sarah Bernhardt, about a year ago, announced that she would appear in the rôle of Hamlet. Now she has again undertaken the rôle of a man, in "L'Aiglon," and in *Harper's Bazar* (December 15) she discusses the difficulties encountered by a woman in the interpretation of such rôles. She writes:

"Most women's parts are mere play. The characters are required to look pretty, to move gracefully, and to portray emotions natural to the average woman. The fascinating frivolities of Frou Frou are a bagatelle compared with the intellectuality and philosophic study of Hamlet. Camille, with all her pathos and passion, is an easier study for a woman than L'Aiglon with his heroic aspirations and frail infirmities. There is one woman's part, however, that I rank equally as a serious and important study with Hamlet and L'Aiglon. I refer to Phèdre. As much thought and dramatic ability is required to play the part of this wonderful woman as is necessary in portraying the other two characters under discussion. The three parts, each in its different way, I hold of equal importance. . . . . .

"I have no special time or place for study When I am working up a new rôle, I think of nothing else until I have completely associated myself with the character. I will study in my carriage, in bed, when eating—all the time. Then, when the character is mine, it is ready at any time to be assumed like a costume, and it should be equally well-fitting.

"There is one important reason why I think a woman is better adapted to play parts like L'Aiglon and Hamlet than a man. These rôles portray youths of twenty or twenty-one, with the minds of men of forty. A boy of twenty can not understand the philosophy of Hamlet, nor the poetic enthusiasm of L'Aiglon, and without understanding there is no delineation of character. There are no young men of that age capable of playing these parts, consequently an older man essays the rôle. He does not look the boy, nor has he the ready adaptability of the woman, who can combine the light carriage of youth with the mature thought of the man. The woman more readily looks the part, yet has the maturity of mind to grasp it."

**For Debilitated Men,**

**Horsford's Acid Phosphate**

Dr. J. B. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It ranks among the best of nerve tonics for debilitated men." Renews the vitality.

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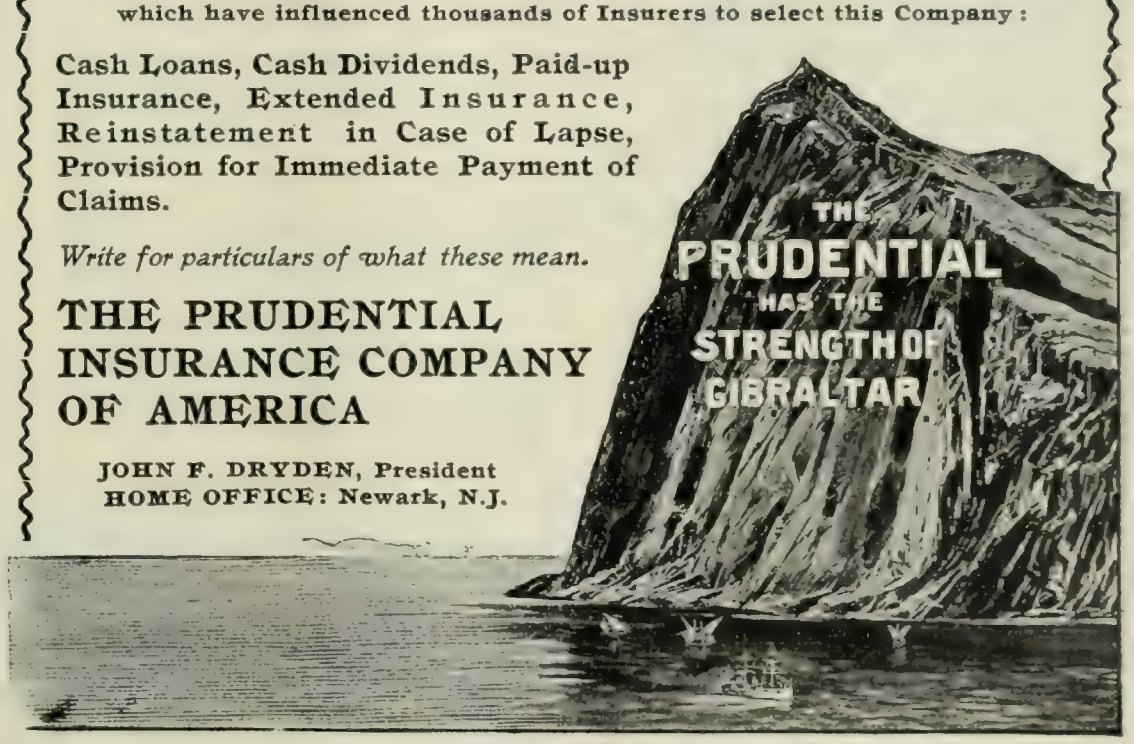


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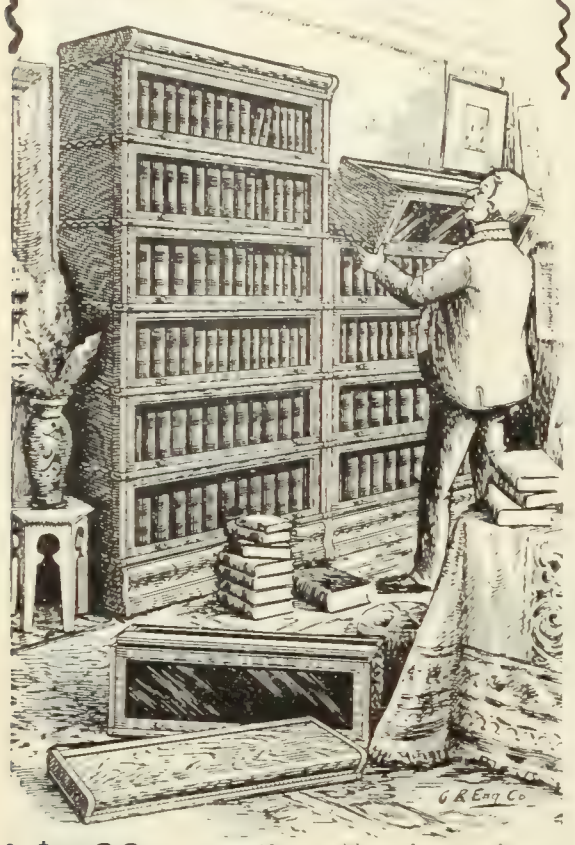

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Lighted Instantaneously with one match.

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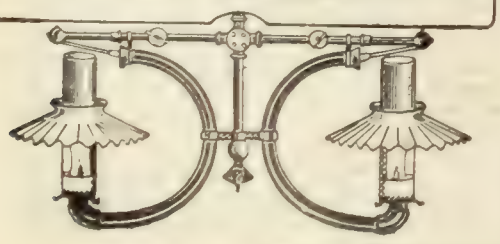
Agents wanted.

**CANTON INCANDESCENT LIGHT CO.,**

Box C, Canton, Ohio.



## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Stopping Him.**—CHOLLY BORELY (after being interrupted): "E-r—what was I going to say?"

DOLLY SUFFERN: "Oh! nothing much!"—*Puck.*

**In Cannibal Land.** "Which one ob de prisoners shall I serve first, sire?" "My dear chef, altho a cannibal, I hope I'm a gentleman—ladies first always."—*Life.*

**Under some Circumstances.**—THE BOY (aiding very stout lady): "Gee! If skatin' was always like this, there'd be pretty near as much fun in splittin' wood!"—*Puck.*

**He Couldn't Do It.**—OLD LADY (to policeman in the Strand): "I want the Hotel Victoria."

POLITE POLICEMAN: "I'm afraid I can't let you have it, ma'am."—*Tit-Bits.*

**His Profession.**—PRISONER: "I was quietly attending to my work when this man arrested me."

MAGISTRATE: "What is your business?"

PRISONER: "I am a burglar."—*Tit-Bits.*

**In Days of Old.**—OBEDIAH: "And what sentence did our worthy magistrate pass upon that terrible scold, Dame Wagginton?"

HEZEKIAH: "He ordered her to be immersed ten times in the ducking-pond."

OBEDIAH: "Good Saints! I didn't think he'd soak her that hard."—*Puck.*

**Luck Not on His Side.**—TRAVELER: "Get on, man; get on! Wake up your nag."

DRIVER: "Shure, sor, I haven't the heart to bate him."

TRAVELER: "What's the matter with him? Is he sick?"

DRIVER: "No, sor, he's not *sick*, but it's unlucky 'e is, sor, unlucky! You see, sor, every morning, afore I put 'em in the car, I tosses 'im whether *'e'll* have a feed of oats, or *I'll* have a dhrink of whisky, *an' the poor baste has lost five mornings running!*"—*Punch.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

February 4.—An American missionary, the Rev. William S. Ament, is arrested on the charge of trying to extort money from Chinese villagers.

February 5.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries confer in Peking with the foreign envoys regarding the punishment of officials, and it is agreed that a list shall be submitted by the latter for the consideration of the former; the question of withdrawal of foreign troops is also mooted.

February 6.—The list of twelve Chinese officials whose execution is demanded by the foreign envoys is made public, together with a special plea by the Chinese plenipotentiaries for one of the number.

February 7.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries at Peking reply to the note of the foreign ministers, suggesting moderation of several penalties demanded.

SOUTH AFRICA.

February 4.—General Kitchener reports brisk fighting in South Africa, with the capture of a Boer gun and the killing of sixteen Boer invaders of Cape Colony.

February 6.—The British War Office decides to send 30,000 more mounted men to the aid of General Kitchener; the Boers cut the railroad line near Lorenzo Marques.

February 7.—The editor of *The South African News* is arrested at Cape Town for seditious

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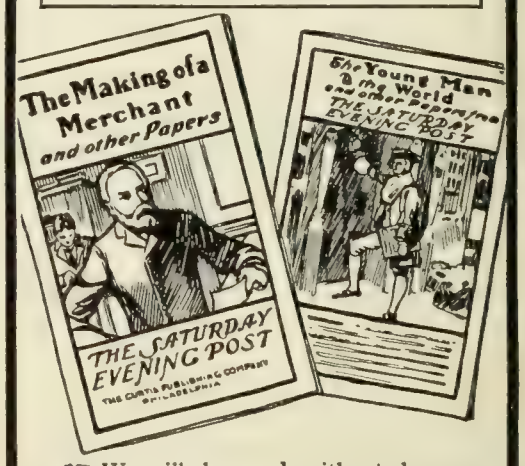


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libel; news is received of a second Boer victory at Moddersfontein, resulting in nine British soldiers killed and thirty-one wounded.

February 9.—General French occupies Ermelo, in the Transvaal, six thousand Boers retiring before his advance; a determined Boer attack on a British outpost at Bothwell is repulsed.

February 10.—General Kitchener reports that a Boer force under Louis Botha attacked General Smith-Dorrien's camp and was driven off with considerable loss; the Boers under DeWet attack a British force and capture a gun.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 4.—The body of Queen Victoria is entombed at Frogmore Mausoleum, Windsor, beside that of the Prince Consort; King Edward issues messages to the people of the British empire.

The beginning of the festivities to mark the marriage of Queen Wilhemina takes place at The Hague.

February 5.—The German Emperor concludes his English visit and takes leave of King Edward.

Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Heinrich receive the congratulations of the representatives of all foreign powers at the court.

February 7.—The wedding of Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Heinrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin takes place at The Hague.

Five hundred people perish in an oil conflagration at Baku, Russia.

The Italian ministry resigns.

February 8.—The British Government, it is learned, will shortly transmit a reply to the Nicaragua Canal proposals of the United States.

February 9.—Anti-Jesuit demonstrations continue in Spanish cities.

### Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 4.—Both houses unite in celebrating the John Marshall centenary, addresses being made by Chief Justice Fuller and Wayne MacVeagh.

February 6. *Senate:* The ship subsidy bill is considered in night session; the war tax reduction bill and military academy appropriation bills are passed.

*House:* Discussion on the post-office appropriation bill continues.

February 7.—*Senate:* Debate on the ship subsidy bill continues; the pension appropriation bill is passed.

*House:* The post-office appropriation bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 4.—Mrs. Nation, with half a dozen other women armed with hatchets, raids saloons in Topeka.

February 5.—The President appoints general officers under the army reorganization law, making Miles lieutenant-general and Young, Chaffee, and MacArthur major-generals.

Henry E. Youtsey, convicted in Kentucky of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, is sentenced to life imprisonment.

February 6.—It is announced that the holdings of Andrew Carnegie in the stock of the great steel company which bears his name are to be taken over by J. P. Morgan & Co.

February 8.—The report of the congressional committee on hazing at West Point is made public.

Mrs. Nation travels from Topeka to Des Moines, Iowa, greeting great crowds en route.

February 10.—Col. Albert D. Shaw, former commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, dies at Washington.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 5.—*Philippines:* Secretary Root announces that the new military appointments will not necessarily involve any change of commands in the Philippines.

February 6.—Two Manila merchants are arrested on charges of aiding the Filipinos.

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| Assets Dec. 31, 1900 . | 304,598,063.49 |
| Assurance Fund and all other liabilities . . | 238,460,893.48 |
| Surplus . . . . . | 66,137,170.01 |
| Paid Policyholders in 1900 . . . . . | 25,965,999.30 |

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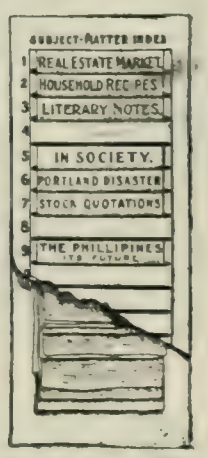


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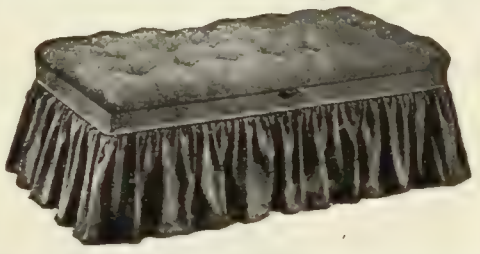

**$5.70** Buys this elegant **Box Seat**, direct from the factory, freight prepaid. To be returned at our expense if you are not greatly pleased with it. Handy for any room in the house, or for the office. At retail it would cost **$10.00** to **$12.00**.

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## CHESS.

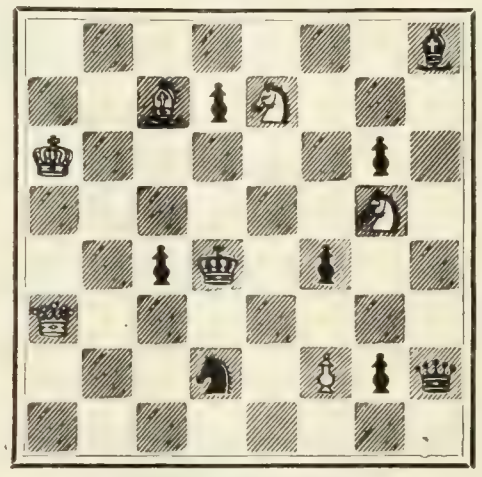
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 537.

By GODFREY HEATHCOTE.

First Prize, *The Hampstead and Highgate Express* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.

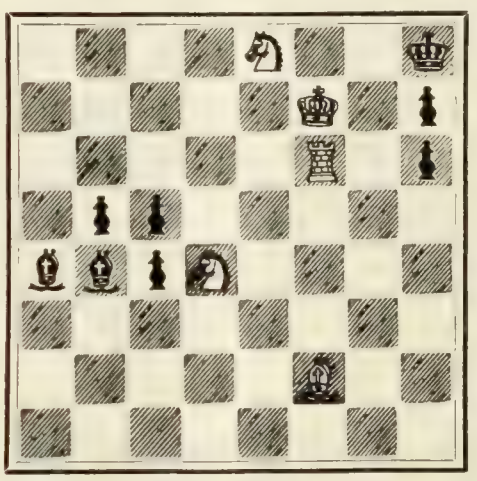


White—Six Pieces.
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 538.

By OTTO WÜRZBURG.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

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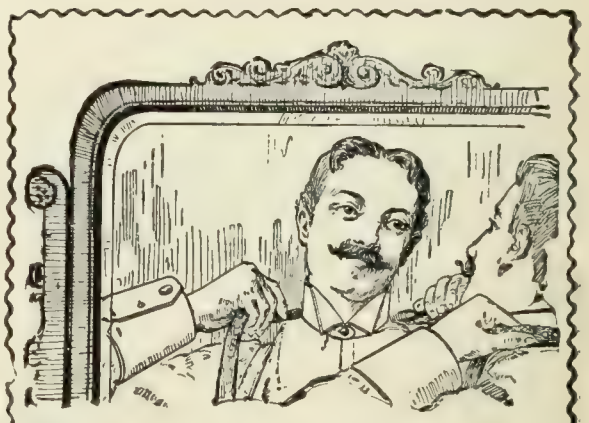

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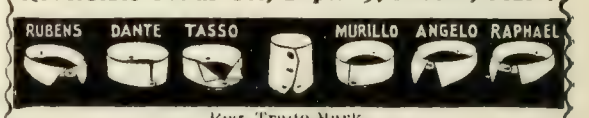


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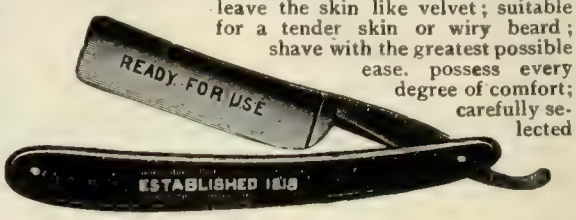


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### Solution of Problems.

No. 533 (1st).

Key-move, B—K 7.

No. 534 (1st).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q—B 8 | 2. Q—B 5, ch | | 3. B x P, mate |
| K—K 4 | K—Q 5 (must) | | |
| 1. ..... | 2. Kt—Kt 5 ch | | 3. B—R 3, mate |
| K—B 6 | K—Kt 7 (must) | | |
| 1. ..... | 2. B x P ch | | 3. Q—K B 8, mate |
| R—Kt 3 | K—B 4 (must) | | |
| 1. ..... | 2. Kt—Kt 5 ch | | 3. Q—K B 5, mate |
| R (R 7) any | K moves | | |
| | 2. ..... | | 3. Q—K B 5, mate |
| | P x Kt | | |
| 1. ..... | 2. B—R 3 | | 3. Kt—Kt 5, mate |
| P—Kt 3 | K—B 6 | | |
| | 2. ..... | | 3. B—Kt 2, mate |
| | P—B 4 | | |
| | 2. ..... | | 3. Q—K R 8, mate |
| | Any other | | |
| 1. ..... | 2. B x P ch | | 3. B x R, mate |
| P—B 4 | R—K B 3 (must) | | |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D D., Effingham, Ill.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; Dr. O. L. Telling, Denver, Col.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; J. E. Cannon, Richmond, Va.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.

533 (only): H. M. Coss, and W. R. Cooper, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

534 (only): O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; F. E. Reid, New York City; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.

Comments (533): "Clean, coy and cute"—I. W. B.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "Very good example of a temporizing key"—M. M.; "Lying in wait with cunning traps for the unwary"—W. W.; "A prodigal waste of energy"—G. D.; "Fine"—A K.; "Only a late edition of 'won by waiting'"—W. R. C.; "One of the hardest 2-ers I ever tried"—J. G. L.; "Above the average"—J. E. W.; "The key, apparently of no meaning, is worth study"—H. M. C.

(534): "Aglow with the beauty and brilliancy of an Italian sunset"—I. W. B.; "Brilliant and ingenious"—C. R. O.; "Delightful! surprising! altogether a gem"—M. M.; "There are too many 'checks' and 'musts,' while the key is faulty in so


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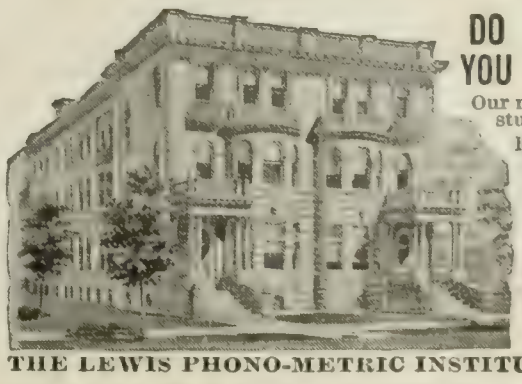

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Schieffelin & Co., New York.


palpably increasing the Queen's power"—W. W.; "Extremely puzzling on account of an *idée fixe* of mine that the Kt must go to Q 5"—G. D.; "A great piece of Chess-strategy. The B's moves to R 3 are especially to be admired"—A. K.; "The competition must have been weak, if this problem merited first prize, as there is a total lack of strategy or subtlety"—W. R. C.; "One of the best"—J. G. L.; "I vote it a first prize"—S. M. M.; "As nearly perfect as they make them"—J. E. W.; "No wonder that this got the first prize"—D. G. H.; "Especially good"—O. C. B.

There is a very general opinion that 2-ers are very easy; and, yet, we have the strange fact, in this week's solution, that several who solved the difficult 3-er (534) failed on the 2-er. There are three "tries" that caught many of our solvers: R—R 4, answered by B—Kt 5; R—K 3, and B—Q 6, answered by B x P.

In addition to those reported, S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can., got 526, 530, 531, and 532; W. W., and W. De Laun, New York City, 531; G. W. and Miss W. Hill, McLeansboro, Ill., got 531 and 532.

## A "Hot Scotch."

The Scotch Gambit is not an easy opening to defend, and Black, if he be not posted, very early gets into difficulty. The following game played recently in the Tourney of the Chess, Checker, and Whist Club, New Orleans, is worth preserving as a fine example of the correct defense.

Scotch Gambit.

| M. S. FELL. *White.* | A. W. SEGUIN. *Black.* | M. S. FELL. *White.* | A. W. SEGUIN. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 22 R x R | R x R ch |
| 2 K Kt—B 3 | Q Kt—B 3 | 23 K—Kt 3 | P x B |
| 3 P—Q 4 | P x P | 24 Kt—B 3 | R x P |
| 4 B-Q B4(a) | B—Q B 4 (b) | 25 Kt—R 4 | R—Q B 7 |
| 5 Kt—Kt 5 | Kt—R 3!(c) | 26 Kt x B | R x Kt |
| 6 P-Q B 3(d) | Q—B 3! | 27 R—Q sq | R—Q 4 |
| 7 Castles | P—Q 3 | 28 R—Q B sq | P—B 4 |
| 8 P—K R 3 | B—K 3 | 29 R—B 3 | P—Q R 4 |
| 9 B—Kt 5 | P—R 3 | 30 K—B 3 | K—B 2 |
| 10 B x Kt ch | P x B | 31 K—K 4 | K—K 3 |
| 11 Q—B 3 | Q—Kt 3 | 32 R—R 3 | P—B 5 |
| 12 P—K 5 (e) | B—Q 4! | 33 R—R 4 | P—B 6 |
| 13 Q—B 4 | Castles (K R) | 34 K—K 3 | R—B 4 |
| 14 B P x P | P x P! | 35 R—Kt 4 | K—B 4 |
| 15 P x P | P—B 3! (f) | 36 R—Kt sq | P—B 7 |
| 16 Kt-K B 3 | P x P | 37 R-K B sq ch | K—Kt 4 |
| 17 Q—Kt 5 | B x Kt! | 38 K—Q 2 | P—B 8(Q) ch |
| 18 Q x Q | P x Q | 39 R x Q | R x R |
| 19 P x B | R x P | 40 K x R | K—B 5 |
| 20 K-Kt 2(g) | Q R—K B sq | 41 And White resigns. | |
| 21 B x Kt | R x P ch! | | |

*Notes from the Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

(a) The older form of attack, constituting the veritable Scotch Gambit.

(b) The only proper response.

(c) Best, leading in every variation to Black's advantage.

(d) This turns the game altogether out of normal channels; but either of the "book" continuations, 6 Kt x B P, or 6 Q to R 5, is unfavorable for White. The latter is simply answered by 6.., Q—K 2 and 7.., P—Q 3. The former leads to very interesting play: 6.., Kt x Kt; 7 B x Kt (ch); 8 Q—K 2, P—K Kt 4; 9 Q x B, P—Q 4! (Schumoff's move); 10 Castles, B—K 3; 11 P—Q B 3, P x K P; 12 P x P, Q x P, with the advantage.

(e) Initiating an ingenious attack, but overlooking the force of Black's telling reply.

(f) Black has played the last four or five moves in capital style, and this gives him at once a marked superiority.

(g) He has no other move, of course to save the K R P, but it at once plunges him into inextricable difficulties. The game is really over.


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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### A $1,500,000,000 CONGRESS.

THE Fifty-sixth Congress, which appropriated $710,000,000 during its first session, seems likely to appropriate nearly $800,000,000 more during the session that is now closing; and the party leaders, in Congress and in the press, are showing signs of alarm. In a recent debate in the Senate Mr. Allison (Rep.), chairman of the committee on appropriations, remarked that "in round numbers, the appropriations for the next fiscal year will be probably from $760,000,000 to $780,000,000," and the following colloquy ensued:

MR. HALE (another Republican member of the committee on appropriations): "We have not found any place yet where we could cut off anything. The tide, immensely swollen heretofore, is more swollen and more turbid."

MR. SPOONER (Rep.): "And still rising."

MR. HALE: "And still rising."

MR. ALLISON: "And rapidly rising."

MR. HALE: "And rapidly rising. The country knows nothing about it."

MR. COCKRELL (a Democratic member of the committee): "Going into a current, in other words."

MR. HALE: "We were shocked at the idea of a billion-dollar Congress, and before we know it we will have a billion-dollar session. . . . It ought to be known and appreciated that we are going on in a way that the military budget of this country will be nearly $400,000,000—about twice that of any great European power."

The New York *Press*, a strongly Republican paper, regrets the "scandal of extravagance" of the present Congress, but thinks that now "it is doubtless too late for the party managers to save the party reputation in this respect of lavish appropriations." The Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), too, remarks that "patriotism does not mean extravagance," and it recalls that "only a few years ago the expense of the Government in all of its departments amounted to about a million dollars a day," while "now more than that sum is spent for soldiers, sailors, pensioners, guns, and ships." Indeed, observes the Philadelphia *Times*, (Dem.), "we are actually paying, for army, navy, and pensions, as much as France and Germany together, nearly twice as much as Russia, more than the whole Triple Alliance." The same fact is pointed out in more detail by the New York *World* (Ind. Dem) as follows:

"Our army and navy numbers 120,000 men only—the smallest establishment of all the great nations. We pay for it $253,696,870, exclusive of pensions, which is $14,000,000 a year more than England pays, inclusive of pensions, for an army and navy that numbers 364,000 men. Inclusive of pensions our military budget now totals $398,942,103, which is more than twice as much as the military budget of France, with her army and navy of 622,000 fighting men; almost twice as much as Russia's, with nearly a million soldiers and sailors; nearly double Germany's, with her half-million of enlisted men, and almost five times as much as Austria's, with a fighting array of 278,000 men."

"Obviously the only way to meet this difficulty," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "is to cut off the receipts," and the Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.) calls for "the speedy enactment of the bill cutting down the war taxes," because "with less money in the treasury the next Congress will be compelled to spend less." "But as long as Congress continues to pass pension bills just because they are pension bills, to squander money on river and harbor improvements, and generally to use the Government and its treasury as agencies for the advancement of the political and personal fortunes of its members, and as long as the President signs practically every bill that is sent to him," thinks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.)," we may expect that 'the tide' will continue to rise."

Not all the press, however, feel that Congress is extravagant. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) says that the large appropriation "simply means that we are growing—as we ought to grow," and that "if this money goes for public improvements men are put at work, and the men who work do not complain," so that "if we have become a billion-dollar country, so much the better. Let us hope that shortly we will become a two-billion dollar country." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.), too, believes that the increased expenditure "is a measure of the growth and expansion of the United States," and that "the country will not complain so long as the money is honestly used."

**Sampson and Schley Again.**—The President's request that the Senate confirm his advancement of Rear-Admiral Sampson five numbers, and Rear-Admiral Schley three numbers, "to take rank next after Rear-Admiral Sampson, when advanced," has stirred up the friends of these two commanders again, and their newspaper partizans agree that the proposed advancement is an "infamy," only disagreeing as to which part of the proposition merits that term. The Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.), for example, a firm friend of Rear-Admiral Schley, declares that "the renewal at this late date of the Navy Department scheme to advance Admiral Sampson above Admiral Schley is simply infamous. The Senate has already refused to permit this wrong, and tho it has lately been tolerant of the President's personal favoritism, it must again refuse. . . . Such rank injustice is grotesque. It is indefensible, it is infamous. If allowed to be

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SIX LEADERS IN THE STEEL CONSOLIDATION.

consummated, it will be a shameful blot on the bright history of the United States navy." And the New York *Sun* (Rep.) is equally firm in asserting that "if Rear-Admiral Schley, whose transgressions as an officer, crowned by an act of positive dishonesty, are all on the official records of the Government, should be promoted while in that condition, the navy of the United States would feel a blow never felt by any sister service in the world." Some of the other papers observe that it has been just such strenuous comment as this by the friends of each admiral that has prevented the promotion of either.

## MORE REFLECTIONS ON THE STEEL TRUST.

THE unprecedented concentration of railroad, coal, and steel interests in this country during the past few months, culminating in the tremendous combinations reported in our pages last week, seems to leave no room for doubt that, in the words of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "combination is in the air and we shall see much more of it in the near future." "Fortunes will be made and lost before we see the end of the movement," adds the same paper; "the sums involved are so great that no man can comprehend them, and the possible profit to come out of the enterprises will make the men who receive it rich beyond the wildest hallucination of the most madly avaricious." The New York *Journal of Commerce* is authority for the statement that Mr. Carnegie has gone on record as saying that he will now have an income of $15,000,000 a year, and the Springfield *Republican* facetiously remarks that "in living up to the letter of his 'gospel of wealth,' Mr. Carnegie is badly in arrears, and has an immense amount of giving on hand just ahead of him." As to the extent of J. Pierpont Morgan's wealth and income, only the wildest guesses can be made; but probably few will dispute the statement of a writer in the current issue of *The Home Magazine* (New York) that "he can command more ready money of his own and of other people for the furtherance of any great enterprise than any [other] one man in the world." The same writer continues:

"If Mr. Morgan were to devote his time to speculating, he could be the richest man in America, for his power in Wall Street is practically unlimited. But he holds stock-tickers and speculators in contempt, and prefers to amass his millions by organizing and reorganizing. Finance to him is a science, and to this is due his success, for he long since mastered the science. He is practically the American representative of the English and European millions seeking investments in this country."

The most gloomy pictures are drawn by some papers as to the final outcome of present industrial tendencies. For example, the New Orleans *Picayune* makes the following prophecy:

"After a while, governments will be operated, congresses and legislatures will be maintained and continued for the express purpose of legislating for and settling the controversies of these mighty financial, commercial, and industrial corporations, and individuals, save where they appear in the criminal courts as prisoners and defendants, will cease to be considered. A man will then be designated merely according to his relations as an employee of some vast corporation and will be known only by a number, his name and social condition being of no consequence to any other than himself and others like him. Otherwise he will only be a mere atom or item in a vast system.

"Then, it may be imagined, through the buying up or subsidizing or establishing of newspapers to advocate the interests of the tremendous corporations, all the independent or opposition press will be crushed out, and the human atoms in the vast system will have no voice in declaring their views and wishes, and there will be no real public opinion, while the elections will be manipulated in the interests of the monopolies. After that, what?"

The Minneapolis *Tribune* is inclined to take a much more optimistic view. Combination of capital, it declares, has benefited the country by "increasing our foreign trade, and turning the balance of trade in favor of the United States, making this a creditor instead of a debtor nation." It continues:

"The advantages claimed for the union of interests is greater stability in prices, the regulation of output to avoid a congested market, and consequently, stability of industrial and financial conditions. It is a patent fact that most of the panics and business depressions which this country has experienced at different times have been brought about by overproduction. The usual succession of events is a boom, with all the mills and shops worked to their full capacity, then a glutted market; then falling prices, and finally business stagnation resulting in the shutting down of works and thousands thrown out of employment. If the 'community of interests' management can avert these ups and downs and maintain steady employment, avoiding the extremes

of overbooming or collapse, the effect in the long run will be good."

A bill introduced in Congress by Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, for the express purpose of regulating the gigantic steel trust, is in the nature of an amendment to the Dingley tariff act, and proposes to put steel rails, billets, wire, nails, etc., on the free list. "Such a step," says the Springfield *Republican*, "is not only reasonable, but it would be effective in pulling the teeth of the proposed steel trust. . . . An industry in this position needs no protection. The protective tariff in such case is merely a tariff for the protection of monopoly in placing the home market under monopoly tribute." On the other hand, the Chicago *Evening Post* doubts the efficacy of the proposed measure. "Atttractive as the withdrawal-of-the-tariff remedy is," it declares, "in the case of trusts guilty of extortion, it is recognized by fair-minded economists like Professors Jenks and Ely that, instead of checking monopoly, it may under certain conditions foster it by preventing successful operations by weaker competitors."

More radical remedies find favor in some quarters. The New York *World* looks toward ultimate state control of trusts and monopolies. "Outside of the United States," it says, "the movement of all English-speaking peoples is toward either the out-and-out ownership or the iron-handed control of all public utilities." "If the consolidation movement should continue further," adds the St. Louis *Mirror*, "it will ultimately be an easy proposition for the Government to assume control of every railroad and manufacturing plant in the country, and to realize the cherished dreams of the followers of Marx, Lassalle, and Bellamy."

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**Progress in Porto Rico.**—In face of the unsatisfactory conditions hitherto prevailing in the Philippines and Cuba, Governor Allen's cheering reports from Porto Rico are the cause of general gratification. The accounts of destitution and suffering, he declares, which have been published in several quarters, are quite unwarranted by the conditions. The crops this year are "abnormally large," and the wages of farm-hands and laborers are higher than ever before known in the island. According to the latest report of the Bureau of Agriculture of Porto Rico, there are 80,034 acres of sugar land under culture, 180,289 of coffee, 15,324 of tobacco, and 104,059 of other crops. "Our customs receipts are constantly increasing," says Governor Allen, "as well as the internal-revenue collections. Civil government in Porto Rico has not cost the people of the United States one penny. It has been self-sustaining from the beginning."

Commenting on this "gratifying state of affairs," the Washington *Star* (Rep.) remarks:

"All pessimists who doubt the capacity of the United States to successfully manage the affairs of the new possessions should give heed to the conditions in Porto Rico. American control has existed but a little over two years. We found squalor and want and ignorance in every part of the island. The people to-day are busy and contented, and the system of schools now in operation is superior to any ever before known there. . . . A fair promise is that in a score of years Porto Rico will be one of the richest islands of its size in the world, and its people among the happiest living anywhere under the Stars and Stripes."

The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) expresses the hope that the enactment of the Spooner bill may mark the beginning of a similar era of prosperity and good government in the Philippine islands.

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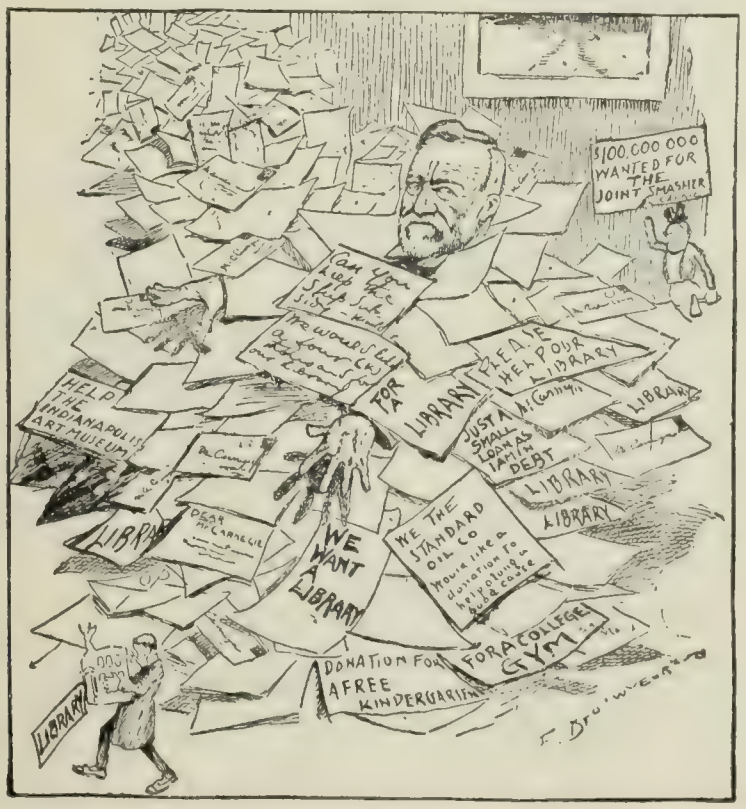
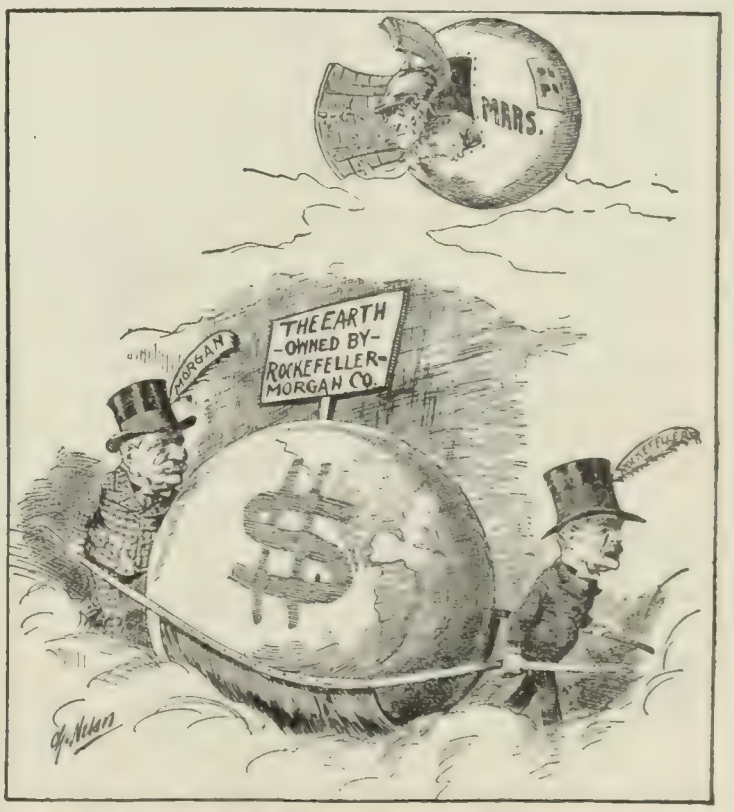
## FATE OF THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL.

NEWSPAPERS opposed to the shipping subsidy bill have been expressing the opinion for some time that it would not pass during this session of Congress; and now the Washington despatches in the New York *Sun* and *Tribune*, two Republican papers that favor the bill strongly, say the same thing. *The Sun's* Washington correspondent says that "it can be authoritatively stated that no further legislation will be enacted at this session of Congress than the passage of the appropriation bills and the adoption of conference reports on bills already passed. The ship subsidy bill is now officially dead."

Many prominent papers, Republican as well as Democratic, the country over, view this result with considerable equanimity. The Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), for example, said last week that "should the ship subsidy bill pass it will become a great factor in politics, and will contribute a mighty force toward defeat of the Republican Party in future elections. It is an extra-hazardous thing to propose to take two hundred millions in cash from the Treasury and bestow them upon men already enor-




MR. CARNEGIE WILL RETIRE FROM BUSINESS AND LEAD A QUIET LIFE.
—*The Indianapolis News.*




MARS: "I see; they have been too busy to notice my signals."
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

SNAP-SHOTS OF THE STEEL KINGS.

mously rich. On an act of this kind the country will be heard from later. No one should deceive himself." The Kansas City *Times* (Dem.) calls the bill a "steal" and an "infamous measure," and the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) calls it "indefensible," "vicious," and "obnoxious," and declares that it is "a measure that the country has never asked for and does not want." In the Middle West the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) has been collecting the views of the editors in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Iowa on the bill, and finds that the balance of opinion is strongly against it. In Illinois thirteen (eight of them Republicans) oppose the bill, and eight favor it; in Indiana eleven oppose and one favors; in Ohio the poll stands sixteen against and thirteen for; in Wisconsin eleven against and nine for; and in Iowa thirteen against and eight for, nearly all the editors interrogated being Republicans. In the South the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) and *Picayune* (Dem.) oppose the measure, the latter paper referring to it as a "grab which proposes to tax the people to the amount of nine million dollars a year to enrich a few ship-owners," and the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) thinks that the possibility of advantage to Southern ports from the subsidy is very remote.

It must not be supposed, however, that this measure is without strong friends in the newspaper world. The following list shows the division of opinion among some of the leading Republican and commercial journals. The Independent and Democratic press are almost a unit in opposing the measure, and if included would greatly extend the list of those opposed:

| Commercial and Republican Journals in Favor of the Bill. | Commercial and Republican Journals Opposed to the Bill. |
|---|---|
| *The Manufacturers' Record.* | The New York *Journal of Commerce.* |
| *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association.* | *The Iron Age.* |
| The New York *Tribune.* | The Boston *Transcript.* |
| The New York *Sun.* | The Boston *Record.* |
| The Brooklyn *Times.* | The Philadelphia *Ledger.* |
| The Boston *Journal.* | The Philadelphia *North American.* |
| The Philadelphia *Inquirer.* | The Philadelphia *Bulletin.* |
| The Philadelphia *Press.* | The Pittsburg *Dispatch.* |
| The Chicago *Inter Ocean.* | The Baltimore *American.* |
| The Kansas City *Journal.* | The Cleveland *Leader.* |
| The Denver *Republican.* | The Indianapolis *Journal.* |
| The Colorado Springs *Gazette.* | The Chicago *Tribune.* |
| The San Francisco *Chronicle.* | The St. Paul *Dispatch.* |
| | The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press.* |
| | The Portland *Oregonian.* |

The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) prints an interesting dispatch from its Washington correspondent, in which he says that the idea that the bill is a Republican measure is a "delusion," and that it is, on the contrary, "a transportation trust measure"; and he goes on to quote the opinion of a Republican Senator, a member of the steering committee, to the effect that a great ocean-carrying trust is bound to come whether the ship subsidy bill is passed or not. The Senator is quoted as saying, in part:

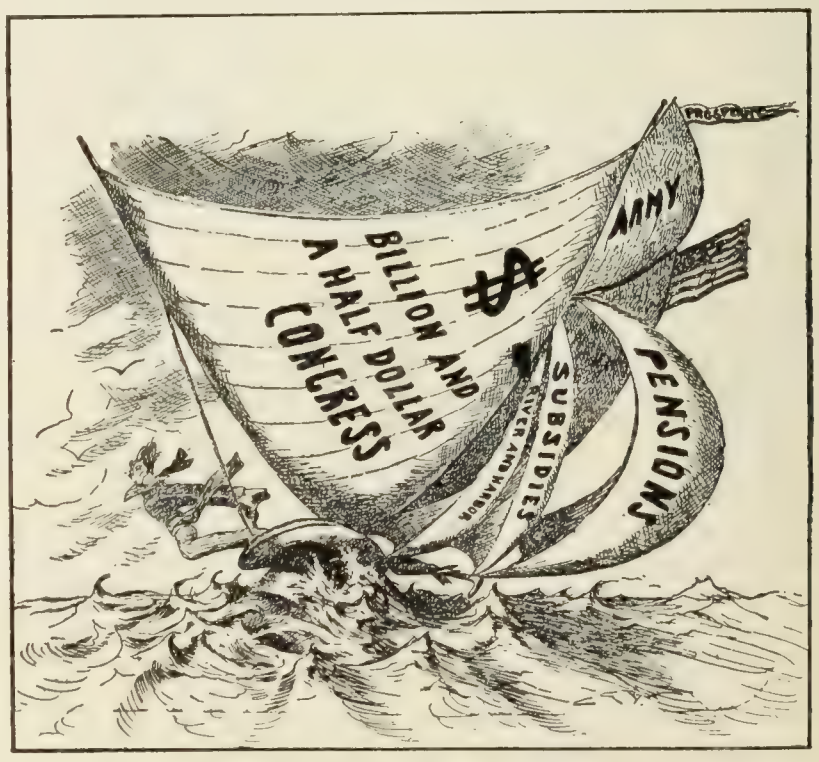
"We will drive England out of the ocean transportation business because we can by superior methods do the carrying cheaper. Look at the haphazard, scurrying methods of her freighters. There is no comprehensive system. Every man for himself is the rule.

"Our transportation men will form a trust. We will drive the tramp freighters out of business the same as we put the stage-coaches out of business. Our trust will manage the shipping of the seas as systematically as Mr. Morgan's hired men will manage Mr. Carnegie's business. Mr. Frye says that one of the reasons for the bill's passage is that it costs twenty-five per cent. more to build ships in this country. The chief of the bureau of navigation said the same thing. That would be of consequence if it were true. We can build cheaper. A ship is made of iron and steel. We can make things out of iron and steel cheaper than any people in the world, no matter whether it is a plow or a ship.

"I will vote for the bill. . . . However, I do not wish to see this bill supported under a wrong impression or rather through false hopes. As soon as it is passed the great land transportation lines will extend their terminals across the sea. They will girdle the earth as they have gridironed the continent. These transportation extensions will get the subsidies. There should be no delusion about it. If the Congress does not vote a dollar, the extensions will be made just the same. . . . . .

"If the Government does not aid in forming these ocean transportation schemes, they will be formed anyway. It is only a matter of hustling them along. With this Government sanction money would come pouring in from all parts of the country and from all the cities of the world where there are surpluses to invest in these schemes, the ocean freighting companies. The Government's assistance will cause a fever of investing in such lines. See the point? Then with these $9,000,000 a year to pay interest on bonds, the whole thing would boom. We'll do the trick anyway, but it will be slower. We'll drive the English out of the transportation business. Sure as shooting! I am sorry to see that there is a general misunderstanding about the measure. It is worth standing on its merits or falling. There is fair room for difference of opinion. I hate the buncombe in it. I would be willing to vote for making the Mississippi River a straight and navigable canal from Minneapolis to the gulf, wide enough and deep enough for ocean commerce, if it could be done and would make America greater."

UP TO HIS NECK, AND THE STREAM KEEPS ON.
*—The Philadelphia North American*




TIME TO SHORTEN SAIL, OLD MAN.
*—The New York World.*

**CONGRESSIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE IN CARTOON.**

## IS REVOLUTION IMPENDING IN SPAIN?

THE outbreaks of rioting in Madrid, Valencia, Granada, Saragossa, Valladolid, Alicante, and other cities in Spain are again calling attention to the condition of the peasantry in that country, and to the feeling displayed toward some of the monastic orders. Most of the riots so far reported have included attacks on monks or monasteries. The cables report that the immediate cause of the outbreaks is the marriage of the Princess des Asturias to Count Don Carlos de Bourbon. The Princess is the sister of Alfonso, the fragile boy King, and, in case of his death, the Princess will become Queen, and the Count will become Prince Consort. As the Count is identified with the reactionary element, the people have risen in revolt in many places, and have attacked the monasteries as institutions that stand for the old order of things in Spain rather than for progress.

Photo by Numa Blanc Fils, Aix-les-Bains.

COUNT DE BOURBON.

Photo by Valentin, Madrid.

PRINCESS DES ASTURIAS.

In Madrid General Weyler seems to be keeping the peace with an iron hand. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* learns "from an absolutely reliable source" that General Weyler "has not only proclaimed martial law in Madrid, but has posted his troops in such a manner as to command every part of the city," and that "there is a suspicion that this proceeding may be a *coup d'état* of General Weyler's," as "that officer has for the last two years been acting exactly like a general who was preparing for the rôle of the 'Man on Horseback,'" and "he has been making speeches and giving out statements the effect of which was to show that he was the only man who could bring Spain through her troubles." The same correspondent goes on to interpret the situation as follows:

"The disturbances which General Weyler is now trying to quell are not, it is said by persons familiar with the situation, of either Carlist or Republican origin, altho both parties are no doubt active in trying to take advantage of the trouble. The anti-Jesuit movement, too, is only a symptom, and not the cause of the trouble. It is declared that the uprising is in reality an outbreak of the discontented. Those taking part in it comprise all classes of malcontents, and its causes are like those which brought about the French Revolution.

"As one well-informed diplomat put it: 'Spain is suffering from a complication of diseases.' Poverty has been increasing, the burden of taxation has been growing heavier, and the laboring classes are ripe for revolution. At the same time the ruling dynasty is unpopular, and there is a strong movement against the church. All these complications and a number of others have brought about a widespread feeling of unrest, and great events are looked for in Spain unless the incipient revolution is quelled.'

"Spain has been tending toward a rebellion for many years. Even in the lifetime of King Alfonso XII. there were continual disturbances, and in the closing years of his reign there were labor riots of such seriousness that it was reported that the rioters had poisoned the wells in many places. The Queen Regent has always been unpopular, and during the Spanish-American war she received the significant nickname of 'the Austrian woman,' the same epithet which was applied to Marie Antoinette. Only a short time ago an attempt was made to assassinate her. Bad as was Spain's condition in the lifetime of Alfonso XII. and later, the impoverishment resulting from the war with America has made it immeasurably worse, and has driven the laboring classes to desperation."

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## MARK TWAIN AND EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON ON THE PHILIPPINE POLICY.

AFTER the despatch from General MacArthur two weeks ago, saying that the "expectations based on result of election have not been realized," and that conditions in the Philippines were "very inflexible and likely to become chronic," his despatch of last week was welcome news to the expansionist papers. In this later despatch, he says that the surrender of Simon Tecson, a Filipino colonel, with seven officers, seventy-one soldiers, fifty-nine guns, and two thousand rounds of ammunition, on Monday, February 11, "breaks up group insurrectos heretofore operating in mountains east of Bulacan"; and "removes from Northern Luzon the last formidable organized force excepting in the first district." He says further that the "rigid enforcement of proclamation December 20," and the "spontaneous action of people through federal party in behalf of peace and self-protection are producing most satisfactory results and encourage hope of entire suspension of hostilities at an early date." "When the commanding officer of the Philippines does not know from one month to another what the conditions are in the Philippine Islands," says Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*, "it is too much to expect that the Administration organs will be implicitly believed every time they say the insurrection is ended and the Filipinos happy under American rule." While waiting to see whether subsequent events justify the change of view experienced by our commanding general in the Philippines, it is interesting to turn to two notable articles in the current *North American Review*, in which the Administration's Philippine policy is put under the scalpel by Mark Twain and ex-President Harrison. Mark Twain's article is an attempt to explain "To the Person Sitting in Darkness" the seeming inconsistency between our Christian professions and the facts. The facts "look doubtful," he says, "but in reality they are not"; and he goes on:

"There have been lies; yes, but they were told in a good cause. We have been treacherous; but that was only in order that real good might come out of apparent evil. True, we have crushed a deceived and confiding people; we have turned against the weak and the friendless who trusted us; we have stamped out a just and intelligent and well-ordered republic; we have stabbed an ally in the back and slapped the face of a guest; we have bought a shadow from an enemy that hadn't it to sell; we have robbed a trusting friend of his land and his liberty; we have invited our clean young men to shoulder a discredited musket and do bandit's work under a flag which bandits have been accustomed to fear, not to follow; we have debauched America's honor and blackened her face before the world; but each detail was for the best. We know this. The head of every state and sovereignty in Christendom and ninety per cent. of every legislative body in

Christendom, including our Congress and our fifty state legislatures, are members not only of the church, but also of the Blessings-of-Civilization Trust. This world-girdling accumulation of trained morals, high principles, and justice, can not do an unright thing, an unfair thing, an ungenerous thing, an unclean thing. It knows what it is about. Give yourself no uneasiness; it is all right.'

"Now, then, that will convince the person. You will see. It will restore the business. Also, it will elect the master of the game to the vacant place in the trinity of our national gods; and there on their high thrones the Three will sit, age after age, in the people's sight, each bearing the emblem of his service: Washington, the Sword of the Liberator; Lincoln, the Slave's Broken Chains; the Master, the Chains Repaired.

"It will give the business a splendid new start. You will see.

"Everything is prosperous, now; everything is just as we should wish it. We have got the archipelago, and we shall never give it up. Also, we have every reason to hope that we shall have an opportunity before very long to slip out of our Congressional contract with Cuba and give her something better in the place of it. It is a rich country, and many of us are already beginning to see that the contract was a sentiment, a mistake. But now—right now—is the best time to do some profitable rehabilitating work—work that will set us up and make us comfortable, and discourage gossip. We can not conceal from ourselves that, privately, we are a little troubled about our uniform. It is one of our prides; it is acquainted with honor; it is familiar with great deeds and noble; we love it, we revere it; and so this errand it is on makes us uneasy. And our flag—another pride of ours, our chiefest! We have worshiped it so; and when we have seen it in far lands—glimpsing it unexpectedly in that strange sky, waving its welcome and benediction to us—we have caught our breath, and uncovered our heads, and couldn't speak, for a moment, for the thought of what it was to us and the great ideals it stood for. Indeed, we *must* do something about these things; we must not have the flag out there, and the uniform. They are not needed there; we can manage in some other way. England manages, as regards the uniform, and so can we. We have to send soldiers—we can't get out of that—but we can disguise them. It is the way England does in South Africa. Even Mr. Chamberlain himself takes pride in England's honorable uniform, and makes the army down there wear an ugly and odious and appropriate disguise, of yellow stuff such as quarantine flags are made of, and which are hoisted to warn the healthy away from unclean disease and repulsive death. This cloth is called khaki. We could adopt it. It is light, comfortable, grotesque, and deceives the enemy, for he can not conceive of a soldier being concealed in it.

"And as for a flag for the Philippine province, it is easily managed. We can have a special one—our States do it: we can have just our usual flag, with the white stripes painted black and the stars replaced by the skull and cross-bones.

"And we do not need that civil commission out there. Having no powers, it has to invent them, and that kind of work can not be effectively done by just anybody; an expert is required. Mr. Croker can be spared. We do not want the United States represented there, but only the game.

"By help of these suggested amendments, progress and civilization in that country can have a boom, and it will take in the persons who are sitting in darkness, and we can resume business at the old stand."

Ex-President Harrison, in his "Musings upon Current Topics," in the same magazine, considers America's appearance in the new rôle of a "world power," and asks what it means. "In a moral sense," he says, "we have long been familiar with the idea that we were the greatest of world powers," and "we have been a power in a military sense on the land for many years, and by spells a naval power of renown." These are not the senses, therefore, in which the expression is used. A "world power," he finds, seems to be "a power having the purpose to take over so much of the world as it can by any means possess, and having with this appetite for dominion military strength enough to compel other nations having the same appetite to allow or divide the spoils." Such, at least, is the character of the other "world powers" that make up the European family. That our initiation into that family does not meet the ex-President's enthusiastic approval is evident. He says:

"If to be a world power is to do as the world powers do, then we must disclaim this new degree which the European college of applied force has conferred upon us. The taking over of the Philippines has been declared, by those who should know, to have been casual—of necessity—the acceptance of a divinely imposed duty. The question of the disposition of them, when their people shall have submitted to legal authority, is said to be still open. All of which is to say that the acquisition of these distant islands does not commit the nation to a scheme of colonization. The United States seems thus far in China to have stood firmly against dismemberment; not because of the practical difficulties

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY: "I wonder where that woman is who asked me to hold this child for her a few minutes." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

UNACCOMMODATING BRITISH LION. —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

CARIBBEAN PROBLEMS IN CARICATURE.

of allotting the parts, but out of regard to the rights of the Chinese to preserve their national autonomy. But we are hearing now a great deal of the riches and the strategical advantages which have come to us with the docile acceptance of the divine will in the Philippines, and a great deal of irresponsible nonsense about our being a world power. If we allow ourselves to drift into bad ways, it is quite the same as if we had sought them.

"The barbarous conduct of some of the allied forces in China, the shameless looting of private houses and public institutions, and the contemptuous and cruel disregard of all the sensibilities and rights of alien races which characterize the world powers, shock our sensibilities. We have almost more pride in General Chaffee's blunt letter of protest against looting and cruelty than in his splendid fighting. Let us not be a world power, in any save the good old sense—that of a nation capable of protecting in all seas the just rights of its citizens, and incapable everywhere of a wanton infringement of the autonomy of other nations."

The Administration papers reply to Mark Twain's article with the argument that he is a humorist, and is not to be taken seriously. The New York *Sun* (Rep.), for example, remarks: "We are sorry to say that Mark is on a spree. Don't mention it. For the moment he is in a state of mortifying intoxication from an overdraught of seriousness, something to which his head has not been hardened. Wait, and welcome the prodigal as of old on his return. He will be along again in time."

## ENDING OF THE CHICAGO BUILDING-TRADES STRIKE.

ACCORDING to the Chicago papers, the building-trades strike in that city is "ended" again. Last June the same papers declared it was ended when the bricklayers withdrew from the Building-Trades Council and signed an arbitration agreement with the contractors. Now the carpenters have done the same thing, and "Chicago's great industrial conflict," says the Chicago *Evening Post*, "is practically ended." "Chicago has cause for thanksgiving," continues the same paper, "in this termination of a disastrous struggle that has paralyzed business, provoked lawlessness at times, and driven capital away. The benefits will be widely diffused and lasting. The contract is for two years, but its principles are now established for good. The lesson of the struggle will not be easily forgotten." This strike has been in progress a little over a year, and in the disturbances that accompanied its early stages five persons were killed and one hundred and fifty injured, some of the victims being crippled for life. A press despatch sent out from Chicago says that "by the strike thirty thousand men in the building industry were kept out of employment, and twenty thousand in the trades manufacturing building material. Most of these were able to keep their families from suffering by doing odd jobs at anything which offered. It is estimated that $50,000,000 in contracts for buildings and in plans in the architects' offices were held up for a year by the trouble."

By the present agreement the contractors grant the carpenters the following concessions: (1) Saturday half holiday. (2) Eight-hour day. (3) Forty-two and a half cents an hour and time and a half for overtime. (4) Piece work prohibited. (5) Non-union men not to work below union wage scale. (6) Need not work with non-union carpenters. (7) Weekly pay days. The carpenters, on their part, grant to the contractors the following terms: (1) Union to withdraw from the Building-Trades Council. (2) Sympathetic strike abolished. (3) All disputes settled by arbitration without stoppage of work. (4) Use of apprentices not prohibited. (5) No limitation of the amount of work to be done in a day and no restriction of use of machinery or tools or of any manufactured material, except prison-made. (6) Foreman not to be subject to rules of his union while acting as foreman. Upon the question of withdrawal from the council, the vote of the members is to be taken, but it is said that the union will ratify the action of its arbitration committee.

**Is Woman's Testimony Less Reliable than Man's?**—Judge Waterman, of Chicago, has recently produced something of a sensation by granting a new trial in a case before him upon the ground that the verdict which it was sought to set aside had been based largely upon the testimony of women. "The evidence of one written document," he is reported as saying, "is of more weight than the oral testimony of a dozen witnesses, particularly when women are concerned. Tho women are undoubtedly upon a higher moral plane than men, they are not as reliable on the witness-stand. It seems that women are of a more imaginative nature, and, tho it is no doubt unintentional, they come to believe as true what they at first only imagine, and maintain their belief in spite of all evidence against it." Says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"These are surprising charges and no less grave than surprising. If they are to be accepted as true, there is no escape from the conclusion that from at least one point of view, the point involved in the opinion of this Chicago judge, women are not entitled to be regarded as responsible human beings. The person who is not able to distinguish between what is fancy and what is fact is a person whom it is hardly safe to allow to be at large. It can not be admitted of such a person that he or she is in the full possession of his or her senses. To mistake illusions for realities is one of the most constant and characteristic indications of insanity, so that the statement of the Chicago judge is equivalent to an assertion that women as a body are what the lawyers call *non compos mentis*. We don't believe that there will be any considerable or respectable body of assent to that proposition.

"We should be inclined to say that women make at least as good witnesses as men, if not better, and that for several reasons. They are naturally more observant; they are apt to have a better memory for details; and they are more conscientious about stating in court what they believe to be true. This Chicago judge himself admits that they are upon a higher moral plane than men, and if that doesn't mean among other things that they have a more scrupulous regard for the truth the Chicago man is loose in his use of language. Of course there are women who can't be trusted upon their oath just as there are men; but it may well be questioned whether upon the whole women are not the more truthful of the two."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THAT South African situation persistently refuses to stay situated.—*The Detroit News.*

*The Commoner* may not set the world ablaze, but it can certainly start a fire in a grate.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

"I DO not see," said Prince Ching, "where you and I will get any fame out of this." "Tut, tut," replied Li Hung Chang, "wait until the historical novelists take up the subject."—*The Baltimore American.*

THE common desire to know all about things before they happen is the occasion for the evening newspaper. The lies told by the evening newspapers are the occasion for the morning newspapers.—*Puck.*

THE Senatorial situation in Montana may be expressed in terms of copper; in Nebraska and New Hampshire in terms of railroads; in Pennsylvania in terms of iron, steel, petroleum, and coal; in Colorado in terms of silver; in Delaware in terms of gas. We are a great industrial nation.—*The Springfield Republican.*

IT is now reported that, following the example of the United States, Germany is to collect her claim against the Sultan by constructing a Turkish war-ship. If all of Turkey's creditors take this method of collecting their debts, the sick man of Europe may yet have such a navy as to be able to make it decidedly unhealthy for collectors.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

DIFFERENT NOW.—"Yes," said the statesman with the kindly eye but the firmly set mouth, "I like to read about Noah and the ark." "What brought them to your attention?" "Nothing in particular. I couldn't avoid being struck by the manner in which Noah and his sons went to work and carried the enterprise through without asking a penny's assistance from the Government. But, of course, those were primitive days."—*The Washington Star.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

### LITERARY TASTES OF THE NEW KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

FEW monarchs have ascended the throne so well equipped in intellectual balance and in genuine grasp of mind as Edward VII., writes Mr. F. Cunliffe-Owen, an English writer who has long been a friend of the King's. He continues (in *The Independent*, February 2) :

"In addition to an unrivaled knowledge of men and affairs, not only in England, but also abroad, he is well read to a degree that is generally ignored. If I lay stress on this fact, it is because some years ago a paragraph, frequently quoted since, appeared in the London *World* over the signature of the late Edmund Yates, declaring that 'His Royal Highness's reading is very limited.' Quite the reverse is the case. Not a single new book of importance appears in either English, German, or French that does not receive King Edward's attention, and every literary 'primeur' is read and discussed at Marlborough House or Sandringham long before its review appears in the London press. A number of French authors make a point of sending one of the very first copies of each of their works to King Edward, and the late Alphonse Daudet even went so far as to furnish the then Prince of Wales with the key to the characters in several of his best-known novels. I remember M. Gambetta expressing to me on one occasion the most unbounded surprise that a man who had the reputation of being so exclusively addicted to pleasure as Queen Victoria's eldest son should have read so much. On the occasion of the great French statesman's first meeting with King Edward at a *déjeuner* at the Hôtel Bristol, in Paris, literature constituted almost the sole and only theme discussed at table, and a work which no one present but Gambetta and his royal host happened to have read—namely, the memoirs of Nassau Senior—became the topic of most interesting conversation. To show how very catholic are the tastes of King Edward and of his consort in the matter of literature, I may mention that about the time of the assassination of Czar Alexander II. I had occasion to despatch to Sandringham, at their personal request, a large package of Nihilistic literature, which I had collected, including Tchernyshevsky's 'What Is to Be Done?' and other equally revolutionary writings, in order that they might make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the ideas, the doctrines, and the aims of the revolutionary party in Russia, about which little was known at the time.

"True, King Edward has never posed for being a man of superlative intellect, or as a savant. Yet he possesses something more than a mere smattering of science, and I have often heard the late Lord Playfair declare that his former royal pupil knew a great deal about chemistry. Aside from any question of studies which he may have pursued in times gone by, it must be borne in mind that for forty years past he has become personally acquainted with all the most distinguished men of the day both at home and abroad. When presented to him their main object has almost invariably been to create a lasting impression upon his mind in connection with that particular science or craft in which they had achieved eminence, and they consequently may be said to have endeavored to impart to him during the course of their interview the very pith and cream of all their learning. Thanks to this and to his truly royal memory King Edward has gathered together an amount of information that is as extraordinary in its variety as in its extent, and which could never have been derived by mere study even if King Edward had passed his entire life among books."

In the same journal the Baron de Stampenbourg, who as a nobleman connected with the Danish court had an exceptional opportunity to know the present Queen, thus refers to a side of her career almost unknown hitherto:

"Few people know the secret aspiration of the Princess of Wales as a young lady. She wanted to be an actress. Her beauty, her perfection of manner, and her not inconsiderable voice only tended to encourage her in an attainment of her ideal. She secretly studied the great playwrights behind blinded windows at a late hour, when she was supposed to be in bed. She and her two sisters, Dagmar, now Czaress Dowager of Russia, and Thyra, the Duchess of Cumberland, arranged for amateur theatricals on an improvised scale. Alexandra always insisted on playing the heroine. Being the oldest, her sisters surrendered the monopoly to her unconditionally. She is said to have evinced considerable talent, especially in character portrayal. As soon as her mother, the late Queen Louise, found that Alexandra was stealing the hours of her sleep studying Goethe and Oehlenschlaeger, manifesting a more than amateurish propensity for the stage, she banished theatricals from the castle forever. She forthwith impressed upon her artistically inclined daughter that she was put into the world for something of greater importance than amusing people, and that she would have to give up all thought of ever being permitted to follow any sort of a professional career. Very few girls, even among royalty, have had an opportunity to give up as much for a professional choice as Alexandra was ready to lay upon the shrine of scenic art at that time. Later on, at her marriage to the Prince of Wales, her splendid destiny dawned upon her, and we hear no more of the 'stage-struck' Alexandra, altho she remains to-day the patron of the art."

### POPULAR DEMAND FOR FICTION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THE question as to how far public demand for current fiction and other kinds of ephemeral literature should influence the purchase of books for public libraries is still an open one. Some librarians hold that such forms of pseudo-literature constitute a useful means of first reaching a large class of readers and of developing an elementary love of books—a love that will thereafter in most cases lead to a taste for better things. Others deprecate all such reading, even while as public officials they are to some extent compelled to bow before a widespread demand. A writer in *The World's Work* (January), who tho anonymous is stated to be a public librarian, favors the moderate purchase of books of fiction, but shows by statistics that many libraries are transcending the proper limits of this kind of literature. He says:

"In my opinion, a library supported by the public funds has no more right than a theater or a circus to a share of the public money if it aims only to amuse the people, or to cater continually to the lowest mental appetites. The public library is a people's university, founded not to entertain the people for amusement's sake, but to carry on a great general education of the masses after the public school has but fairly begun it. Recreation plays an exceedingly important part in the great scheme, it is true. Certain books of questionable value may be admissible only when there is a class of neglected, uneducated people to be attracted who could not be drawn to the library with any other bait. And so I consider it necessary to purchase fiction of both the first and the second grade for the purpose of getting all those people into the habit of reading who would never read at all if they could not get a novel on their own plane. In raw, new, manufacturing districts, for instance, it would not be surprising if three fourths of all the books circulated for a year or two were fiction. But what are we to think when a good old New England town like Salem confesses to a circulation of eighty-three per cent. of fiction in its library? Then there is a Connecticut city, famed for its university, which circulates twenty juveniles and fifty-one novels out of every hundred books, while a Wisconsin city, famed for its beer, gives the lowest percentage of froth in literary form.

"The library is not fulfilling its mission, I believe, where more than sixty per cent. of fiction, including juveniles, is circulated. Forty books, including works of reference, history, biography, travel, religion, science, literature, art, and the many other divisions of a well-stocked library, are surely not too many to be circulated out of every hundred from 'the people's university.' The abnormal circulation of fiction in many libraries demands far more serious consideration than it is receiving. Large sums of public money, and, what is vastly worse, an immense amount of time and effort, are expended on books that produce useless, if not pernicious, results. Undoubtedly too much that is trashy and ephemeral is offered to the public."

The writer gives the following list of libraries chosen at ran-

dom, showing the percentage of circulation of fiction and of juvenile literature, which consists almost wholly of fiction:

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF FICTION AND JUVENILES OF ALL BOOKS CIRCULATED.

| State. | Town or city. | Fiction | Juvenile literature. | Fiction and juvenile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | San Francisco | 41 | 14 | |
| Connecticut | New Haven | 51 | 20 | |
| Illinois | Chicago | 43 | 27 | |
| | Evanston | 38 | 21 | |
| Maine | Portland | 54 | 20 | |
| Maryland | Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore | .. | .. | 63 |
| Massachusetts | Brockton | 52 | 19 | |
| | Brookline | 67 | | |
| | Cambridge | .. | .. | 71 |
| | Salem | 83 | | |
| Michigan | Detroit | 51 | 23 | |
| | Grand Rapids | 41 | 25 | |
| Minnesota | Minneapolis | 50 | 21 | |
| Missouri | St. Louis | 55 | 25 | |
| | St. Joseph | 78 | | |
| New Jersey | Jersey City | 52 | 26 | |
| (1897) | Newark | 61 | 19 | |
| New York | Brooklyn | 36 | 29 | |
| | Buffalo | 67 | | |
| | Jamestown | 55 | 21 | |
| | New York Mercantile Library | 55 | | |
| | Syracuse | 81 | | |
| Ohio | Cincinnati | 79 | | |
| | Cleveland | 40 | 18 | |
| | Springfield | 57 | 18 | |
| Pennsylvania | Pittsburg Carnegie Library | 70 | | |
| | Scranton | 73 | | |
| Wisconsin | Milwaukee | 33 | 17 | |

The writer's remedy for this state of things is the familiar one of "an educated public sentiment." "If people of cultivation used libraries more, instead of holding aloof, as too many do, in the belief that the public library is intended solely for 'the great unwashed,'" he remarks, "the whole tone of the literature offered would be greatly improved."

A discussion of the same topic from another viewpoint appears in the Springfield *Republican* (February 7), by Mr. Charles A. Cutter, librarian of the well-known Forbes Library in Northampton, Mass. He says:

"I think many most excellent persons do not really enter into the state of mind of those who are at a state of culture or mental ability or esthetic taste which they have passed beyond. If they could, they would know that there are men of a certain rigidity of mind to whom a book which is two degrees above them is as much a sealed book as if written in Chinese. Sometimes it need not even be above a man to be lost to him. A book on his level, if it be a little aside from his ordinary range, is as if it did not exist. . . . . .

"For, after all, 'best,' like many other words, is relative. A year or two ago a certain librarian sent out circulars to a score of other librarians asking each to furnish a list of the ten best books. I wrote back asking for definitions—best in what? In style? in interest? in instructiveness? Best for whom? For the ignorant? for children? for college graduates? for the retired scholar? for the people in general? He replied, 'Best for you.' You see at once that it would not do for any book-selector to take that definition of 'best' as his absolute guide. Not to be disobliging I sent him a list of the ten (or twenty) books that, so far as I could tell, had most influenced me. I wasn't quite prepared to call them the best books. One of them was, I think, Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus.' That had happened to fall into my hands just at the psychological moment, just when I was ready for it. It opened my eyes to a whole new world of thought and expression. I believe I owe a great deal to it. And yet I can imagine its being taken up by some one not prepared for it to whom it would say absolutely nothing, and by some one else who had passed by its stage to whom it would seem empty and pretentious. . . . . .

"Select your library then, as Shakespeare wrote his plays, the highest poetry, the deepest tragedy side by side with the comic and the vulgar. Do not make the regularity, balance of parts and dignity of expression of the French classic drama your model, or you will have only a *succes d'estime*. Imitate a Gothic cathedral. Do not fancy that libraries can be Grecian temples, made by rule, all just alike wherever they are, perfect in form, suited to one limited use."

## THE TRILOGY OF SIENKIEWICZ AS AN INTERPRETATION OF POLISH NATIONAL LIFE.

INCOMPARABLY the greatest prophet of Polish nationality is Henryk Sienkiewicz, says Mr. Louis E. Van Norman, who has lately returned from a visit to that country, and whose forthcoming book on "The Country of Sienkiewicz" has lately been announced. In the Trilogy, he writes, "the novelist has gathered up all the threads of the national life and character of his countrymen and woven them deftly into one shining cord." Of this Trilogy—the series of three realistic historical romances, "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael"—writing in *The Bookman* (February), he says:

"It is in the Trilogy that Poland is mirrored. The other novels of Sienkiewicz are not essentially typical. 'Quo Vadis' is a powerful romance, but it is not the Sienkiewicz *milieu*. 'Without Dogma' is a fascinating psychological study, but a

HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ.

From a pastel by Leon Wychulkowski, at Zakopane, in the Carpathian Mountains, in 1899, and presented to the novelist's daughter, Jadwiga. This reproduction is by special permission of author and artist.

Courtesy of *The Bookman*.

study that is human-broad. 'The Family of Polanyetski' is also psychological and human, not exclusively Polish. 'The Knights of the Cross' is the history of an obscure, seething period set in an absorbing romance. The Trilogy *is* Poland. Podbipienta, large-limbed, large-hearted, chivalrous, taciturn, patient, relentless, 'so tall that his head nearly struck the ceiling . . . , but with an honest, open expression like that of a child,' represents Lithuania, the vast, savage northeast domain that came to the commonwealth with the marriage of the Christian Jadwiga to the barbarian Jagiello. Zagloba is the type of the *petite noblesse*, boastful yet brave, enormous eater and drinker, good companion, good talker, kind-hearted, grumbling at times, yet in the main content with what fortune brought him, 'always ready to outdrink and outtalk a whole regiment.' Volodiyovski is the thoroughgoing soldier, the splendid swordsman, a conqueror in war and love, a very typical Polish character. Volodiyovski, moreover, actually existed. Bohun, in 'With Fire and Sword,' represents the Cossack, and Azya, in 'Pan Michael,' the Tartar, those fierce, untamed races, human birds of prey, that surrounded the Polish commonwealth, and but for the swords of the Poles would have overrun Western Europe. Prince Boguslaw, of 'The Deluge,' is the type of the 'foreignized' Polish aristocrat, at whose door may be laid most of the blame for the futility which has been the reward of the patriotism of all other classes. French in manners, in dress, in habits, French in the faultless punctiliousness and pomp of his chivalry, he was French also in his hollow pretensions, in his cynicism, in his amours. Boguslaw brought his French servants, his French dress, and his French manners into the commonwealth, treating the Poles with whom he came in contact as inferior beings, and lauding foreign ways, foreign military service, foreign everything. He is the prototype of the Polish noble of to-day, who so often lives

abroad—in France, in England, in Italy—who spends his money lavishly at the English Derby, the French Grand Prix, at Monte Carlo, on the Riviera—but who, when he comes to Warsaw or Krakaw, the most Polish of cities, pulls tight his purse-strings and haggles over the amount of his hotel bill. He will entertain you as tho you were a prince, but his own countrymen he does not deign to patronize. A true, an unfortunately true type, this Boguslaw.

"Pleasanter to contemplate are the wholly noble creations of the Trilogy, especially so far as the novelist could find real, actual historic characters to stand as types. These types can be found to-day among the Poles. Skshetuski, the mirror of chivalry; Volodiyovski, the simple-minded, ideal soldier; Kmita, the dashing, devoted cavalier; Kordetski, the patriot priest; Charnyetski, the splendid, terrible leader of armies; Sapyeha, the large-souled, pleasure-loving marshal; Vishnyevetski, the peerless leader—what a splendid array! And all were actual, living men; as were also the terrible Hmelnitski and the equally terrible Radzivill."

## DECLINE OF THE CABARETS OF PARIS.

THE cabarets of Paris, those strange, picturesque resorts—café, literary society, social club combined—where so many French poets have made their début in verse, are beginning to lose their distinctive literary character and to become more exclusively cafés-chantants—the French equivalent of the dance-hall. This tendency is noted by Julien Sermet, who records his "impressions" of the cabarets now patronized in the Montmartre district, in a recent number of the *Revue Universelle*. The cabarets have already become, according to this writer, small theaters where new pieces of catch-penny character are first "tried" on the Paris public.

DESIGN FOR THE POSTER OF A NEW CABARET.

*Courrier Français.*

The "poètes montmartrois," in their efforts which are still heard in the cabarets, generally prefer to satirize political celebrities. The present republican régime comes in for a good share of their poetic gibes, "which always exalt the extremely reactionary in sociology, politics, and philosophy."

The famous "Café Neant" ("Café Nothingness") is described by M. Sermet as follows:

"In this grewsome place the walls are covered with hangings showing death scenes. Undertakers' mutes serve the drinks upon oaken coffins which are used as tables. The merry feasters who desire to enjoy themselves to the full in this cabaret can offer to their friend the pleasant occupation of a *post mortem*. By means of a trick of th ice-cream maker, they are able to present t the view of their friends th gangrened countenance of a dead man, moving with vermin in all the horrible decay of animal dissolution."

This description gives some point to the remark of a German writer in a recent issue of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*. Under the heading: "Moralische Niedergang des französischen Volkes" ("Moral Decline of the French People"), he says: "The French have begun to extract a morbid enjoyment from the contemplation of death scenes. They have a psychological premonition of what is close at hand." The spectacular character of these resorts may be faintly imagined from some of the names: "The Black Bowl," "The Hole of Fire," "The Great Spike," "The Undertaker's Mute," "The Descent into Hell." "The Blue Cradle," "The Faithful Cudgel," "The Sow that Sings," "Where the Jaws Snap." The pioneer cabaret, "Au Chat Noir" ("At the Sign of the Black Cat"), has become world-famous.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE CLAIMS OF WALT WHITMAN UPON LITERARY ATTENTION.

AT present the world has not decided in what light to look upon Walt Whitman. We have estimates of him from the most antagonistic standpoints by Swinburne, Stevenson, Watts-Dunton, Symonds, William G. Rossetti, John Burroughs, and Edmund Clarence Stedman. To one he is a half-articulate savage with a "barbaric yawp"; to another he is the poet and prophet of the age. A writer in *Literature*, Mr. H. F. Carlile, makes a plea for more general consideration of Whitman. "'Leaves of Grass,'" he writes, "is a problem that cries for solution, and an essay on the merits of the author ought to be constituted the diploma-work of every one who aspires to write criticism." He continues:

"For one thing, his influence on the vocabulary and syntax of English prose is already strong and may well become irresistible; and were it only as a phenomenon to be somehow historically explained, as an object-lesson in esthetics or pathology, he would deserve far more study than he has yet received. His personality, his ethics, his view of the world, his notions of art are all alike irritating and perplexing to the last degree. Whitman owes nothing, or next to nothing, to the past. He invents his literary form, his system of ideas, his very language. What is more, he is from the first fully and unmistakably alive to his position, his purpose, and his qualities. His worst excesses are committed of malice aforethought and with a perfect consciousness of their effect; until one recognizes this, one has not even begun to understand him. To apply the ordinary standards of criticism to Walt Whitman is merely to beg the question. He denies the premises. Admit everything against him; draw up a list of the canonized poetic virtues and point to his utter lack of each and all—it s nothing; the man himself in all his incorrigible naïveté is untouched. The terms that can do justice to his genius have yet to be invented. Our usual phrases have been so thumbed and worn in the service of more conventional writers that they have lost all the gloss and sincerity of their meaning. For this strange being we want a vocabulary as strange as his own—'fluid,' 'merge,' 'effuse,' 'a pallid float,' 'lambent tableaux,' and the like. . . . . .

"We are accustomed to think of a poet as first of all a creature of instinct, entering unawares into his kingdom, traveling freely by virtue of some obscure impulse over heights where a moment's self-consciousness means bathos and annihilation. But this American prophet 'shakes his white locks at a runaway sun,' and talks in the next breath about his digestion or his opinions on feudalism without losing his serene self-possession for a moment. Bathos there is, but somehow there is not the shock that one ought to feel. And this is because he makes a cult of 'the art of sinking in poetry' One can imagine him saying: 'Bathos, ma femme, I salute you. I do not despise you as others do; for I perceive you are a part of the great watchword "Ensemble" '—and hence to various conclusions on the subject of democracy or the manufactures of Chicago. This is one,

at any rate, of Whitman's secrets. He does the most outrageous things, but always on purpose. In a sense his intention is the very denial of art. Does he write metrically? He hastens to throw in a shapeless scrap of prose. Does he let slip an exquisite phrase? In a moment he caps it with an outburst of heartrending journalese. Again, in defiance of Aristotle, his work has neither beginning nor end. It is strictly a sort of philosophic panorama, structureless and spasmodic—undifferentiated literary protoplasm, so to call it. And not only is the form undefined; the indifference with which the matter is chosen has something in it alien to one's ordinary notions of art. He 'does not call the tortoise unworthy because she is not something else,' and he thinks 'the tree-toad' (in his nameless dialect) 'a chef d'œuvre for the highest.' He bids us worship and glorify the world and all that is in it without distinction, and the half of him is given up to translating elementary sensations. . . . In the heat of his emotion sentences run one into another or pass into a sort of luminous haze; new words, new constructions are seen *nantes in gurgite vasto*, and the motion of the whole is invested with an unearthly, fluid, elemental vigor. It is Pre-Adamite art—and whether we are to call it poetry or prose is a question that can interest none but compilers of dictionaries. At least, it is powerful stuff—a medium as pliant and various as the heart of man could desire, and certainly the only possible form for Whitman's philosophy. The ordinary English of prose and verse is too clear-cut, too punctuated, too free of false distinctions to give the illusion of limitless force and magnificence on the one side, answered by vast and inarticulate feeling on the other. . . . . .

"This, perhaps, is his keynote—a boundless assertion of the individual, not standing aloof from nature, but palpably and indubitably centered in the very stream of the world, in touch with everything that sense can feel, inexhaustibly emotional, incommunicably alive; not Carlyle's hapless unit poised between two eternities, but a whole universe, as it were, conscious at once of its past and its future, and grasping both in a triumphant present."

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## QUEEN VICTORIA'S RELATIONS TO LITERATURE.

ALL the English literary journals join the rest of the press in tributes to the Queen, and comment on her relations to the literature of her reign. *The Athenæum*, which, like the other literary weeklies, appears in heavy mourning borders, says (January 26):

"On many of her virtues and excellences it is not our privilege here to dwell; but we may note the ever-ready interest she took in literature and art, which changed their phases so many times in the Victorian era. Never was the Queen more sensible, more gracious, more human, than in her intercourse with the great men of her time marked out by intellect. She was, we think, the first English monarch since James I. to write books. Helps induced her in 1868 to publish 'Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands.' In 1884 'More Leaves' appeared; yet neither gave much of the writer's personal predilections. Ever since Lord Melbourne's time the Queen was notable for judicious reticence."

*The Academy* (January 26) points out that "the sympathies of the beloved and august lady whose loss the nation is mourning were wide, and on many points they touched literature":

"An author herself, she had the interests of authors at heart, and in the great grief of her life, the death of the Prince Consort, she found her consolation in a poem written by one of the most distinguished of her subjects—Tennyson's 'In Memoriam.' We take from the present Lord Tennyson's life of his father the following account of Tennyson's first visit to the Queen after the death of the Prince Consort:

"'He said that she stood pale and statue-like before him, speaking in a quiet, unutterably sad voice. "There was a kind of stately innocence about her." She said many kind things to him, such as "Next to the Bible 'In Memoriam' is my comfort." She talked of the Prince and of Hallam and of Macaulay and of Goethe, and of Schiller in connection with him, and said that the Prince was so like the picture of Arthur Hallam in "In Memoriam," even to his blue eyes. When A. [Tennyson] said that he thought that the Prince would have made a great king, she answered: 'He always said that it did not signify whether *he* did the right thing or did not, so long as the right thing was done.'"

"How the Queen's friendship with Tennyson grew and deepened may be seen in the following passage in the Queen's private diary, written at Osborne, August 7, 1883:

"'After luncheon saw the great poet Tennyson in dearest Albert's room for nearly an hour; and most interesting it was. He is grown very old, his eyesight much impaired. But he was very kind. Asked him to sit down. He talked of the many friends he had lost, and what it would be if he did not feel and know that there was another world, where there would be no partings; and then he spoke with horror of the unbelievers and philosophers who would make you believe there was no other world, no immortality, who tried to explain all away in a miserable manner. We agreed that, were such a thing possible, God, who is Love, would be far more cruel than any human being. He quoted some well-known lines from Goethe, whom he so much admires. Spoke of the poor Lily of Hanover [Princess Frederica of Hanover] so kindly; asked after my godchildren. He spoke of Ireland, and the wickedness of ill-using poor animals: "I am afraid I think the world is darkened; I dare say it will brighten again."

"'I told him what a comfort "In Memoriam" had again been to me, which pleased him; but he said I could not believe the number of shameful letters of abuse he had received about it. Incredible! When I took leave of him, I thanked him for his kindness and said I needed it, for I had gone through much; and he said: "You are so alone on that terrible height; it is terrible. I've only a year or two to live, but I shall be happy to do anything for you I can. Send for me whenever you like."

"'I thanked him warmly.'

"To authorship the Queen herself made no pretensions, and in publishing her private diaries of life in the Highlands she only gave to the world, under persuasion, the most artless of records. But, artless tho they were, they deeply interested her subjects; and even the literary critic felt that here were two qualities which are not always found in diaries of greater literary pretensions—a most engaging candor, and absolute discretion. They revealed the secret of the Queen's love of Scotland by showing how she enjoyed—nay, reveled in—the beauties and sublimities of nature and the amenities of humble lives, lived far from the madding crowd."

*Literature* (January 26) says that "whatever else the rule of Queen Victoria may have done for the higher life of the nation, literature and art owe to her one debt of gratitude besides which all other obligations become insignificant." By the preeminent sincerity and simplicity of her life, upon which, it adds, were concentrated the eyes of a vast empire for nearly three quarters of a century, noble and honest work was everywhere encouraged and affectations put to shame:

"Throughout her reign it is this quality which has marked her relations with her subjects, and it is this which has shone so brightly in her own writings and in the personal records of those who were admitted to her intimacy. . . . It was the transparent simplicity of her nature which formed one, tho not the only, merit of her Majesty's two series of 'Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands.' In sending a copy of the second series to Lord Tennyson she described herself as 'a very humble and unpretending author.' And of the book she said, 'Its only merit is its simplicity and truth.' Tennyson, a man equally free from any taint of hypocrisy, was able to take a less modest critical estimate of a book containing, as he said, 'the lofty and tender sentiments and the hearty enjoyment of nature, expressed in pure English, which can not fail to make a book interesting, apart from the special interest which must of necessity belong to this particular volume.'"

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THE failure of the Grau-Savage English Opera Company is a great blow to the many who had hoped that this was a beginning of a distinctive American and English opera. It is evident, the press thinks, that the public does not want opera in English, or rather in such English as is given in the translated librettos, which lose the original spirit and become inane in many instances. A few of the singers were exceptionally good in the Grau-Savage Company, but the public at present desires foreign talent, it is thought, a talent which it will take many more years of careful training on the part of English singers to equal.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## THE FORCE OF HABIT.

EXACTLY how strong is the force of habit? A means of measuring this in any given instance is to see how many times an habitual action will be repeated under adverse conditions until it is replaced by reasoned action more appropriate to the circumstances. With man, we know that reason always triumphs over instinct; but with lower creatures this is not so clear. It has been assumed by some that instinct never gives way. Every one knows how an ant will persist in trying to drag a straw to its nest in some impossible way simply because it is the usual way. It is quite possible, however, that by experimenting long enough it might be found, in every instance, that there is a point where the force of habit gives way to reason. This has been proved in one very interesting instance by Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, two ingenious American students of insect life, in some experiments on the curious habits of the sphex-fly, a predatory fly resembling a wasp in appearance. This fly stings its prey and paralyzes it, after which it drags the victim to its underground nest. Its performances in doing this are thus described in a notice of the Peckhams' work in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 19). Says the writer:

"It is known from the observations of our fellow countryman, M. Fabre, and from those of Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, that the *Sphex ichneumona*, after having captured a grasshopper, is accustomed to lay its victim at the entrance of its hole and to visit the latter before transporting its prey thither. It is also known that if, during the visit of the sphex, the position of the grasshopper is slightly altered, the sphex puts it back, and will not carry it into the hole without again exploring it, altho it was examined less than a minute before. This way of doing things is curious, and it has been asked whether it is invariable."

Mr. and Mrs. Peckham have made some interesting observations with a view to answering this question. Their conclusions, which are printed in *The American Naturalist* (October), are, in condensed form, as follows: The observers noted that the insect, after catching its prey, lays it down about four or five inches from the entrance to its nest and, after making its visit to the nest, drags the prey by the head to the opening, enters the hole head first, turns around, and, returning, seizes the prey again by the head and drags it, walking backward, into the hole. The grasshopper was removed about five inches from its position while the sphex was absent on its domiciliary visit. The insect, on its return, hunted about for its prey and, finding it, replaced it and then descended again into the hole, as M. Fabre had observed. During this visit the grasshopper was again displaced. The sphex returned and repeated his performance. In all he repeated it four times, the observers doing the same on their part. But, at the fifth, the insect gave it up; as soon as he had found the grasshopper he dragged it at once into the nest. The following day the experiment was tried again. Four times again was the performance repeated; at the fifth, as before, the sphex dragged off its prey without previously visiting the hole. The experiment was tried for two more days, and the result was the same, with this difference, that the sphex repeated his performance seven times before deciding to carry off his prey without repeating his visit to the nest. It therefore follows that the sphex, conservative and follower of tradition tho it may be, can, when circumstances require it, adapt itself to them, and modify its mode of action. It is sufficiently conservative to prefer the traditional method, but progressive enough to give it up when obstacles present themselves. Reason thus triumphs over instinct. In commenting on these experiments, the writer in the *Revue Scientifique* adds:

"It is to be regretted that Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, to whom we owe so much excellent work on the customs of the sphex and other insects, did not decide to carry their experiment still further. Perhaps (of course with the same insect) by arranging the manner of giving it its lesson in some regular system, they might finally have succeeded in teaching it to give up entirely, or almost entirely, its domiciliary visit, and to drag its prey in at once, or at least after a single exploration. The experiment might be tried with an artificial nest, and it would be well worth while."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE ELECTRICAL CENTURY.

WHICH is, or will be, *the* "electric century," the nineteenth or the twentieth? At a recent banquet, after one speaker had referred to the opening century by this title, he was taken to task, on the ground that all the great discoveries in electricity had already been made, altho not all developed to the greatest possible degree. In the words of another speaker: "The change in kind was made in the nineteenth century; the change in degree will be made in the twentieth." Another still summed up as follows: "I think that the great development of the century we are going to see is in the growth in degree—not in the creation of novelties." These views are opposed by W. J. Hammer, in a letter to *The Electrical World and Engineer* (February 2). He says:

"While listening to these gentlemen the other evening, my thoughts ran back to the year 1882, when, during a residence in England, I was looking through an old library in London, and came across a book dated sixteen hundred and something—the exact date I do not now recall—which spoke of electricity as being 'a peculiar effluvium,' and the author went on to say—as nearly as I can recall his words: 'We have doubtless now arrived at the point where we know all regarding the practical applications of electricity that will ever be known.' How vividly this all came back to me the other night, and before the distinguished speakers had concluded their remarks it had occurred to me to wonder who would have believed just before the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia, that the human voice would within a few months be transmitted over a wire by means of the telephone. Who would have believed—say seven years ago—that the human eye would be able to examine the anatomy of a living person, and observe not only all the bones, but even observe the action of the heart, etc., through the intermediary of the Roentgen ray and the fluoroscope? . . . . . .

"In view of the fact that never in the history of the world have so many able men been engaged in scientific research and experimentation; that never have scientific men and educational institutions been so endowed with well-equipped laboratories, accurate instruments, and other exceptional facilities for making the most delicate of scientific tests and carrying on of original researches, . . . is it not perfectly rational to expect, and does not the past history of human development lead us to expect, that with all these advantages the new century will outstrip the old one in electrical development, as well as in other matters?

"Electrochemical research offers an enormous field, which is almost 'virgin soil.' The wonderful work now being done in the study of the constitution of matter may lead to developments of a most revolutionary character; and who knows how much of the correlation of the vital and physical forces we shall have to set down to the credit of electricity? What has occurred in the past century which would lead the world to consider the discovery of a means of getting electricity direct from coal as of secondary importance; and who shall say this century will not see this problem solved; and who knows but that during this century a way will be discovered to make an electric light with the coldness and efficiency of that given out by the firefly; and what more important or of more radical nature has been done in the valuable electric-lighting work of the past century? . . . . . .

"Who knows but that in the coming century we shall learn what electricity is, perhaps what gravitation and heat and other things, the effects and uses of which we are so familiar with, really are? A distinguished scientist recently said: 'It seems surprising that no one knows what draws two pith-balls together

and holds them together, tho the phenomenon itself is as old as the century.' Perhaps the new century may tell us.

"In conclusion, I would ask, should not the electrical profession insist that the electrical century started fifty years ago, and that it has still fifty years yet to run? Personally, I believe that were a canvass made among electrical men, by far the greater number of them would agree that by all odds the best fifty years of the electrical century are yet to come."

## OZONE IN HYGIENE AND IN THE INDUSTRIES.

IN 1887 James Chappuis discovered that active oxygen, or ozone, is a formidable enemy to bacteria, and that under certain circumstances it can not be resisted even by those bacteria which are most tenacious of life. As a disinfectant, however, ozone, in consequence of the great expense required for its preparation, failed to find extensive use; but recently it has assumed importance in the industries. From the *Magdeburger Zeitung* we extract the following data:

"Ozonized oxygen—pure oxygen is yet unknown—looks bluish in a thick stratum, dark blue when it is compressed, and under a pressure of one hundred and fifty atmospheres its density takes the form of drops as blue as indigo. Ozone is known to us by its odor rather than by its appearance. The peculiar pungent odor of fabrics which have been newly washed, which is often the cause of headache and of bleeding at the nose, is due primarily to the ozone that has accumulated in the pores of their tissues. The 'smell of sulfur' which is reported usually as noticeable after a bolt of lightning has struck should be known as the odor of ozone, for electrical discharges, such as may be smelled in the vicinity of every working electrical machine, develop ozone from the air; and the peculiar fragrance of the air that is perceived after a storm arises from the greater impregnation of the air with ozone, and this fact accounts also for the souring of milk during a storm. In the air of the country, the forests and the ocean, ozone is always present; it is always absent from the air of large towns and cities, from the air of our living rooms, and from the vicinity of dunghills and stables. The stronger the wind, the richer the air becomes in ozone. It is claimed that such beneficent influences as the air may have on human health may be measured by the quantity of ozone with which it is charged; and in almost all the laudatory descriptions of summer resorts the chief attraction mentioned is the 'air rich in ozone.' Certainly it may be believed that where the air is charged with ozone it is pure and rich in oxygen; whether, however, ozone itself is necessary to human welfare may be doubted. Schoenbein, developing his discovery, tried to use artificially ozonized air in medical practise; it was administered to patients by inhalation, and the result was—catarrh of the organs of respiration. Many physicians still have the opinion that ailments such as inflammation, of the lungs, bronchial catarrh, etc., become more acute as the quantity of ozone in the air increases, but become less distinct, and the patient shows positive signs of relief, as the ozone becomes less appreciable. While the internal application of ozone has not been made with unqualified success hitherto, the use of it in surgery has been attended with large benefit. In Fitzroy Square, London, there is a special hospital in which oxygen and ozone are used with unmistakable success as remedies for old and unclean wounds."

As a disinfectant, we are told, ozone has not become a practical success, as it begins to kill germs only when it prevails in the proportion of 1:1,000 in the air, and such air human beings can not breathe. Its oxidizing power has, however, been especially efficacious in purifying dirty water. It not only kills all the harmful germs inhabiting such water, and the results of their change of matter, but it also oxidizes all organic matter held in solution—burns it, one might say, for in the dark the process is attended with the emission of light. Last year a plant was established in Lille for purifying the water of the Seine with ozone, and recently a plant for the same purpose was established in Paris. The ozone does not diminish the proportion of salts in the water.

Of the manifold uses of ozone in industrial arts, the *Magdeburger Zeitung* goes on to speak as follows:

"Beer-kegs are cleaned with it, oils are cleared with it, greasing oils are prepared with its aid, and siccative processes are produced with it; your cognac and wine receive under the influence of ozone the taste of such beverages stored in cellars for many years. Pasteur declares that it is only oxidation that gives age to wine and produces its clearness. The change made in wine by oxygen during the long years the beverage is stored is effected by ozone in a few hours. To ozonize wines and spirituous liquors is consequently to hasten, only, natural chemical action. The development of ozone by electricity is so cheap that the gas can be used for the improvement of very cheap goods. To clear a commercial cask of linseed oil, about thirty cubic yards of ozonized air are used—forty to forty-five cubic yards costing usually thirty-two cents. Tho fabrics are bleached with chlorin at a very slight expense, as every housewife knows, even in this branch of industry ozone has found application. . . . Starch and substances containing starch and sugar, cleaned and bleached with ozone, attract emphatic preference from buyers of these goods. In tanning, too, ozone has become an important factor. To make freshly tanned leather pliant, it was rubbed with a grease that was usually prepared from fish oil, which was dear enough when of good quality. Through treatment with ozone, animal oils, and especially cheap fats, have become an equally serviceable grease for leather.

"In the manufacture of musical instruments ozone is no inconsiderable factor. The kinds of wood of which such instruments are made are treated with it to give them increased clearness and mellowness of sound. As is well known, the wood used for stringed instruments is much better as it grows older, that is, drier; and is it not related that the celebrated Stradivarius violins were made of the wood of the old choir stalls of an Italian church? Instead of letting the wood lie for years in special sheds to dry, it is now made ready for use in a short time by treatment with ozone. . . . Tieman has discovered that vanillin, the aromatic substance of the vanilla bean, may be produced artificially by treating the acid of cloves, the chief constituent of the oil of cloves, with ozone. The result is a substance of which the odor and taste equal, in every respect, those of the vanillin obtained from the vanilla bean. Also in the refinement of perfume ozone is often used from strong preference."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ACTION OF YEAST AND YEAST-EXTRACT.

SO long as alcohol and its physiological action remain the subjects of controversy, the mode of its production will never be devoid of interest. Every one knows that this substance, whether it be food, medicine, or poison, is formed by the decomposition of sugar in the process known as fermentation; and it was believed until recently that this process was always dependent on the growth of a low vegetable organism known as yeast, whose cells took in sugar and gave off alcohol and carbonic acid. In 1897 a German experimenter named Büchner created a sensation by showing that fermentation was not, as had been supposed, dependent on the presence of the growing yeast-plant. He isolated from the yeast-cell a liquid extract which acts on fermentible sugar exactly as the yeast itself does. This substance has received the name of "zymose." Three English experimenters have recently gone over this investigation still more thoroughly, to find out whether the fermentation due to zymose is real fermentation; that is, whether the usual products—carbonic acid and alcohol—are produced by it in the usual proportions, and whether the amount of sugar transformed agrees with the quantities of these substances produced. We translate a report of the result that appears in the *Revue Scientifique*:

"After due correction, . . . the results show that the proportion between alcohol and carbonic acid varies greatly, and does not reach that found by Pasteur. . . . But the most curious fact

of all is that the quantity of sugar that disappears is much greater than that which undergoes fermentation. Here is a phenomenon whose explanation is yet to be found."

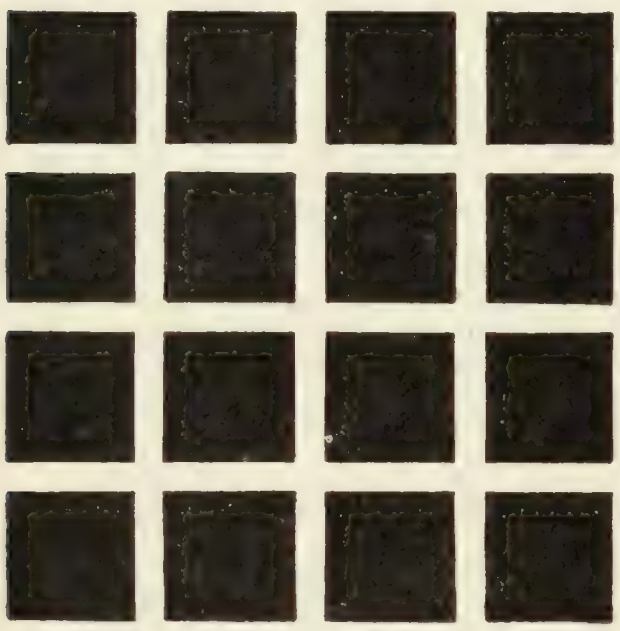
The English experimenters propose an hypothesis which, briefly stated, is simply that the yeast extract may be able to perform certain chemical processes in imitation of the vegetable organism from which it is derived, but it can not keep these up indefinitely. It is able, however, to incorporate sugar for a longer time than it can decompose this into alcohol and carbonic acid; hence a larger quantity of material disappears as sugar than reappears in the form of these two products. The balance has gone into the substance of the yeast extract.

If this hypothesis be proved, a most interesting principle will have been established—the ability of an extract from a living organism to perform certain functions supposed to be peculiar to the action of the living cells of the organism itself. It is hardly to be expected that the advocates of the medicinal use of animal extracts will allow this to go unnoticed.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A NEW OPTICAL ILLUSION.

THE following new and curious optical illusion is contributed by M. Henri Coupin to *La Nature* (January 5). He says:

"Our illustration represents a series of black squares placed at regular distances apart and separated by white bands crossing each other regularly at right angles. At least this is how the illustration has represented them. But in reality, in each of the places where the white bands cross we see a very plain shadow, or, more exactly, a sort of penumbra with indefinite boundaries. If the attention be fixed on one of these spots in particular it disappears at once, while the neighboring spots persist. This is evidently due to the fact that the phenomenon is produced only in regions of the retina distant from the 'yellow spot' [spot of most distinct vision]—regions where the sight is always a little confused. It would be interesting to vary the size of the squares and of their intervals to see at what moment the phenomenon would disappear. Optical illusions are a good deal more than mere amusements. Studied with care, they can do a good deal toward clearing up the problem of vision which is still so imperfectly understood."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



**Evolution of the Thermometer.**—Scarcely another instrument so indispensable in scientific work is at the same time so extensively used by the laity as the thermometer. A history of its "evolution" has been written by Dr. H. C. Bolton and published in book form. From a review in *Science* (January 25) we quote as follows:

"The book opens by disposing of the oft-repeated claims that the inventor of the thermometer was Drebbel. The first use of the name thermometer and the first accurate description come from Leurechon in 1624, but the real inventor of the instrument was Galileo, and the date between 1592 and 1597. This is proved, not from any statements of the inventor, but from letters written to him, and the proof is complete. This first thermometer consisted of a bulbed tube, inverted in colored water, in which the liquid rose and fell with the temperature of the bulb. . . . In 1632 Dean Rey made a water thermometer, in which the expansion of a fluid replaced that of air; and, not long after this, Ferdinand II. of Tuscany, by sealing the top of the tube, gave approximately the modern form to the instrument. Mercury had been previously used to show expansion by heat, but in 1714 Fahrenheit constructed the first mercury thermometer with a reliable scale.

"Many different scales have at various times been applied to the thermometer, and in most of them the graduation has been almost purely arbitrary. The origin of the Fahrenheit scale is involved in much obscurity. Réaumur was the first to use the melting-point of ice for zero, while his boiling-point of water, 80°, was obtained by the expansion of one thousand parts of eighty-per-cent. alcohol between the freezing- and boiling-points of water. As this was eighty parts, he used this number for his higher fixed temperature. The first to adapt 0° and 100° for the two points was Celsius, but in his instrument 0° represented the boiling-point of water. Finally, th change to the modern centigrade scale was made independently by Christin, of Lyons, and Strömer, of Upsala, in 1743."

## MORE OIL IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS COLONIES.

THE recent oil craze in Texas has already been described in these columns. We now reproduce from *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (January 26) a description of the Lucas oil well, near Beaumont, a picture of which appeared in our issue of February 9, and which is said to be the largest in the world. Says this paper:

"The surface of the tract where the operations were conducted is marshy and level prairie, fit only for rice cultivation. The country rock is undoubtedly of recent quaternary formation. Much difficulty was experienced in sinking through the water-bearing surface soils, but Captain Lucas finally adopted the system used by him in boring for salt in Louisiana. . . . The casings used were heavy and were in succession 12 in., 10 in., 8 in., 6 in., and 4 in., each smaller pipe telescoping with the one above it. The lower or boring pipe, fitted with a cutting edge, was driven downward with a constantly revolving motion, while water was forced through by means of a circulating pump. In this way the borers were enabled to cope with the immense bed of quicksand, which had deflected the previous attempts—made in 1894, in 1896, and in 1898—to prospect for oil in the same locality.

"At a depth of 1,300 ft. oil was struck suddenly and almost without warning. The 4-in. pipe in use, which weighed at least 6 tons, was forced to the surface by the sudden flow of oil, carried through the top of the derrick—which is 60 ft. high—and thrown up in the air a distance estimated at 300 ft. The tackle and the top of the derrick were carried away, while the pipe bent and curled up, falling to the ground clear of the derrick in a position where, fortunately, it injured no one. The water in the pipe, which was used in the hydraulic boring, was thrown up to a great height, followed by some gas and a steady stream of oil. This flowed with such force that large pieces of rock were carried up with it. The first flow was estimated at 250 bbls. an hour; it increased gradually to 500 bbls., and on January 13 was estimated at from 600 to 1,000 bbls. an hour, with the flow still increasing. At times the column reached a height of nearly 600 ft., and some observers, among whom were some employees of the Standard Oil Company, were inclined to think Captain Lucas too conservative and put the flow as high as 2,000 bbls. an hour."

In a subsequent issue of the same paper (February 2) an account is given by its Manila correspondent of the recent development of the oil industry in the Philippines. The existence of petroleum in some of the islands, we are told, has been known for a long time, but under Spanish rule there was little or nothing done in the way of development. The discoveries are of considerable importance, and may have much effect on the oil

trade of the East, besides providing a supply of fuel which may be of great service in the future. Says the correspondent:

"Since the foreign miners have been here prospecting among mineral-producing lands of the islands there have been some noted changes in the situation, and the output of oils from some of the wells is so large that there is no further need of the imported article. Oil has been discovered and is worked in Panay, Luzon, Mindanao, Negros, Gimeras, and quite a number of the other islands of the group. There are already several good-sized refineries in operation, and a number of small refineries.

"The oil in most cases lies in an oil-bearing stratum of rock several feet in thickness and about 350 ft. below the surface. Pole tools are used chiefly for drilling, altho some of the natives who are operating the deposits are rigging up all sorts of ingenious contrivances for getting at the products. In many instances these home-made devices prove satisfactory; but I have seen some of them that are complete failures. . . . . .

"The cost of getting the petroleum oils in this country is much lower than in America, for the reason that native and Chinese labor can be hired at low rates. The natives are good workers as a rule, and they can be secured in large numbers at wages ranging from eight to fifteen cents daily. The price paid the Chinese is about the same."

## DO WE THINK WITH ONE HALF OF OUR BRAIN?

IS it not possible that in a healthy, normal condition we do all our thinking with one half of the brain? In a recent number of *The American Journal of Insanity* it is contended that we do. Says the writer:

"The brain is, anatomically, a double organ, yet mental processes are single. *A priori*, we should expect in a double brain a double mind. A sufficient number of cases have been recorded to make it certain that a man can retain his personal characteristics and mental activity in whom one half the cerebrum has been destroyed. Physiological arguments in favor of this view are found in the following facts: While coarse movements can be performed nearly as well by one half of the body as by the other, whenever it becomes necessary to carry out movements involving speed, dexterity, and accurate judgment, nature organizes one half of the brain much more fully than the other. Righthandedness is not an accident."

We are told that the phenomenon of "double consciousness" means nothing more than a large increase in the activity of the half of the brain which usually has no part in conscious life. The theory makes explicable many of the most puzzling abnormal mental states. Among other conclusions, the author presents this:

"Anything which tends to make the ordinarily quiescent half [of the brain] assume control tends to impairment of mental processes and the damage of the individual. If this be true, the attitude of those who advocate a cultivation of ambidexterity is thoroughly illogical. Instead of trying to make a right-handed person less right-handed we ought rather to try to make him more right-handed. Conversely, the attempt to make a left-handed boy right-handed is a physiological crime. Every effort ought to be made to make the left-handed boy more left-handed."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Heating Effect of Various Lighting-Systems.**—A study of the number of heat units given out by different sources of light has been made by F. Erismann, who has read a paper on the subject before the German Association at Nuremberg. According to this, the stearine candle is the most wasteful source of heat, per candle-power of the light furnished. It gives out 7,881 heat units for every 100 candle-power, whereas the ordinary gas-burner gives out 6,380, the Welsbach 1,000, the incandescent electric light 260, and the arc-light only 26. Says *Cosmos* (December 8):

"We see that we are succeeding to-day in achieving a better luminous result from materials used in lighting, and that for an equal degree of light we develop much less heat than formerly. It is to be hoped that progress along this line may continue. Certain sources of light radiate so much heat that one experiences a disagreeable sense of heat near them, ending finally in headache. According to Rubner, who has studied this matter in detail, we should not tolerate a source of light that radiates more than $\frac{1}{20}$ of a heat unit a minute on each square centimeter [$\frac{1}{6}$ square inch] of our skin. The proportion of heat radiated per unit of intensity varies not only with the materials, but also with the illuminating device that utilizes them. . . . In general, a source radiates less per unit of intensity as its intensity becomes greater. The greatest part of the energy radiated is in the form of obscure rays, and the smallest part (only four to five per cent.) under the form of luminous rays. The color of the light has some influence on the radiation of heat, which is greater with red light. . . . Observation shows that luminous sources due to incandescence can be borne very close to the skin without inconvenience, which enables us to utilize a good part of the light in proportion to the luminous intensity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Slot-Machine for Car Tickets.**—If the idea of selling car tickets at elevated stations, for instance, by means of slot-machines had originated in this country, it would have been thought a typical "Yankee notion." This eminently practical plan, yet unknown in the United States, is in daily use in Germany. Says *The Ledger* (Philadelphia, February 1):

"Automatic machines for the delivery of railway tickets are a prominent feature at all railway stations in Berlin and the suburbs. Their employment is facilitated by the fact that the zone tariff system is in force on the Stadt and Ring railways, which run through and round Berlin and on the chief suburban lines. A ten-pfennig (about a penny) ticket can be used by a passenger for a third-class journey from any station on the line to any up to the fifth station from the point of departure. For all stations after the fifth double fare is charged. Second-class single fares under the same conditions are fifteen and thirty pfennige, respectively. A fifteen-pfennig ticket can also be obtained from the automatic machines; two 'nickels' have to be put in the slot in that case, whereupon the machine delivers the ticket with a five-pfennig piece as change. This system saves the passenger much time, and certainly saves the railway company at least one window at each ticket-office. In all Berlin railway stations no one is allowed on the platform unless he is going by train or purchases a platform ticket. This ticket costs ten pfennige, and is also supplied by automatic machines. It may be mentioned that by the sale of these platform tickets the state, which owns the railways, nets over £100,000 a year. During the last year over 30,000,000 tickets were supplied to the public by automatic machines at Berlin city and suburban stations. Few cases of fraud are heard of, for the 'nickel' is small and light, and it is difficult to find a substitute for it."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE practise of injecting cocain within the meninges of the spinal cord has already been designated by a remarkable number of names," says the New York *Medical Journal*. "Some of them are the following: 'Spinal-canal cocainization,' 'cocain analgesia from subarachnoid injection,' 'intraspinal cocainization,' 'subarachnoid injections of cocain,' 'intradural injections of cocain,' 'endomeningeal spinal cocainization,' 'medullary injections,' 'subarachnoid cocainization,' the 'subdural infiltration method,' 'subarachnoidean injections, 'medullary narcosis,' 'Corning's method of medullary narcosis,' the 'spinal subarachnoid method,' and (from what evolved we can not imagine) 'Chicago chloroform.'"

"UNLESS, we are entirely wrong in our premises," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, "we think Mr. Tesla is mistaken in his ideas of the mechanism of transmitting electric radiant energy from one planet to another. We hope that Mr. Tesla will publish a precise description of the phenomena which he observed, and which led him to suppose that ultra-terrean causes were at work. From his well-known experimental skill, a description of his observations before some scientific body would doubtless be extremely interesting. Our readers can not but agree to some extent with the editorial article in the New York *Tribune*, which, speaking for the lay public, ventures to say: 'It is to be regretted that the first news of the incident was not given to a scientific society of standing, rather than to a philanthropic organization or an ordinary newspaper.'"

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE KING OF ENGLAND'S RELATION TO PROTESTANTISM.

DISCUSSION is already beginning to arise in England over the religious aspect of the oath which the law requires the King to take on first opening Parliament and at the coronation service next year. At the time this oath was composed, the strife between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism was at its height, and not only was the sovereign compelled by law to abjure the doctrines and allegiance of the Roman see, but all office-holders in the kingdom and all students in the universities were also forced to take the same oath. Since that time, these Roman Catholic disabilities have been removed, until only the sovereign, the Lord Chancellor of England, and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland are required by law to be Protestants. As an evidence of how far English tolerance has progressed, it is often pointed out that the late Lord Chief Justice of England, a recent lord mayor of London, many judges, and scores of members of Parliament are Roman Catholics. It is felt by many adherents of both faiths, however, that while England can hardly be expected to permit the rule of a Roman Catholic sovereign any more than a Roman Catholic country on the Continent would accept a Protestant prince, yet the wording of the coronation oath is unnecessarily harsh. The London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath., February 2), in discussing this, says:

"The form of the coronation oath does much more than show its preference for the 'Low,' rather than the 'High,' in Anglicanism. It goes out of its way to make the sovereign not merely the abjurer of this or that 'High' tenet, but the open insulter of the faith of his Catholic subjects, whose sacred beliefs are branded as idolatry and superstition. 'I do believe,' Edward VII. will be expected to declare, 'that in the sacrament of the Lord's supper there is not any transubstantiation, and that the invocation and adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous.' As if this were not enough to enforce on the King, who has knelt time and again at nuptial and at requiem mass before our altars, the altars of God, a passage is thrust upon his tongue which causes him to impugn by implication the personal honor of Catholics as men of truth and plain speakers—and this in the very presence of his earl marshal [the Duke of Norfolk, the chief Roman Catholic layman in England]. The theory is that a Catholic would take the oath with reservations. He would have his crown and his mass too. So the King must stand up and say: 'I do solemnly declare I make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants'—(the irony of it to-day!)—'without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope, or any authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any other such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, altho the Pope, or any other person or persons or power whatsoever, should dispense with, or annul, the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.' Such language from the mouth of the ruler of ten millions of loyal Catholics, we must plainly say, is intolerable. It is an insult to the Pontiff and to the Catholic world: it is an insult to the King himself, and to nobody, we are certain, will its terms be more utterly obnoxious."

The legal status of the King in relation to the Church of England is a topic much discussed just now. He has been referred to as "the supreme head of the English Church," and Roman Catholic papers in America are fond of calling him "the English Pope." The London correspondent of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, however, points out the error of such assertions:

"The legal status of the King of England in relation to the Church of England is in no sense spiritual and it never has been. The Church of England is, according to its own claim, 'that pure and reformed part of Christ's Holy Catholic Church which is established within this realm.' The word 'established' is held to imply that certain relation which exists between it and the realm itself; and the Church of England is established in its recognition as the national organization for the maintenance of Christian belief and practise. According to the official declaration, the King is one of the members of the church and its supreme governor upon earth. In practise the office of governor has ever been held to refer to civil matters only, and the King, in all matters spiritual, is no more than any other member of the same religious body. The King can not become a member of any other religious body, and is therefore not free as are other people to change his religious affiliation. The Church of England existed, as matter of history, before the kingdom did, even before that part now known as England was under one government. When there were the kingdoms of Wessex, Kent, and others, the church had an organization which was coterminous with the present political bounds. Hence the spiritual power preceded the political one and has ever kept its precedence."

## THE NEW INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.

THE new edition of the Index Expurgatorius, or table of books prohibited by the Roman Congregation of the Index, differs from all preceding editions in important particulars. It is a complete revision, characterized as more in accord with the spirit of the times, or, as Pope Leo XIII. himself expresses it, an *adoucissement*. All the condemnations prior to the year 1500 are effaced, together with all books dealing with forgotten disputes and controversies long since settled, as well as many books which are praiseworthy for their erudition and elegance of style, even tho they may contain some minor passages regarded by the Congregation as reprehensible. Notwithstanding this softening of the church's anathemas, the list still makes a volume of 278 pages, containing the formal condemnation of 3,286 books. The *Courrier des États Unis* gives the following account of this new Index:

"It is a curious collection, and many people will be surprised to find in it certain names illustrious in the church. Among them are Bossuet and Jacques Bénigné for his 'Reply to M. de Tencin, Archbishop of Embrun, communicated to the ecclesiastics of the diocese of Troyes for their information.' Then come Fénélon, and François de Salignac, the latter for his 'Explication des maximes des Saintes sur la vie intérieure.' Among the philosophers are Michel de Montaigne for his 'Essais,' and Descartes for his 'Meditations,' his letters to Père Duret—in fact, all his philosophical works except those subject to revision, and his 'Discours sur les passions de l'âme.' After Descartes comes Nicholas Malebranche for several works, especially his 'Traité de la nature et de la grâce,' his 'Discours sur la recherche de la verité,' his 'Entrétiens' and his 'Sur la métaphysique.' Even Pascal is not spared, on account of his 'Lettres provinciales' and his edition of 'Pensées' annotated by Voltaire. It is hardly necessary to say that all the philosophers of the eighteenth century are condemned in general; including Montesquieu, for 'L'esprit des lois' and his 'Lettres Persanes'; Fontanelle still stands condemned for his 'Plurality of Worlds.'

"Our contemporary writers hold a conspicuous place in the volume. Balzac catches it for all his love romances. So do Alexandre Dumas, Eugene Sue, George Sand, Ernest Feydeau, and Flaubert. Paul de Kock is not even mentioned; but Lamartine is stricken down for his 'Jocelyn,' his 'Voyage en Orient,' and the 'Chute d'un ange.' Victor Hugo is condemned for 'Notre Dame de Paris' and 'Les Misérables.' Nothing is said about his 'Châtiments' or his 'Quatre-vingt-treize.' Emile Zola is wiped out with the words 'All his works.' The history of the French Revolution by Mignet is included, but that of Thiers is allowed to stand. We might mention also the names of Edgar Quinet and Michelet, the latter for six of his works, and Jules Simon for 'Religion naturelle.'

"The omissions are no less strange than the designations. For example, we seek in vain in this new edition for the trace of the censures which created such a flurry in 1859–60 in regard

to the pamphlets and books published on the Roman question. About, with all his semiofficial works, and La Guéronnière, who wrote at the dictation of Napoleon III. 'Le Pape et le Congrés,' have been condemned as belonging to the category of authors of '*pamphlets de circonstance.*' In reality, the Congregation examines only the works that have been denounced. There are some of them whose character is such that there is no need of calling attention to them on account of their general reprobation by the faithful. In this way certain apparent contradictions can be explained. The Index is made especially to solve difficult questions and to cut away certain scruples of conscience. The reading of the volume is for Catholics, and the condemnations which it enumerates are only to be regarded by Catholics."

## MULHALL'S RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

THE new religious statistics of the late Michael G. Mulhall, published a week or so before his death in December last, are of unusual value. Mr. Mulhall was commonly regarded as the most eminent statistician in the world, and his principal work, "A Dictionary of Statistics," is an accepted standard of reference. The accuracy of his scientific method of estimate is indicated by his remarkable forecast of the present population of the United States, published in *The North American Review* for July, 1890. His estimate then made was 76,200,000. The actual number returned in the official report of the director of the census, made last year, was 76,304,799.

From the New York *Freeman's Journal* we quote the following from Mr. Mulhall's paper read before the recent Australasian Catholic Congress (Mr. Mulhall was a Roman Catholic and a private chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII.):

"The population of the world in 1898 was estimated at 1,450,000,000, of whom little more than one third were Christians, viz.:

| | Christians. | Mohammedans. | Jews. | Pagans. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 348,500,000 | 6,600,000 | 6,500,000 | ..... |
| America | 126,400,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,300,000 |
| Asia | 12,600,000 | 109,500,000 | 200,000 | 667,800,000 |
| Africa | 4,400,000 | 36,000,000 | 400,000 | 91,000,000 |
| Oceanica | 9,700,000 | 24,700,000 | ..... | 4,400,000 |
| Total | 501,600,000 | 176,800,000 | 7,100,000 | 764,500,000 |

"We find that more than one half of mankind is still enveloped in paganism, and that the degrading tenets of Mohammed hold sway among many of the principal states of Asia and Africa. If we proceed to classify all Christians under three heads they will be found to stand thus:

| | Catholics. | Protestants. | Greeks. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 5,400,000 | 34,700,000 | ..... | 40,100,000 |
| France | 37,700,000 | 700,000 | ..... | 38,400,000 |
| Germany | 18,600,000 | 32,700,000 | ..... | 51,300,000 |
| Russia | 8,300,000 | 3,100,000 | 73,800,000 | 85,200,000 |
| Austria-Hungary | 33,800,000 | 4,100,000 | 3,300,000 | 41,200,000 |
| Italy | 31,100,000 | 60,000 | ..... | 31,160,000 |
| Spain-Portugal | 22,700,000 | 10,000 | ..... | 22,710,000 |
| Scandinavia | 10,000 | 9,290,000 | ..... | 9,300,000 |
| Belgium and Holland | 7,990,000 | 2,710,000 | ..... | 10,700,000 |
| Rumania, Greece, etc. | 1,900,000 | 4,130,000 | 12,400,000 | 18,430,000 |
| Europe | 167,500,000 | 91,500,000 | 89,500,000 | 348,500,000 |
| Europe | 167,500,000 | 91,500,000 | 89,500,000 | 348,500,000 |
| United States | 9,900,000 | 62,300,000 | ..... | 72,200,000 |
| Canada | 2,100,000 | 2,800,000 | ..... | 4,900,000 |
| Spanish America | 45,600,000 | 100,000 | ..... | 45,700,000 |
| West Indies | 2,500,000 | 1,100,000 | ..... | 3,600,000 |
| Australia | 900,000 | 2,900,000 | ..... | 3,800,000 |
| Philippines, etc. | 5,700,000 | 200,000 | ..... | 5,900,000 |
| Asia | 3,100,000 | 700,000 | 8,800,000 | 12,600,000 |
| Africa | 2,700,000 | 1,700,000 | ..... | 4,400,000 |
| The world | 240,000,000 | 163,300,000 | 98,300,000 | 501,600,000 |

As to the relative strength of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the chief missionary countries of the world, Mr. Mulhall gives the following table (compiled in 1893) from the leading Protestant authority, the American Statistical Association, showing the ratio of Protestants to Roman Catholics in these countries to be as one to five:

| | Catholics. | Protestants. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| India | *1,199,000 | 544,000 | 1,743,000 |
| China | 1,116,000 | 88,000 | 1,204,000 |
| Siberia | 70,000 | 20,000 | 90,000 |
| Japan | 30,000 | ..... | 30,000 |
| Syria, etc. | 663,000 | 20,000 | 683,000 |
| Asia | 3,078,000 | 662,000 | 3,740,000 |
| Africa | 2,660,000 | 1,740,000 | 4,400,000 |
| Manila, Java, etc. | 5,720,000 | 220,000 | 5,940,000 |
| Totals | 11,458,000 | 2,622,000 | 14,080,000 |

* The English Catholic Register for 1898 gives the number as 1,870,000.

It is interesting to ascertain which phase of Christianity increases numerically the faster throughout the whole world. As to this, Mr. Mulhall says:

"There can be no doubt that the principal Protestant nations, such as Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, are advancing with rapid strides in population, whereas such Catholic countries as France, Ireland, Spain, and Portugal, have little or no increase yearly. But when we come to make a survey of the whole of Christendom, we find that the numbers are pretty equal. The following table shows the annual surplus of births over deaths, that is the natural increase (exclusive of the returns for the Greek Church), according to official returns for five years, ending December, 1897, the figures for each religion being in the ratios corresponding to the latest census reports, viz.:

ANNUAL INCREASE.

| | Catholics. | Protestants. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 55,000 | 385,000 | 440,000 |
| France | 10,000 | ..... | 10,000 |
| Germany | 240,000 | 420,000 | 660,000 |
| Russia | 80,000 | 30,000 | 110,000 |
| Austria-Hungary | 365,000 | 45,000 | 410,000 |
| Italy | 319,000 | 1,000 | 320,000 |
| Spain and Portugal | 130,000 | ..... | 130,000 |
| Scandinavia | ..... | 104,000 | 104,000 |
| Holland | 25,000 | 38,000 | 63,000 |
| Belgium | 55,000 | ..... | 55,000 |
| Switzerland | 10,000 | 14,000 | 24,000 |
| Other Countries | 6,000 | 3,000 | 9,000 |
| Europe | 1,295,000 | 1,040,000 | 2,335,000 |
| United States | 210,000 | 1,230,000 | 1,440,000 |
| Canada | 26,000 | 35,000 | 61,000 |
| Australia | 17,000 | 58,000 | 75,000 |
| Spanish America | 792,000 | 8,000 | 800,000 |
| West Indies | 20,000 | 9,000 | 29,000 |
| Totals | 2,360,000 | 2,380,000 | 4,740,000 |

An examination of the relative progress of Protestantism and Roman Catholicism in the English-speaking countries, however, reveals, he states, a much greater percentage of gain for the latter faith:

"In the United Kingdom there are no fewer than 4,600 Catholic churches, almost all built in the nineteenth century, and representing an outlay of at least £20,000,000 sterling. The progress of Catholicity in Great Britain is chiefly among the educated classes, as appears from a work just published by Swan & Sonnenschein, London, which states that since the Tractarian movement of 1850 the persons who 'have gone over to the Church of Rome include 445 graduates of Oxford, 213 of Cambridge, and 63 of other universities, besides 27 peers, 244 military officers, 162 authors, 129 lawyers, and 60 physicians. Among the graduates were 446 clergymen of the Established Church.' The secession of so large a number of distinguished persons from the Church of England to enter the Church of Rome has been accompanied by a reaction among the masses of the English people, who have gone over largely to the Methodist and other sects. This is apparent from the returns of marriages in Eng-

land and Wales during forty years in the different places of worship, showing the following ratios:

| | 1865–65. | 1866–75. | 1876 85. | 1886–95. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Church of England | 860 | 761 | 720 | 697 |
| Roman Catholic | 46 | 42 | 43 | 42 |
| Dissenters | 94 | 197 | 237 | 261 |
| Totals | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

"In the decade ending 1865 the Church of England stood to dissenters as 9 to 1, but at present it is less than 3 to 1. The dissenters have gained what the Church of England has lost, last while the ratio of Catholics has slightly fallen off in the forty years. We see that in England and Wales only 4 per cent. of the population is Roman Catholic, as compared with 8 per cent. in Scotland, 78 per cent. in Ireland, 40 per cent. in Canada, 14 per cent. in the United States, and 22 per cent. in Australia.

"The Roman Catholic hierarchy of the United States recently celebrated the centennial (1889) of the consecration of the first bishop, Dr. Carroll, of Baltimore, and so rapid has been the growth of Catholicity in that country that it now possesses more bishops than France, Austria, or Spain. There are, moreover, 10,500 churches, 520 hospitals and asylums, 930 colleges, and 3,100 schools built and maintained by Roman Catholics in the Union."

## NEW MISSIONARY PLANS OF BUDDHISM.

SINCE the Parliament of Religions in Chicago eight years ago, there has been a growing interest in Buddhism in America; and thus, in the opinion of leading Buddhists of Japan, the time was ripe for the establishment of the Buddhist mission in San Francisco last year. This was done under the authority of the high priest of the Western Hongwanji Temple of Japan, in cooperation with leading Buddhists of both the Southern and Northern churches of Asia. Concerning this American mission and the general awakening of Buddhist missionary activity throughout the world, *The Orient* (Tokyo, January) says:

"The Buddhist order in America will be *non-sectarian* in nature, and *universal* in its scope of propaganda, with the object of bringing the Buddhist Sangha [church] in all parts of the world into harmonious relationship, whereby some concerted plan for international and cooperative action may be arranged for the advancement of the *Dhammacakka-ppavattana Suttam* for the good, for the gain, for the welfare of mankind, out of compassion for the world. The first step of the Dharma-Sangha of Buddha will be to present an invitation to the Dharma-Rajas and high priests of the principal Nikāyas [temples or sects] in the world, asking them to become counselers of the order; while an earnest invitation is also extended to the priests of all recognized Nikāyas, to devout Buddhists and sympathizers of all nations, to become members of the Dharma-Sangha of Buddha. The second step will be to convene an international Buddhist council to consider plans for the establishment of a central organization for the proper management of missions and education.

"History and every-day experience familiarize us with the terrible curse brought upon mankind by sectarianism, bigotry, and persecution. No people have had more painful experience in religious matters than the Christian world. This sad condition is deplored by all devout and learned men in the civilized world.

"The Buddhist world has not suffered so much from the terrible curse of intolerance. At no time in Buddhist history has persecution been resorted to by the Sangha. The spirit of intolerance, as expressed in the rock-inscribed edicts of Asoka the Great, 259 B.C., has been universally practised among all sects: 'The King Piyadasi wishes that all sects should dwell everywhere (unmolested); for all of them approve of restraint (of the passions) and the perfecting of good deeds.' Again: 'The King Piyadasi honors all sects . . . but there is a fundamental law for every sect, viz., moderation in speech; that one should not exalt one's own sect in decrying others and not depreciate them lightly, but that one ought, on the contrary, to show always to other sects the honor due to them. . . . Therefore peace alone is good, so that all should hear and listen gladly to the opinion of others.' . . . . . .

"The most important and valuable feature of the exhortation of the Tathâgata concerning this matter, as also in all the teachings of the Holy One, is the *positive*, superimposed as it were upon the *negative* order of the good law; the observance of which insures perfect harmony and peace in the world, which constitute *Nirvana*. By the harmonious action of both the positive and negative forces in nature, the universe exists; without it, all life would cease. The Enlightened One said, therefore, that one must not only cease to do evil and to purify one's own heart, but must also perfect good deeds. Again, the Blessed One said:

"'A man that stands alone, having decided to obey the truth, may be weak and slip back into his old ways. Therefore stand together, assist one another, and strengthen one another's efforts.

"'Be like unto brothers; one in love, one in holiness, and one in your zeal for the truth.

"'Spread the truth and preach the doctrine in all quarters of the world, so that in the end all living creatures will be citizens of the kingdom of righteousness.

"'This is the holy brotherhood; this is the church of Buddha; this is the Sangha that establisheth a communion among all those who take the Buddha as their guide'—in other words a *Universal Sangha.*'

"The condition prevailing in the Buddhist world since the Third Buddhist Council goes to show that the followers of the Buddha have been apathetic and exhibited a great lack of energy, in so far, at least, as the *positive* teaching is concerned. For, until recent years, when, from sheer force of circumstances, some few zealous members of the Northern and Southern Sanghas have been inspired to action, nothing worthy of mention was done to bring even the followers of the good law into the bonds of brotherhood; much less to cooperate for the universalization of all religions and creeds. It is much to be regretted that no international Buddhist council has been held for over two thousand years, and but little effort put forth to 'carry the doctrine to all nations,' as commanded by the Blessed One. Each Nikāya stands firm in its mountain fastness of sectarianism, tolerant and friendly, perhaps, to its neighbors, but withal independent and firm to its peculiar forms, rites, and ceremonies; each Nikāya and each Buddhist country standing aloof from all others, while the gulf between the Northern and Southern Buddhists is still wider. Thus have all Buddhists deprived themselves of the glorious privileges of *brotherly love*, *concord*, *unity*, and *peace*. And the truth itself can find no place in the hearts of mankind for the want of harmony. The preaching of the good law has languished until darkness covers the earth and gross darkness the people. Well it is that of late years circumstances are bringing the Dharma-Rajas, priests, and devout Buddhists to a sense of their duty, and are leading them to see, at last, that modes of worship, rites and ceremonials, peculiar to the different Nikāyas and countries, each being in accordance with the customs and manners of the people of the various nations, do not in any way add to, or take from, the good law proclaimed by the Tathâgata."

## THE PARIS CONGRESS OF RELIGION AND THE COMPARATIVE METHOD IN THEOLOGY.

THE advances already made by the application of what is known as "the comparative method" in theology, altho apparent on every hand, have perhaps never been so vividly brought to the attention of the world as in the recent sessions of the International Congress of the History of Religion, at Paris. The Rev. Nathaniel Schmidt, professor of Semitic languages and literature at Cornell University, and American delegate to the congress, writes in *The Independent* (January 24):

"This congress was attended by over one hundred and fifty scholars, representing many lands and many religions. There were Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Mohammedans, Buddhists and Brahmans. Over sixty papers were read and discussed dealing with the most different epochs in history and the most divergent phases of religious life. The great theologians whose fame in centuries past drew crowds of students from many lands to the Sorbonne would have opened their eyes wide with astonishment could they have looked upon the assembly that gathered in the old temple of learning. Yet nothing would have seemed so strange to them as the method of approach to whatever subject was discussed quietly adopted by every participant. What kind of theologians were these who spent a whole week

together without producing a single masterpiece of apologetics, without even attempting a defense of their holy faith, and with never a quarrel over creed or ritual? As naturally as if there never had been any war of religions each man, whether he was a Japanese Buddhist, a Jewish rabbi, or a Christian theologian, presented his facts, calling them neither good nor bad, and brought in the tenets and rites of one religion to explain those of another. There was no seeking after a common ground. For every man knew that such a ground already existed in the common method of research.

"This method engenders sympathy, without which there is no true understanding. Senart, Sylvian Levy, and G. Oppert spoke as reverently of Buddhism as did Fujishama and Chicadzumi, and the natural love of these Japanese scholars for the faith of their fathers did not cause them to introduce any apologetic strain into their discussions. Rabbi Klein, in discussing the influence of Essenism on Christianity, evinced the warmest interest not only in the teachings of Jesus but also in the world of thought and sentiment that meets us in the Fourth Gospel. Not the most sensitive child could be offended by the manner in which Marillier treated its nursery rimes, using them as keys to unlock the mysteries of primitive religion. Not the most conservative theologian could take exception to the spirit in which Sabatier described the services of Biblical criticism to the science of religion."

The facilities for comparative study of the religions of the world are constantly increasing, says Dr. Schmidt, and the theologian of to-day must employ this method if he is to keep in touch with the best results of religious science:

"In a carefully prepared paper that may soon be read in the *Revue de l' Histoire des Religions*, where also the other contributions will first appear before their final publication in the Proceedings of the Congress, Jean Reville described the opportunities now afforded by the universities of Europe and America. But the method is not confined to academic life. An ever-growing number of men are employing it, with the most salutary effect, in their private researches, in pulpit and in press. The theologian of to-day, whatever his immediate affiliation, begins to realize that he must be familiar with the facts of man's religious life, not only within a limited field, but in all ages and all lands. He must be able to cite his proof-texts with something of the accuracy that characterized a past generation of divines, yet not from one collection of books merely, but from all sacred writings and other documents of religion, and not as *dicta probantia*, proving what should be believed, but as evidence of what men have believed. He must be sufficiently conservative to recognize that he can not do without the assistance of humanity, whose experiences, observations, and interpretations should be present with him even when in solitary meditation he faces directly the realities of the universe, and sufficiently progressive not to follow slavishly even this guide, but to question statements and doubt conclusions in order that he may believe what is true. And he must have something of the dogmatician's capacity for coordinating his knowledge for bringing into a system what personal reflection, enriched and guided by the collective thinking of the race, leads him to regard as truth.

"By the adoption of a correct method theology may rise again, by virtue of the vital importance of her subject-matter, to the dignity of a queen among the sciences, and should be able to command the services of the best-equipped minds for work that requires intellectual and moral power of a very high order."

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**The Cost of Christianity.**—Recent statistics show in a striking way the vast sum of money now expended each year to maintain the several Christian denominations. A writer in the Nashville *American* (January 30), basing his statements upon the returns from the churches compiled for 1900, says:

"There are 187,800 churches, with a value of $724,900,000. Last year the running expenses of the churches of the United States were $287,000,000. It required nearly $9,000,000 for New York City alone. For the four cities of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston over $18,000,000 was required, and this does not include new buildings, mission contributions, or general charities. One hundred years ago there was not a missionary society in this country; now our missionary societies collect and disburse $25,000,000 a year. Statistics recently compiled show that it costs $14,600,000 a year to maintain the Episcopal churches of this country, while the Presbyterian cost $20,375,000; Baptist, $12,348,000; Methodist, $26,267,000, and Roman Catholic $31,185,000. The Sunday-school lesson papers, libraries, etc., cost $7,250,000. . . . . .

"Trinity Church, of New York, is regarded as the richest church in America, it having large holdings in real estate; but St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, New York, has an income of about $200,000 a year, while Trinity, also Episcopal, receives about $168,000 a year. There are several Episcopal churches in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston having incomes of from $50,000 to $130,000 a year. The largest income of any Presbyterian church is that of the Brick, New York, which is $116,000 a year; the next largest is the Second of Indianapolis, with $85,000. Madison Avenue, New York, has the largest income of any Methodist church, $39,000 a year. The wealthiest Baptist church is Fifth Avenue, New York, its income last year amounting to $145,000. The Rockefellers attend this church, and its income last year does not represent a fixed annual amount. While the Baptist churches have more than six times as many members as the Episcopalian, the cost of maintaining the latter is more than $2,000,000 greater. The Episcopal Church, in proportion to numerical strength, cost from three to five times as much for maintenance as either the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, or Catholic.

"About $2,000,000 a year is spent for Bibles by the American people, while $500,000 a year goes for hymn-books and $60,000 a year for prayer-books. The cost of religious periodicals and other literature amounts to $11,750,000 a year. Last year the amount of money spent by all countries in the interest of Christianity amounted to much more than $1,000,000,000."

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## ATTITUDE OF "RITUALISTS" TO THE ROMAN SEE.

IT is frequently said that the object of the Catholic or "Ritualist" Party in the English Church is to "Romanize" the Established Church of England and to bring about an acknowledgment of the Pope's supremacy. The London *Daily News*, for instance, in a review of a recent book by Mr. Walter Walsh, author of "The Secret History of the Oxford Movement," says:

"The destination of the Oxford Movement from the very first has been Rome. . . . For corporate reunion with Rome Newman (in his Anglican days), Froude, Keble, and, above all, Pusey, labored and prayed. . . . They wished to take the whole Church of England, with all her cathedrals and parish churches and her vast wealth with them, a present worthy of the Pope's acceptance and on conditions easy for him to accept. Nothing less than this would satisfy them, and nothing less than this will satisfy the leaders of the ritualists at the present day."

The London *Church Review* (Anglican-Catholic) denies this allegation *in toto*, and states the position of the great party it represents—and thus incidentally of American "Ritualists"—as follows:

"The objective of the revival has never been concealed, and that object is absolutely inconsistent with 'handing over the Church of England' upon any terms whatever, 'easy' or otherwise, to the Pope. We long for the reunion of historic Christians in East as well as in West; but we would never purchase that reunion by submission to the Petrine claims, or by acknowledgment either of papal infallibility or papal supremacy. It is slander of the dead to suggest that Pusey or Keble would have done so either. So far from desiring to go to the Pope, our view rather is that he must abandon his unhistoric and un-Catholic pretensions, and approach us and the holy bishops of the Orthodox East. Rome made the separation, and Rome must mend it. We may point out to *The Daily News* that these provinces [that is, the English Church, composed of the two ecclesiastical provinces or archbishoprics of Canterbury and York] never separated from the communion of Rome, altho they did repudiate the papal and even the patriarchal claims of that Apostolic See. Twelve years after the accession of Elizabeth Rome excommunicated us.

We have never sought to return the compliment. In any case, it should be clear to men of good will that the objective of the English Catholic movement is not submission to Rome, but the amendment of Rome and the peace of all Christendom; probably, in the first instance, by way of intercommunion between Canterbury and Moscow. In the eyes of men of the world such hopes may seem utopian, and even chimerical. At least they are neither disloyal nor dishonest."

The aim of Lord Halifax and of the Anglican "Order of Corporate Reunion" is, its members state, to bring about such an understanding between the English Church, the Pope, and Eastern Orthodox believers as shall enable all Christians to be united and to acknowledge what is termed the "primacy of honor" of the Pope, as incumbent of the ancient patriarchal see of Rome.

## MR. MARION CRAWFORD ON RELIGION IN ITALY.

THE religious situation in Italy since the accession of the new King has been a subject of much speculation. Opponents of the Vatican have said that there never was a time when the Pope's aspirations for temporal sovereignty were less likely to be realized; while on the other hand several unmistakable signs have proceeded from the Vatican revealing the fact that the Pope has not in the smallest degree abandoned his claims or laid aside his hopes. Some light is shed upon these and kindred religious matters in Italy by Mr. F. Marion Crawford, who, himself a Roman Catholic, has by a prolonged residence in Rome become well acquainted with Italian national and religious aspirations. In regard to the much debated character of the new King, who has been called in turn an atheist and a strong Roman Catholic, he says (in the New York *Tribune*, January 26):

"Humbert was an easy-going fellow. To look at his portrait you would have taken him to be a terribly ferocious potentate and full of energy. In reality, he was a very exceptionally tender-hearted country gentleman, who cared little about the work of statecraft. This King, on the contrary—I met him several times when he was Prince of Naples—looks like a thin, weak man, who can not possibly exert himself to any great degree, when, as a matter of fact, he is always exerting himself, and never seems to be any the worse for it or to need rest. He is capable, too, and splendidly educated. His education was superintended by William Bliss, an English Catholic and a man of the highest learning. Oh, yes, the present King of Italy is not by any means a freethinker, whatever idea people may have derived from the antagonism with the Holy See in temporal affairs into which the House of Savoy has been thrown by circumstances. King Humbert, altho it may not be generally known, received the last sacraments and died in full favor with the church, and his son is a devout and orthodox Catholic."

Concerning the recent utterances of the Duke of Norfolk in favor of the temporal power, which have aroused so much angry comment in England, Mr. Crawford says that their importance has been much exaggerated, and that the duke's position as a "black," or papal advocate, is well understood in Italy:

"I did hear it said that the English pilgrimage to the Holy See came after all the others because the English were angry at the position of the Roman Curia in regard to the Boer war; but the Duke of Norfolk himself could have had no such motive, because he had been in Rome on his own account some time before the pilgrimage arrived. I don't even know that the Curia is pro-Boer. As for the Italians, there is a reason for their attitude which I don't think is generally understood abroad. All Italians—Romans included—whether they are 'black' or 'white,' papal or anti-papal, are strongly sympathetic with every movement that has the appearance to them of being 'liberal,' which means, with a republican tendency. Perhaps you don't know that in the days of Austrian domination men were arrested in Northern Italy for crying 'Viva Pio Nono!' That was when the Pope was himself something of a republican leader. Now both 'blacks' and 'whites' regard the British in South Africa as representing autocracy and the Boers as fighting for republican ideas. If the Boers are bigoted Calvinists and have been hard on Catholics in their country, the fact has not been brought home to the Romans, 'white' or 'black.'

"The feelings of the Romans in matters of church and state are not easy for outsiders to understand. For an example, take the case of the present Prince Colonna. The head of the house of Colonna is one of the two hereditary prince assistants of the Holy See, the head of the house of Orsini being the other. But the Colonna have been white—or Ghibelline, which is much the same thing—for seven hundred years, more or less, and before his father's death, in 1894, the present Prince was an officer in the Italian army. And yet, as soon as his father died, the young prince took off King Humbert's uniform and put on the medieval costume of his hereditary office. And now he walks in solemn procession behind the Pope on all occasions of state, and never goes near the Quirinal, altho his brother is mayor of Rome."

The London *Saturday Review*, commenting on the Norfolk incident, says:

"The duke doubtless expressed himself indiscreetly, but the newspapers, 'looking beyond him quite,' have attached to his words a political gravity utterly disproportionate. We are sure that the duke was thinking only of spiritual and religious interests when he desired greater freedom for the Holy See. And we must say that the Italian Government and Chamber are by no means so admirable as institutions as to justify their extreme sensibility to the smallest reflection upon their character."

**A Parody of Applied Christianity.**—In our issue of February 9, we credited, through a slip of the pen, to *The Churchman* instead of to *The Church Standard*, a strongly worded denunciation of the recent doings of Christian nations in China. *The Churchman*, while not employing quite such extreme expressions as in the item quoted, speaks as follows (February 9) of the Christian powers:

"The allies in China, under the command of a German marshal, have been guilty of conduct that is a disgrace to the Christianity of the nations whence they came, and that must sadly hamper the work of all missionaries in the far East for generations to come. That is a disagreeable fact, but it is impossible to evade it. Evidence multiplies day by day that the worst has not been told. . . . Things have been done in the Chinese empire that would have driven any nation with a spark of self-respect to revolt, and the missionaries can not hope to build up a Christian national church among a people whose national self-respect is gone. There has been a wanton disregard, too, of Chinese feeling as well as of Christian charity and Christian honesty. There have been even devoted missionaries sadly lacking in the grace of tact, and some, tho not of us, who have made themselves, as is matter of official record, willing tools of political intrigue. This last year has witnessed an awful object-lesson, or rather an awful parody of applied Christianity."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

OF late there has been a noticeable reaction among French men of letters, previously noted in these columns, in favor of the Roman Catholic Church. These include such men as Coppée, Brunetière, Huysmans, and Bourget. In commenting on these conversions, *Literature* (London) says: "No one is entitled to point to them as signs of the times, or as indications of an increasing spirituality on the part of the community at large. The conversions, in short, of these two or three individuals of peculiar temperament are no more representative of the general tone of French thought than was the course of life which gave the conversions their *raison d'être*; and the converted individuals themselves are no more representative Frenchmen than are writers like Anatole France, who win public respect while they adhere to the religion of Voltaire."

ONE of the latest humanitarian movements is a church union for the cure of the morphin and cocain habits, which have had such a sinister development in recent years. The Rev. Dr. W. N. Richie, a Presbyterian minister, formerly of Philadelphia, is in charge of the work, and among those who have highly commended his enterprise are the late Dr. John Hall; the Rev. Dr. R. F. Sample, ex-moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly; the Rev. Dr. S. S. Baldwin, recording secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. E. M. Bliss, of *The Independent*; Dr. C. A. Stoddard, editor of the New York *Observer*; Mother Prindle, of the New York Rescue Mission, and many other well-known men and women. According to the testimony of these persons, the remedy is one of the most efficacious and remarkable known to materia medica.

## FOREIGN TOPICS.

### EUROPEAN COMMENT ON KING EDWARD VII.

THE policy and the sympathies of the new King of England are the dominant topic of discussion in the European press. British journals commend him for his alleged knowledge of kingcraft, for his courtesy, tact, modesty, and sincerity, and also for his assumption of the name Edward. Says *The Times* (London) on this latter point:

"The name which the King has assumed takes us back step by step to the most critical periods in the development of the English nation, to the Reformation, to the Wars of the Roses, to the 'Hundred Years' War' with France, to the ending of the Saxon monarchy, and to the early conflicts with the Danes. Those who value the historical continuity of a nation will rejoice that King Edward VII. will thus take a place in our annals which will bring him into relation with the whole stream of national development."

VON BULOW: "Don't make such a fuss about it. You might disturb folks. Keep quiet."
—*Lustig Blatter, Berlin.*

*The Westminster Gazette* (London) thinks it quite natural that continental opinion should be hostile to England, "for, from the European point of view, it is the special vice of our politics that we refuse to be assimilated to the European system," but it hopes that the new King will inaugurate a change, expressing itself as follows:

"We have a habit of lecturing other people about their business, and we take little pains to understand their point of view. We are always asserting that our ways are better than their ways, and tho we are liberal in matters of commerce, we are in the political sense unneighborly. It is the constant complaint of foreign diplomatists and writers in the foreign press that our statesmen are grossly ignorant about the fixed points in European policy. They are always imagining that they can use Germany to check Russia, or spite Germany by friendliness to France, regardless of the vital considerations which constrain Germany to live in peace with Russia, and all three to keep the peace between their respective alliances. Thus, tho we are as a rule shrewd enough where our own interests are concerned, we seem generally to have no policy in the European sense of the word. Within four years we have been on the verge of serious quarrels with four great nations successively—a proceeding which, apart from the merits of any particular case, makes the statesmen of Europe gasp for its rashness and its heedlessness. So the universal view has come to be that we are an unstable, unassimilable element who are happily for the moment restrained from mischief because we have our hands full elsewhere."

The French papers believe His Majesty friendly to France, and the *Temps* (Paris) calls him "intellectually superior to all other princes of his house." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) agrees with this statement and hopes that he will play a great part in "softening down prejudices and smoothing relations between both sides of the Channel."

"The new sovereign," says the *Tageblatt* (Vienna), "is the first nobleman of his empire. . . . It is to be hoped that the world is the richer for a prince of peace." The *Kölnische Zeitung* declares that King Edward has the confidence of the German people because he knows their character. But the *Vorwärts* (Berlin), Socialist organ, says: "Edward VII. has been satisfied with the reputation of being the best-dressed man in Europe, and has never shown mental gifts of understanding more serious conditions. His acquaintance with the demi-monde of all the European capitals will make it easy for him to follow in the footsteps of the three Georges."

The Russian press speaks, for the most part, in a critical manner. The *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg) recalls King Edward's sympathy for France, and wonders if it will extend to France's ally. The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) believes that, in view of this pro-Gallic feeling, the new King will be hostile to Germany. The pan-Slavist organ *Sviet* (St. Petersburg) demands that Russia take advantage of the death of Queen Victoria to bring pressure upon Great Britain for a partition of Beluchistan; "even as, at the moment of the death of Alexander III., England forced a new frontier in the Pamirs and Afghanistan." West Beluchistan, concludes this journal, "must, without fail, become a Russian 'sphere of influence.'"

King Edward's attitude to British imperialism and the Transvaal war in particular is awaited on the Continent with interest. The *Novosti* suggests that an opportunity is now given English to make peace with the Boers. How can King Edward continue the war, it asks, "since all war was so contrary to the views of his mother, the Queen, who, unhappily, could not prevent it?" *The Exchange Gazette* (St. Petersburg—published in England) calls on the King to dissolve Parliament and "give the British people the opportunity of impeaching its ministers." *Rossya* (St. Petersburg) thinks that Emperor William's visit to England was merely the graceful end of his personal connection with the realm of his grandmother, and that the Kaiser will soon actively attempt intervention in the South African war. Referring to King Edward's "friendship for the jingo Chamberlain," the *Herold* (St. Petersburg—published in German) asks: "Will the glowing persuasiveness of a Chamberlain, which up to now has hypnotized the English masses, also prevail in the palace, or will the new King see that Chamberlain's way is the way of destruction?"

Some of the London journals are advocating a change in the royal title. Since the British Isles are the keystone, not the entire arch, of empire, says *The Daily Mail* (London), why not amend the title, "King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India," to "Emperor of the Britons, King of Canada,

KITCHENER (in pursuit of De Wet): "There seem to be several of him!"
—*Figaro, Paris.*

Australia, and India"? *The Mail* also refers to the time-honored British custom of issuing a new coinage at the beginning of a new reign, and says:

"It might be well to consider whether the new reign might not be made to coincide with a reform in our system of reckoning money. In almost every country of the world, certainly in every progressive country outside the British empire, the decimal system has long since replaced the clumsy and elaborate duodecimal of other days."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## PROTECTION AND FREE-TRADE STRUGGLE IN GERMANY.

THE agricultural and manufacturing interests in Germany are so evenly balanced that the protection-free-trade battle which is now on threatens the empire with one of the gravest crises in its history. The German agriculturists, or Agrarians, comprise the wealthiest, most aristocratic, and altogether most powerful interests in the community, with great influence at court and in control of a large proportion of the total number of votes in parliament. On the other hand, within the past six or seven years, Germany has assumed great importance as a manufacturing country, reaching out for the markets of the world, and, in consequence, demanding cheap raw materials and cheap foodstuffs. In December, 1903, the commercial treaties which Germany concluded in 1892–94 with Russia, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Servia, and Rumania, by which numerous duties were reduced, will expire. The question now agitating the empire is whether, in 1903, Germany shall return to a strongly protective policy, or shall conclude other treaties of a similar nature. Each party to the contest is declaring that it will be ruined unless the Government enact laws in its interest and inimical to the interests of the other. The military and official classes fear a decline of the large agricultural element, and a number of scientific authorities deplore the tendency to "exclusive industrialism." Prof. Adolf Wagner, who is not an Agrarian, but a Socialist, argues (in the *Lotse*, Hamburg) as follows:

"In advocating the development of Germany as a purely industrial country, not enough attention is paid to the dangers of this course. The character of the nation can not be benefited. The unequal division of wealth is assisted by industrialism, and the unhealthy growth of the cities, combined with the depletion of the country districts, is a natural consequence of it. The increase of the power of plutocracy, unhealthy demands for large profits, envy and speculation, with their natural attendants of national demagogism, proletarianism, and revolutionary tendencies, are the results of industrialism. Unrestricted competition leads to monopolies, syndicates, and trusts, and it must produce the worst form of plutocracy. . . . England furnishes a striking example of the threatening dangers. Her geographical position, her wealth of coal and iron, are unable to preserve for her her monopoly in the face of competition and of such protective tariffs as those of the United States and Russia. These tariffs render competition eventually impossible, and the conditions which alone justify an overdeveloped industrialism on account of its profit must necessarily cease. Thereby the advantage of cheap agrarian produce as imported from abroad ceases, for even cheap bread is dear when there is no money for its purchase. A sufficient protection for our agrarian produce is therefore to be advocated in the interest of the whole nation, even if it should render the industrial development more slow."

The same conclusions are reached by Professor Oncken, who declares (in the *Woche*, Berlin) that the farming population forms the basis of national strength, and quotes from French authorities to show that Prussia owes her rise to her peasantry, which, compelled to toil hard and little accustomed to luxury, is the source of Prussian strength. The agrarians do not demand a prohibitive tariff (a duty of 50 marks ($12.50) per ton on wheat is generally mentioned); but one which will render possible agricultural competition with the United States and Russia.

The manufacturing interests, on the other hand, claim that Germany will enter upon a period of general poverty, emigration, and consequent national decline, unless she is enabled to keep open the markets for her industrial produce; and this can not be done, they declare, unless the Government is able to conclude advantageous commercial treaties with foreign nations.

The *Nation* (Berlin), one of the leading free-trade organs of the empire, has been issuing a series of pamphlets on the various phases of Germany's tariff relations with other nations. Its argument for free trade is mainly as follows:

Nothing can be more foolish than the argument that the trade with a foreign country is disadvantageous because the balance of that trade is against us. Were that the case, we would have become poorer during the last ten years. Instead, we have become richer. Our exports have grown steadily, and that is a source of wealth, even if the imports have grown still more. Not every manufacturer can arrange to become an exporter, but all benefit by the exports. Without exports, prices at inland points would be very low, and there would be no relief for overproduction. By our commercial treaties our exports were secured in the very quarters where they seemed most threatened. Without these arrangements, we would have been unable to provide work and bread for our growing population. The opponents of the commercial treaties intend to make bread dearer and work more scarce. If they succeed, we will be forced to export men instead of manufactures. Yet such a policy is defended as in accord with sound national economics!

The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) points out that the agrarians wish to provide a sliding tariff on agricultural produce, which would probably induce the foreign exporter to grant easier entrance to German manufactures.

In a supplement entitled "Tariff War or Free Trade with the United States of America," the *Nation* declares that, without doubt, the United States could, in the event of a tariff war, practically stop the shipment of German goods to this country. But Germany needs agricultural produce and there are competitors to America and Russia. Therefore, thinks the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, a tariff which, tho protective, is not prohibitive will not seriously disturb Germany's trade relations.

The Manchester *Guardian* compares the present tariff agitation in Germany to the agitation which preceded the victory of the Anti-Corn League in England, in 1846. Says *The Guardian*:

"The agrarians admit that these conventions [Germany's commercial treaties] have aided materially the growth of German manufacturing industry by enlarging the markets abroad for its productions. But they say that the freer admission of Russian, Austrian, and other foreign agricultural produce, which was the price paid for this enlargement, has proved disastrous for German farmers and landowners. Unless, therefore, steps are taken to check the competition of foreign food, the peasantry, 'the backbone of German military strength' and German loyalty, will decay, and then the country will be delivered over to the Socialists of the towns. On the other hand, if the duties are raised and the cost of living increased, no harm will come to the working classes of the manufacturing towns, because their wages will be proportionately advanced. It is a very simple doctrine. If you want to raise wages, all you have to do is to make food dearer and the desired result will follow. So said the English agrarians of the forties; but facts did not support them, for when bread was dearest wages were wretchedly low, and since the corn duties were abolished they have risen enormously. At present the German Government is showing great deference to the agricultural protectionists, probably under the conviction that it is good policy to conciliate them. But we have yet to see whether the necessity for expanding the markets abroad for German manufactures may not override all other considerations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Irish and Radical Comment on the Queen's Death.**—The Irish papers generally commend the life of the Queen for its personal worth; but *The United Irishman* (Dublin) says: "The assurance that the late monarch was a model of British domestic virtue interests us [the Irish] as little as it would the Irish peasant who saw his house being leveled and his wife thrown out on the roadside in Queen Victoria's name." It continues:

"We are told that the late monarch was not to blame for the

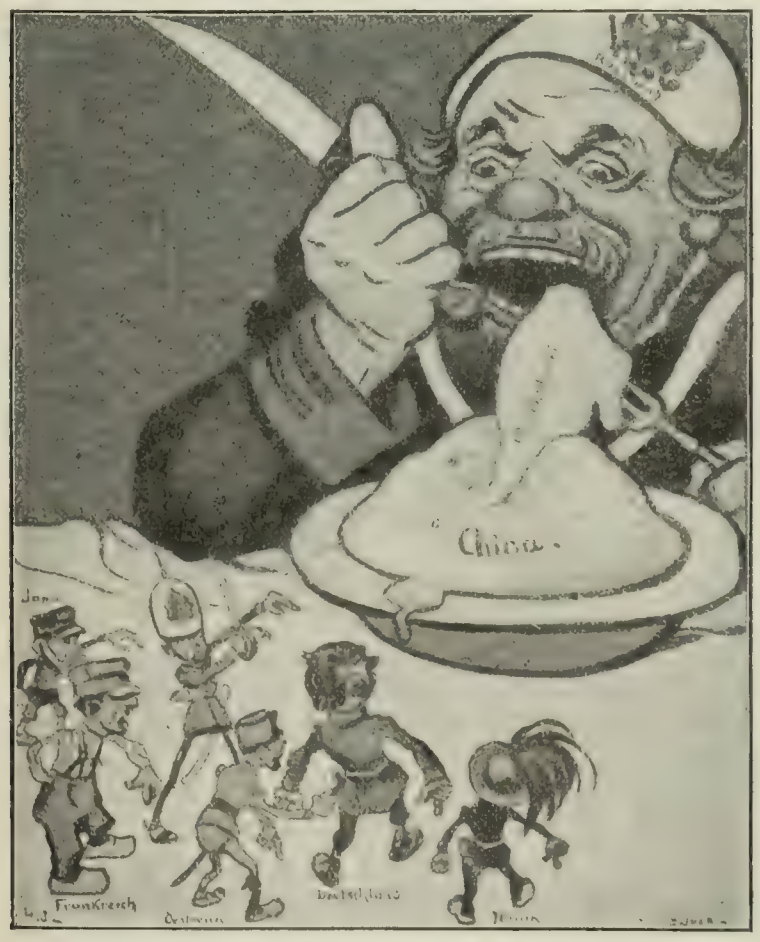
evil committed during her reign—that she was a mere figurehead and the creature of her ministers. But for acting as that figurehead she drew a salary of £620,000 per annum—a salary which the starving Irish were taxed to pay, and for her ornamental services her numerous progeny were maintained in luxurious idleness. Whether moral responsibility attaches to the man or woman who in consideration of a yearly salary allows the use of his or her name to sanction the oppression and despoiling of the weak we do not consider it worth while arguing."

*Justice*, the London Socialist organ, remarks that, "rare as common decency is among monarchs, we refuse to admit that the lady who has reigned over us for sixty-three years is worthy of all this overwhelming sorrow because she has accustomed the nation to respectable behavior in the highest place." Viewed from the point of view of the welfare of the huge aggregation of human beings of whom she was the official head, concludes this journal, "we do not hesitate to affirm that her late Majesty was a very selfish and self-regarding old lady. . . . We challenge her eulogists one and all to point to an instance in which the Queen and Empress incommoded herself in the slightest degree in order to further any great cause or to uphold any high ideal."

"According to her lights," says *The Clarion* (London), another Socialist journal, "Queen Victoria did her work perfectly. . . . The 'example' she has set will be rigorously exacted from her successors, and so long as that is maintained, our state will have as convenient, cheap, and effective a figurehead as human wisdom has yet discovered."

## SCANDINAVIAN FEARS OF RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN attempts to crush out national consciousness in Finland and in the Baltic provinces have excited a feeling of alarm in the Scandinavian countries and a disposition to seek closer relationship with Germany seems to be rapidly gaining




THE RUSSIAN HUNGER.

The only place where Europe can be touched is through its stomach.
—*Der Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.*

ground. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) quotes from Scandinavian papers a number of utterances on the subject that are of considerable significance. In the *Dansk Tidskrift* (Copenhagen) the military expert Dahlhoff-Nelsen advocates the closer union of Denmark with Germany for military reasons. But an alliance with Germany, he says, can be of advantage only in case of a great continental war, and to take sides against their strong neighbor would in any case be disastrous to the Danes. The language troubles in the Sleswick frontier he regards as unimportant.

Similar views have inspired a great number of Swedish and Norwegian writers, especially since the Stockholm *Dagens Ny-*

THE RETURN OF THE IMPERIAL COURT TO PEKING.

The Russians return the Chinese Emperor's private property (4 idols, 3 dolls, 2 knives, and a bottle), and run off with Manchuria.
—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

*heter* has showed great friendship for Russia. Everywhere it is said that Germany is the only power whose protection can safely be sought. The *Morgenbladet* (Christiania) takes occasion to indorse from a Norwegian point of view these Swedish wishes for an alliance with Germany. That would be the only guaranty of Scandinavian integrity, it argues, but it regards a moral *entente* as for the present sufficient. The Stockholm *Arbetet* goes much further. In an article headed "Idealism and Practical Politics" it argues as follows:

It has been thought that the Scandinavian countries could defend themselves against Russian aggression by a revival of the Kalmar Union. But the interests of Sweden and Norway are too divergent to permit a close union between these countries. It is not so long ago that the Northern nations feared the lust of conquest which was predicted as the natural consequence of the great power created by the consolidation of Germany. But this *horror teutonicus* has passed away. It may also be assumed that France no longer seriously thinks of a war of revenge; but if she ever attacks Germany, Russia will assist her. If Germany has to succumb, Russia will not refrain from annexing the Scandinavian countries, which she has long desired. There is but one logical course for the Northern nations: they must unreservedly back Germany. It is easy to do so, for Germany does not seek conquest and is highly popular in Sweden, as she aims only at a triumph of the Germanic nations in the work of civilization. The ideal form of such an alliance would be the entrance of Sweden into the German union on the same terms as those on which Bavaria, Saxony, Baden and Würtemberg entered the German federation. But the initiative must be taken by the Swedish Government. Germany would not refuse such a union. Some people may regard this as veritable treason; but we should not allow ourselves to be turned from the only course which can guaranty the preservation of our nationality and our language.

*Dagens Nyheter* admits that these are the reflections of a thoughtful and honest man, and should be respected as such.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Laws of Succession in Europe.**—The different laws of succession in Europe are sometimes confusing. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) explains the three different systems. It says:

"The most general is that known as the Salic system, under

which women are completely excluded. This is the rule in Belgium, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Denmark, and Germany. Then there is the German-Dutch system, under which males in all degrees of relationship take precedence of females, the throne passing to the female line only in case of the extinction of all the male lines, however remote. This is the rule in Holland—from which the law takes its name—Russia, and some of the minor German states. The third system is our own [English] under which females are excluded when there are males in the same degree of relationship, but take precedence of males whose degree of relationship is not so close as their own. Thus an elder daughter of the ruling sovereign gives way to all her younger brothers and their issue, but takes precedence of a male cousin or a nephew. This system is the rule in Spain and Portugal as well as in England."

## THE CHIEF CAUSE OF FRENCH DECADENCE.

DEPOPULATION and the remedies therefor have been the subject of animated discussion in the French periodicals for several years. Commenting on the statistics of the census for 1899, M. Bertillon, the well-known statistician, declares (in the *Economiste Française*) that they show the country to be in the same position as a man dying under the influence of chloroform. "It is painless, but still it is death." The figures indicate a stationary population, and if the present tendencies continue unchecked, an actual decrease is apprehended. Writing on the same subject in the *Revue Bleue*, J. Ernest Charles declares that something must be done at once, or "in one hundred years we will speak of France no more." A bill is now pending in the Senate for a severe tax on bachelors and spinsters, and other suggestions have been offered. Among the causes of the low birth-rate are mentioned the law for equal division of landed property, artificial checks such as Zola denounces in *Fécondité*, poverty, high taxation, etc. But two or three prominent writers have plainly declared that "alcoholism is the enemy"—the real cause of French decline in population, physiological vigor, and enterprise. A strong article on the subject is contributed to the Paris *Matin* by Henry Fouquier, a popular dramatist, critic, publicist, and novelist. In speaking of the prevalence of terrible crimes and other signs of degeneration, he says:

"Our race, however, is not peculiarly vicious and cruel. Paris, no doubt, has had crises of ferocity, but under the domination of passions which were perhaps justifiable. Paris has known all the follies, good and bad—those of bloodshed among others. But in ordinary conditions the French spirit is rather compassionate. 'Poor head and good heart' is still a national motto. We must seek outside of atavism and natural instincts of the French race the causes of the degeneracy of our morals. This decadence is, I hope, still curable.

"The poor Baudelaire, grand poet but absolutely irrational man, fancied he was opening to us the door of the 'artificial paradise' in extolling intoxication. In reality, the door opened is that of a hell. It is alcohol, in fact, in all its forms, which makes the veritable maniacs who live among us, here malignant, there brutalized—so numerous that they have ceased to attract attention except when their crimes take an unusual shape. . . . The ferocity of our manners springs from alcoholism, especially in what we still call 'the lower classes,' where there is at least one alcoholic for every ten persons, counting the unconscious as well as the conscious victims. The devoted persons who have made themselves the apostles of the crusade against alcoholism—a crusade which I esteem as the grandest work of our time—trace in their pamphlets and booklets the eloquent list of ravages produced by alcohol, no matter in what form it may be introduced into our economy. But they do not insist enough on disguised alcoholism, on that slow poisoning which may exist in persons who preserve all the appearance of temperance and who really are not addicted to intoxication.

"Whether it be hereditary or acquired, nervosity has become so general in our race that the evil of alcoholism may produce its ravages without the victims suspecting its influence upon them."

Fouquier goes on to give examples of intelligent and "correct" people who would be shocked to hear that they are alcoholics and who yet suffer from a predisposition to that disease. They drink moderately, yet that amount is fatal to them. They never get drunk, but their mind is never clear and strong, and their nerves never in normal condition. They are as degenerate as the drunkards that are universally despised and classed with the abandoned elements of society. Fouquier concludes:

"It is necessary that we should know the truth. Alcoholic poisoning may exist outside habitual intoxication. The enemy of the human reason may insinuate itself without noise or excess, drop by drop we may say, and gain control all the same. It is a Tartuffe who waits for the last act—delirium or paralysis—to proclaim himself master of the house. It is for us to shut the door to him by all possible means. Here I imply the use of public remedies for 'reasons of state.' If we invoke this argument in passing and personal interests, how much more legitimate it is to employ it where it is a question of safeguarding the health and grandeur of our race!"

By energetically fighting this evil, at least the worst manifestations of decadence would be checked, Fouquier believes. France, he holds, is becoming essentially more and more pacific, and the little "military outbursts" now witnessed do not imply a war spirit. Respect for life is, in fact, being strengthened, and the chief cause of degeneracy, disturbance and crime, he finds in drink.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### Pudd'nhead Wilson and Freedom of Speech.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST: The fact that your issue of January 26 contains a review of the late happenings at Stanford and also Peck's criticism of Mark Twain, recalls to me one of Pudd'nhead Wilson's new maxims which is very pertinent to the Stanford doings, and to me is a commentary on Mark's alleged decadence. It runs: "It is by the goodness of God that in our country we have those three unspeakably precious things: freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, and the prudence never to practise either of them." A. G.

HUENEME, CAL.

### Lutherans and the Deity of Christ.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST: Altho THE LITERARY DIGEST is hardly calculated for a prolonged discussion between readers, I once more draw on your liberality. To Rev. McSorley's answer to me in THE DIGEST of January 5, I feel it my duty to reply in order to bring my church out in the right light.

1. His conviction that "one can seldom tell at any moment just what any Protestant does reject" could soon be changed as to the largest Protestant body, as the study of Symbolics will show that the Lutheran Church has a very definite confession. Formula Concordiæ gives the confession held by Lutherans always and to-day. Individual Lutherans can no more make that sound uncertain than Mivart makes it difficult to know what Catholics believe. We still can say: "Ecclesiæ magno consensu apud nos docent, . . . de unitate essentiæ divinæ et de tribus personis."

2. He will not deny that he has mentioned the Lutherans in such a connection with other Protestants as to include them in his accusation of "bold denial of the literal truth of the incarnation." This is true about some so-called Protestants, but it does not strike home to Lutherans who *with his own church* always held the "Athanasian Symbol" which was written on purpose to defend the Deity of Christ.

3. About Odinism in Norway and Sweden, he quotes the author. That may to some degree free him, but the statement remains false from whatever source. It would—even if true—still not be a proof of the degeneration of Protestantism, as he infers, any more than he would accept the "Los-von-Rom" movement in Austria as a proof of the degeneration of Catholicism.

"'Lucus a non lucendo" is misapplied; it strikes both ways. That is the habit of an antiphrasis, and besides—I do not believe in sarcasm in discussing sacred things. I have written, because his appreciative words to Protestants seemed to show a desire to be fair, and I would like to have every fair-minded Catholic brother know our position, that we may agree where we do agree as on the divinity of Christ and many other important doctrines. Yours in kindness, B. E. BERGESON.

*Pastor Norwegian Lutheran Church,*

BOSTON, MASS.

ACCORDING to the statistics lately published in the "Litterarischer Palästina-Almanach," the total population of Jerusalem is 45,536, of which 28,228 are Jews, 8,560 Moslems, and 8,748 Christians. The latter are divided as follows: Greek Catholics (Orthodox Eastern Church), 4,625; Roman Catholics, 2,513; Armenians, 659; Protestants of various bodies, 645; Kopts, 125; Ethiopians, 105; Syrians, 23.

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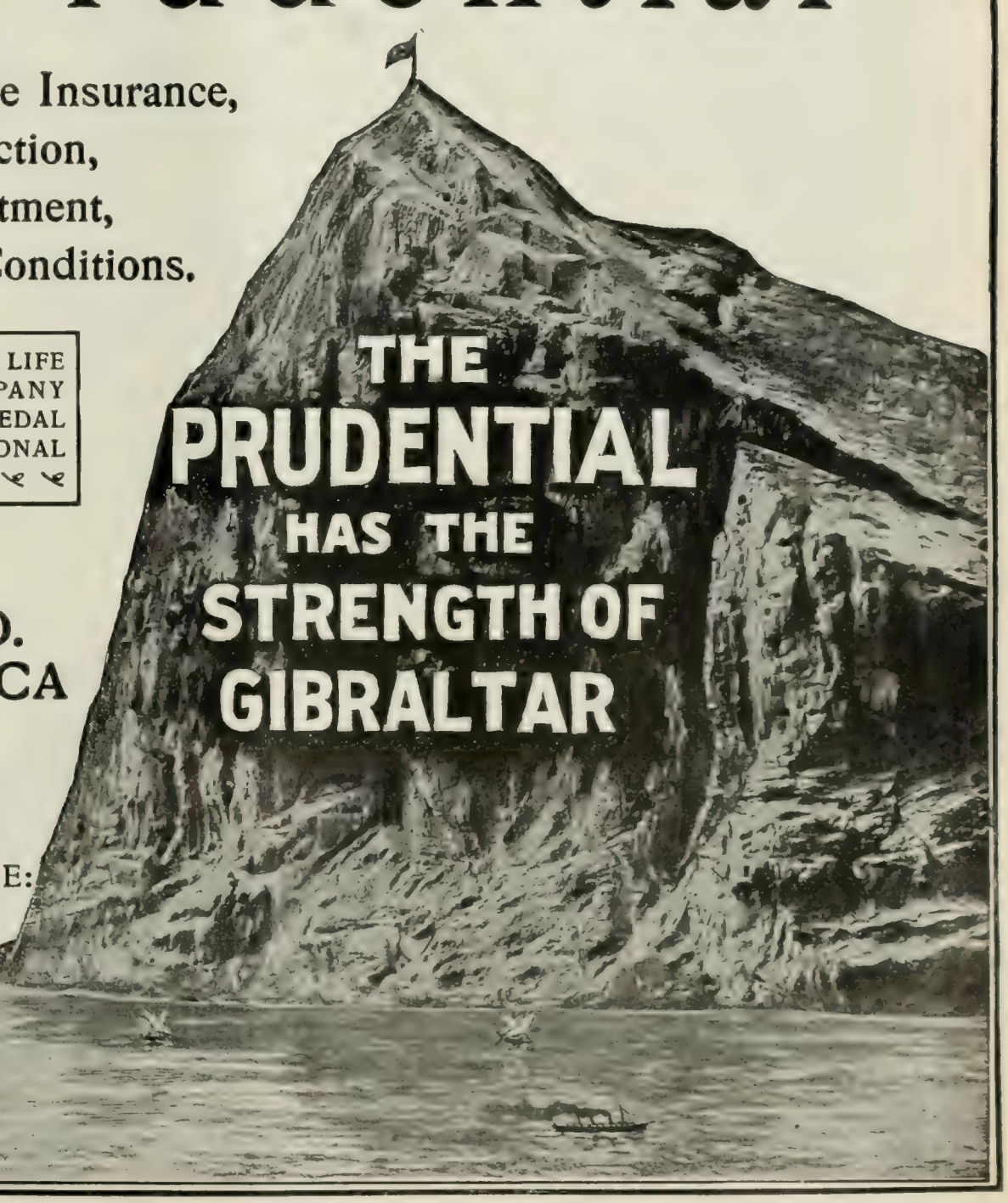

## CURRENT POETRY.

### Poetic Tributes to the Queen.

THE poetic tributes to the memory of Queen Victoria have been many. The poet-laureate, Alfred Austin, published a dirge entitled "Victoria," in which the following lines are among the most notable:

And long and late this happy season wore,
This mellow, gracious autumn of her days,
This sweet, grave Indian summer, till we grew
To deem it limitless, and half forgot
Mortality's decree. And now there falls
A sudden sadness on our lives, and we
Can only bow disconsolate heads and weep,
And look out from our lonely hearths and see
The homeless drifting of the winter mist,
And hear the requiem of the winter wind.

The American press has not been wanting in its poetic tributes. Richard Henry Stoddard wrote in *The Mail and Express* on the day after the Queen's death:

Last night a Queen died who was more than Queen,
By virtue of her royal womanhood;
A potent Presence, rather felt than seen,
In the forefront of the world's life she stood:
For four score years her life was not her own,
But maid, wife, mother, widow, set apart
From private exercise of head and heart;
Mistress of millions, mateless and alone,
She was the State, and what the State must be
That governs well: that she hath governed well
There needs no clamorous peal from monster bell
To tell. Victoria, England mourns for thee,
Not with loud cries, but silently, with bowed head,
Proud of thy place among her dearest Dead!

Edwin Markham in his "The Passing of Victoria," wrote:

The kindly deed will live in memory
When London, in far centuries, shall be
As still as Babylon and both a dream—
When London dead shall be some poet's theme—
When all her tombs and towers shall be a flight
Of ghostly arches in the noiseless night.
Then as some bard on legends borne along
Shall build her faded glories into song,
Some Homer sing her darings and defeats,
Filling with crowds again the grass-grown streets,
Placing dead Kings back on their crumbled seats—
There suddenly will sweep into his rime
Victoria's name long lavendered by Time;
And all the poet heart of him will stir
At some small heart-warm chronicle of her,
The obscure whisper of some kindly deed
Of this dead Queen. . . . .

But the most frequently quoted lines of any have been those of Alfred Tennyson, written in 1851:

TO THE QUEEN.

Revered, beloved—O you that hold
A nobler office upon earth
Than arms, or powers of brain or birth
Could give the warrior Kings of old,

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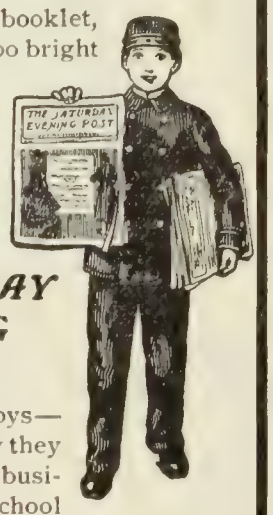


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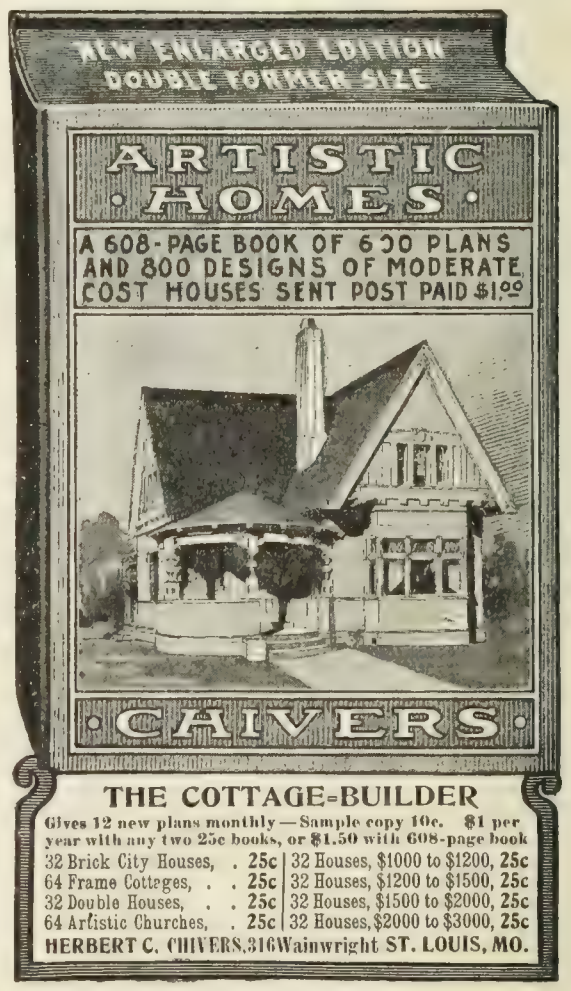


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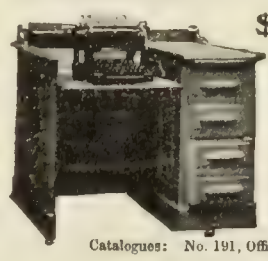

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Victoria,—since your royal grace
To one of less desert allows
This laurel greener from the brows
Of him that uttered nothing base;

And should your greatness, and the care
That yokes with empire, yield you time
To make demand of modern rime
If aught of ancient worth be there;

Then—while a sweeter music wakes,
And thro' wild March the throstle calls,
Where all about your palace walls
The sun-lit almond blossom shakes—

Take, Madam, this poor book of song;
For tho the faults were thick as dust
In vacant chambers, I could trust
Your kindness. May you rule us long,

And leave us rulers of your blood
As noble till the latest day!
May children of our children say,
"She wrought her people lasting good;

"Her Court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen;

"And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons, when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet

"By shaping some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshaken still,
Broad based upon her people's will,
And compassed by the inviolate sea."

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

February 11.—Foreign envoys in Peking find their conferences with the Chinese plenipotentiaries so fruitless that they decide to conduct future negotiations only in writing.

February 12.—The Emperor of China is said to have given a choice of modes of suicides to the officials whose deaths are demanded by the foreign powers.

February 15.—Something of a deadlock in peace negotiations is reported from Peking, due to differences between the foreign envoys and military authorities there.

February 17.—Count von Waldersee asks the American and French commanders in China to furnish all their available troops for an expedition to the west of Peking.

SOUTH AFRICA.

February 11.—Enteric fever is increasing in British garrison camps in South Africa; precautions against the spread of plague are taken at Cape Town; Secretary Chamberlain informs Sir Alfred Milner that there will be no change of British policy in South Africa.

February 14.—Lord Kitchener reports that his

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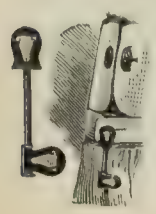

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troops are engaged with De Wet's force north of Philipstown.

February 15.—Reports of severe reverses to Boer arms in the Transvaal and Cape Colony are received.

February 16.—There is a growing feeling of optimism in British military circles that the Boer war is drawing to a close; General Kitchener reports that his troops are pursuing De Wet north of De Aar in Cape Colony, the Boer chief losing prisoners, a Maxim gun, and part of his ammunition train.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 11.—Riots take place in many Spanish cities and are viewed with apprehension by the Spanish Government; martial law is proclaimed in Valencia.

February 12.—The marriage contract of the sister of the King of Spain is signed at Madrid; fears are entertained of a popular outbreak.

The King of Greece returns home from London, after an affectionate parting from King Edward.

February 13.—The Madrid police charges the populace in the streets, and many persons are injured; the preparations for the royal wedding are continued.

February 14.—King Edward VII., with Queen Alexandra, rides in state from Buckingham Palace to the houses of Parliament; in the house of Lords the King reads his speech from the throne, devoting it to a brief but comprehensive survey of the existing state of affairs throughout the empire.

The Princess of the Asturias is married to Prince Charles of Bourbon at Madrid, the ceremonies taking place within the palace and affording no opportunity for a popular outbreak.

February 15.—King Edward assumes the title of "Protector of English Masons"; he reviews Strathcona's Horse at Buckingham Palace.

Herr Bebel, the German Socialist leader, bitterly attacks Germany's policy in China, in a speech in the Reichstag.

Further disturbances occur in Spanish cities, tho Madrid is quiet; riots also take place in the streets of Budapest.

February 16.—M. de Witte, the Russian finance minister, issues a retaliatory decree raising duties on American steel and iron goods 50 per cent., because of Secretary Gage's tariff policy.

February 17.—Negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States cease, and the islands are to be administered in the future by the Danish East Asian Steamship Company.

Mines on Vancouver Island are flooded, and sixty miners are entombed.

## Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 11.—*Senate:* The naval appropriation bill is passed; Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, speaks on the ship subsidy bill.

*House:* The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill is passed; Mr. Sulzer makes a speech of sympathy with the Boers and attacks Secretary Hay.

February 12.—*House:* The army appropriation bill is passed.

February 13.—Both houses meet in joint convention and witness the counting of the electoral vote, the election of McKinley and Roosevelt being formally declared.

February 15.—*Senate:* In the debate on the ship subsidy bill, Senator Teller announces his purpose to prevent a vote at the present session of Congress, which draws sharp rejoinders from several of the Republican Senators.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 11.—An important conference is held at the White House on the President's nominations for army promotions; the nomina-


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tions of Generals Wood, Grant, and Bell are favorably reported by the Senate committee on military affairs.

February 12.—Mrs Carrie Nation arrives in Chicago, and addresses a small public meeting there.

Bryan and Lentz speak at a Lincoln dinner in Columbus, Ohio; Senator Hanna speaks at the Lincoln dinner in New York.

Februrary 13.—There is thought to be a prospect of a tariff war between the United States and Russia on account of Secretary Gage's action in imposing a countervailing duty on Russian sugar.

February 14.—The President and Mrs. McKinley give a dinner at the White House in honor of the diplomatic corps.

February 16.—President McKinley announces that he will probably call an extra session of Congress as soon as he receives the Cuban constitution.

February 17.—Mrs. Nation continues her "joint-smashing" crusade in Topeka, and is arrested four times.

Ethelbert Nevin, the musical composer, dies in New Haven.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 11.—*Cuba:* A delegation of prominent Cubans call on the President and discuss the condition of affairs in the island with him.

February 13.—*Philippines:* The provincial government of the Philippine province of Pampanga is organized under direction of the American commission.

February 16.—*Cuba:* President McKinley issues an order reducing the export duties on Cuban tobacco 50 per cent. after April 1st.

## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

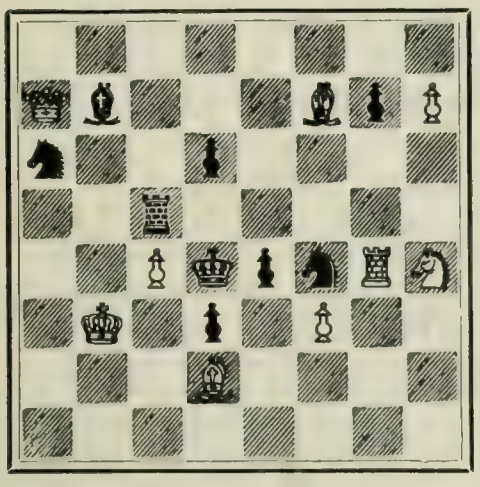
### Problem 539.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By WALTER PULITZER.

Author of "Chess Harmonies."

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

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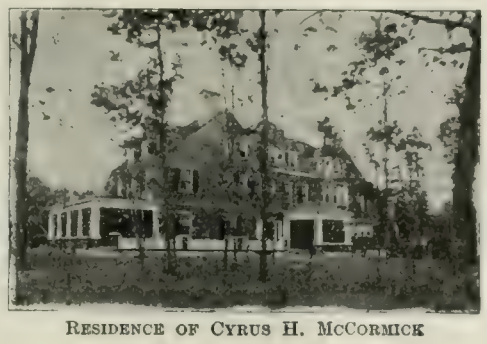

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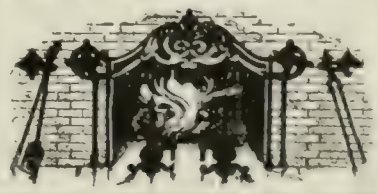

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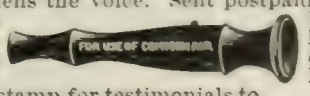


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At the time of going to press the score stood:

| | Won. | Lost | | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alapin | 5¾ | 1¾ | Mason | 3 | 4½ |
| Blackburne | 4¼ | 3¼ | Mieses | 4 | 4 |
| Didier | ¼ | 7¾ | Reggio | 3¼ | 4¼ |
| Gunsberg | 5¼ | 2¾ | Scheve | 5½ | 2½ |
| Janowski | 0 | 2 | Schlechter | 5¼ | 2¼ |
| Marco | 2¾ | 4¼ | Tschigorin | 5¾ | 1¼ |
| Marshall | 1¾ | 5¼ | Winawer | ¾ | 7¼ |

### Solution of Problems.

We are peculiarly unfortunate with the problems of February 2, as each of them has two solutions.

No. 533 (2d).

Author's Key, Q—B sq.

Second solution, Q x Kt.

Solved with author's key, by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; F. E. Reid, New York City; N. Weil, Calhoun, Ky.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; T. Hilgers, Paterson, N. J.; A. H. Gansser, Bay City. Mich.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; J. E. Vincent, Lafargeville, N. Y.; J. E. Cannon, Richmond, Va.; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.

Second solution: J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. O. L. Telling, Denver, Col.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; the Rev. P. Inon, Eckert, Mich.; H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore, Md.; R. H. Renshaw, Richmond, Va.; S. Stoddard, Kansas City, Mo.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; J. T. Graves, Chicago, Ill.; I. S. Pepper, Atalissa, Ia.; "Merope," Cincinnati; J. Best, Dixon, Ill.; S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can.; D. A. Stewart, Plum Coulee, Can.

Both solutions: C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.

No. 534 (2d).

Author's Key, B—Q 8.

Second solution, Kt—K 8.

Author's key: M. M., W. W., the Rev. G. D., the Rev. J. G. L., G. P., O. C. B., F. E. R., T. H., A. H. G., W. W., O. L. T., S. S., J. E. C.

Second solution: N. W., H. A. H., J. E. W., D. G. H., S. W. S., F. F. C.

Both solutions: M. W. H., W. R. C., H. A. S.

The only explanation that we can offer is that 533 came to us very highly commended, and we did not look for a "capture" as the key. No. 534 is a prize-winner. With the judges who awarded the prize, we did not see the second key, because the Kt is *en prise*, and we took it for granted that the Kt was not to move. It is worthy of notice that only four solvers found both solutions of 533; only three, both solutions of 534; and only one person sent both solutions of both problems.

In addition to those reported, S. W. S. got 533 and 534 (1st); F. F. C., 533 (1st); N. W., R. B. Hill, McLeansboro, Ill., 534 (1st); L. H. R., 531, 532, 533; Dr. H. S., "Merope," A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia., 531, 532.

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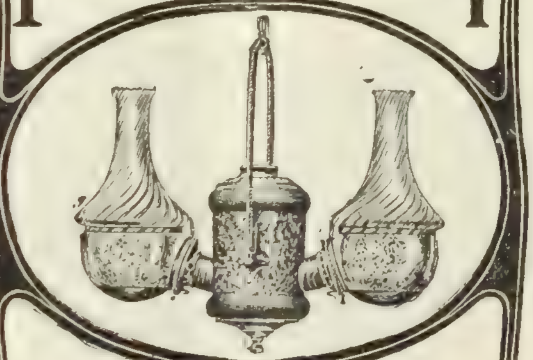

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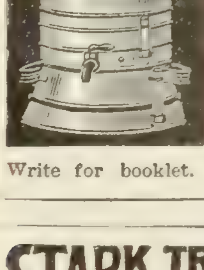

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# The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., NO. 9 NEW YORK, MARCH 2, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 567

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THREATENED TRADE FIGHT WITH RUSSIA.

WHAT the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) calls "the hardest blow we have received in the way of trade reprisals since the war of 1812," and what the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) calls "the most sensational movement in that direction that has ever confronted us," appears in Russia's increase of the duties on American machinery, steel and iron goods by fifty per cent. This almost prohibitive duty on a class of American trade that has been making a remarkable invasion of the foreign market is imposed in retaliation for Secretary Gage's recent decision, that Russian sugar imported into this country must pay the additional tariff imposed on subsidized products. Only about $300,000 worth of Russian sugar a year is affected by Secretary Gage's decision, while our exports of machinery, steel and iron to Russia are roughly reckoned at about $7,000,000 a year, and many newspapers think that Russia has returned a blow greatly disproportionate to the provocation. Far from intending to provoke a tariff war, Secretary Gage explains that he was only carrying out the plain provision of the Dingley law that "whenever any country shall pay or bestow directly or indirectly any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article," "an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant" shall be collected, and the "net amount of such bounties or grants shall be ascertained, determined, and declared from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The nib of the question seems to be whether or not Russia pays an export bounty on sugar in the meaning of the Dingley law. It appears that Russia levies a tax on beet sugar consumed at home, but remits the tax on sugar exported to foreign countries. If the remission of a tax is a payment of bounty, therefore, Russia pays one; if not, not. On this point the New York *Journal* (Dem.) prints an alleged despatch from S. J. Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, saying that "Russian sugar is subject to an indirect impost applying only to internal consumption, and this impost does not apply to sugar exported to foreign countries"; and that "no bounty to encourage the export of sugar exists in Russia." On the other side, the New York *Times* (Ind.) prints an interview with Mr. Herman Sielcken, who, it says, has "intimate business relations with the American Sugar Refining Company" (the "sugar trust"), in which he says that the Brussels Beet Sugar Congress, in 1898, agreed with the claim of its Austrian and German delegates that Russia was paying directly and indirectly the largest bounty of any country in Europe; and Mr. Sielcken adds: "After the close of the Brussels conference, the United States Treasury Department despatched an expert to Russia to investigate the question whether a bounty was paid or not, and to report results. When he returned this expert's reports confirmed the same finding as that which the Brussels Beet Sugar Congress did, that Russia was paying the largest bounty of any continental country in Europe."

The critics of the decision divide their attention between the law and the Secretary. The New York *Sun* (Rep.) thinks that Secretary Gage's order "was of doubtful wisdom," and the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) calls it "the result of a tariff provision adopted to oblige the sugar trust." The Baltimore *American*, another Republican paper, remarks that the increased duty will probably bar the Russian sugar from our market, so that our Government will find no additional revenue in the increase, and the "only beneficiary" "will be the sugar trust, to which every man, woman, and child in the United States will be forced to pay additional tribute." "It is easy to understand," adds the same paper, "how a doubtful provision in the revenue laws might be decided in the public interests; but it is impossible upon any fair method of reasoning to comprehend why it should be decided against the most important business interests and against the immediate interests of every human being in the land, except the beneficiaries of the sugar trust." The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) makes a similar comment, and adds that "the Germans will be quick to possess themselves of the field from which Secretary Gage has compelled Russia, in self-defense, to bar American manufacturers," and says further that "once the Germans are in possession, even if the courts eventually decide that Secretary Gage was not correct in his construction of the Russian law, it will be a difficult and tedious task for American manufacturers to regain the forfeited territory." The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Rep.), too, thinks it will hardly pay to start a tariff war for the benefit of "a trust which taxes American consumers at its own sweet will and controls labor with an iron hand," and it observes that Congress "could not do a better thing than start the warfare against trusts by repealing this particular clause of the tariff act at once."

Secretary Gage says of his decision that he could not have done anything else. He declares in a newspaper interview: "It is not a question of what the manufacturers desire or think ought to be. It is not a question of what the sugar refiners or our beet-sugar raisers desire or think ought to be. It is a question purely of law and of fact. The Secretary of the Treasury is sworn to enforce the law, not to make law. The late decision as to the liability of Russian sugar to pay a countervailing duty is based on the department's apprehension of the law and of the facts." And he says further that "the exemption of Russian sugars from additional duty would rightly be regarded by the other bounty-paying countries as a discrimination against them and in favor of Russia." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) says that "neither the justice nor the legality" of the Secretary's

ruling "has yet been successfully impugned, and unless it can be shown to be either illegal or unjust it will be maintained, regardless alike of Russian displeasure and of Russian retaliation. We don't want to become involved either in a tariff or in any other kind of a war, but if one is to be forced upon us we shall probably be able to stand the racket, at least as well as those who choose to adopt the unprofitable policy of aggression." Our trade with Russia, too, the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes, "represents the smallest proportion of annual sales made by the United States to any civilized people under the sun. Sweden and Norway, with less than 7,000,000 inhabitants, bought from us a little more than Russia with her 135,000,000; Denmark, with a little over 2,000,000, bought fully $4,000,000 more, and even to impoverished Spain we sold last year 33 per cent. more than to Russia." "If Europe or any nation of Europe wishes to launch upon a policy of reprisal in the form of heavy or exclusive tariffs on goods made in the United States," says the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), "the way is open before her and we can have no rightful criticism to make. But Europe has experimented enough with this sort of thing to come fully to understand that heavy taxes on American products result in oppressing the poor and least efficient of her own citizens without gaining corresponding benefits in the form of greater productive and industrial activities."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) remarks philosophically:

"It is a self-evident proposition that if the success of our industrial and commercial enterprises depended upon the indulgence of foreign countries, we should have been driven out of the business years ago. . . . The world is wide; the struggle for commercial supremacy is very strenuous; but we ask nothing more than fair dealing and an open field, and these things we intend to have. Meanwhile, we strongly advise our producers and manufacturers to avoid excitement and mental strain of every kind. It is incredible that Russia intends to wage commercial war upon the United States—tho we could survive it, should the issue indeed be made—and it is equally incredible that we meditate injustice or unfriendliness toward Russia. It is not to be doubted that dispassionate inquiry and honorable deliberation will soon smother this petty little tempest in a teapot."

## DOES SLAVERY EXIST IN SOUTH CAROLINA?

THE existence in South Carolina of an industrial system with certain obvious resemblances to slavery, carried on under the guise of so-called "labor contracts," was revealed at a trial in a murder case in Anderson, S. C., last week, and has occasioned wide surprise and indignation. Under this system negroes seeking employment on a farm are required to sign a contract, of which the following are some of the provisions:

"I agree at all times to be subject to the orders and commands of said landlord or his agents. He shall have a right to use such force as he or his agents may deem necessary to require me to remain on his farm and perform good and satisfactory services.

"He shall have the right to lock me up for safe-keeping.

"He shall have the right to work me under the rules and regulations of his farm.

"And if I should leave his farm or run away he shall have the right to offer and pay a reward of not exceeding $25 for my capture and return, together with the expenses of same, which amount so advanced, together with any indebtedness I may owe at the expiration of above time, I agree to work out under all the rules and regulations of this contract at same wages as above.

"The said landlord shall have the right to transfer his interest in this contract to any other party, and I agree to continue to work for said assignee, same as for the original party of the first part."

The testimony in the trial in question seems to show that a colored man was arrested, and, without being taken to court or given any opportunity to prove his guilt or innocence, was imprisoned together with convicts in a stockade, and held there under a labor contract. Upon attempting to escape from the stockade and to return to his home, the negro was shot down, like a common malefactor, and killed. In commenting on this case, Judge Bennet, of South Carolina, declared that this negro was compelled to labor under conditions that were "more than slavery" and was subjected to treatment "worthy only of Siberian prisons." "I doubt if there ever was such a contract framed or devised or conceived in any civilized or Christian community," he said; "no court would attempt to enforce it. It is against the public good and utterly null and void. No freeman in this commonwealth nor any other free country can be permitted, even if he desired to do so, to barter away his liberty and make himself a mere chattel. And that is what this contract attempts to do." Says the Philadelphia *Press*:

"It is thirty-five years since the black man was given his freedom. It is thirty years since he was given the ballot. And yet to-day he stands deprived of his political rights in the South; the methods by which this has been done are boldly flaunted on the floor of the United States Senate, and it is possible for him to be reduced to a state of peonage worse than that from which he was released as the result of a bloody war. It is time that the nation understood the situation and ended the indifferent policy in this matter into which it has been drifting for thirty years."

## THE PITTSBURG "RIPPER" BILL.

SELDOM has there come to light a more striking example the possibilities of political reprisal than that furnished by the present factional strife within the Republican Party of Pennsylvania over the question of the Pittsburg "ripper" bill. The "ripper" bill, so called because it proposes to rip into shreds the present city governments of Pittsburg, Allegheny, and Scranton, has already passed the State Senate, and there is a strong likelihood of its passing the House also. It abolishes the office of mayor in each of these three cities, and creates in its place the office of "city recorder," such recorder to be appointed by the governor for the term of two years and to be authorized to appoint the directors of the Departments of Public Works, of Safety, and of Charities; also the assessors and collectors of taxes and the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The "ripper" bill is being vigorously pushed by Senator Quay and his followers, and the opinion is freely expressed in Pennsylvania papers that the whole measure is simply an act of political revenge against Senators Flinn and Magee, of Pittsburg.

"To such a condition of affairs has factional politics brought our proud commonwealth," declares the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "that in order to punish Senators Flinn and Magee for their opposition to the reelection of Mr. Quay to the United States Senate, nearly a million of our citizens are to be disfranchized and their local government taken away from them." The Pittsburg *Times* (Senator Magee's organ) characterizes the measure as a "political outrage" exceeding in infamy the acts of the "Democratic Goebelites" in Kentucky, for "every person in public employment, from the mayor of the largest city to the constable of the smallest township, can be made the henchman of the cabal that has the power to pass bills at Harrisburg," and "all of the great public works that have been the pride of the various municipalities, all of the millions of public property, all of the machinery and appliances for the carrying out of municipal functions become the prey of the political marauder and subject to his tender mercies."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.), on the other hand, while not favoring the bill in its entirety, thinks that it is a step in the right direction and that it will benefit the city by "ousting the Pittsburg machine." The Pittsburg *Leader* (Ind.) takes a similar view. "No argument offered to the Senate," it says, "had greater effect in securing support for the 'ripper' than Senator Flinn's frank admission of bossism. . . . This one bald, bold, brazen fact was sufficient in the estimation of a majority of the members of the Senate to rip such a government out of exist-

ence." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) favors the bill on the ground that "by ripping up the machine, root and branch, the people will have the opportunity to come by their own again." The Scranton *Truth* (Ind.) opposes the bill, but the Scranton *Tribune* (Rep.) commends its principal features, claiming that they would be especially advantageous to Scranton, "where inefficiency combined with dishonesty in councils has developed an unusual need for a strongly centralized executive power." Senator Quay's paper, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, bases its advocacy of the measure upon the alleged corruption of Pittsburg's city government. "Flinn is a boss of the most pronounced type," it says; "he practically owns Pittsburg, politically speaking. Is it any wonder that the people want to unload this man, who has grown rich because of his control of their city, and welcome a new charter that will depose him from power?"

## IS AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS NECESSARY?

THE report sent out from Washington by the Associated Press that the President will convene Congress in extra session after March 4, is confirmed by the Philadelphia *Press* (whose editor is a member of the President's Cabinet), in the statement that "an extra session of Congress is now certain." As to the reason for the extra session *The Press* says:

"Cuba has a right to a prompt decision on its constitution. Its independence is pledged. The pledge will be kept. The national honor is involved in an honorable compliance with a pledge unnecessary but also voluntary. This pledge, however, requires much more than the mere acceptance of any government organized in Cuba. Such a government must be 'stable.' It must represent the people of Cuba for whom the island is held in pledge. The relations established with the United States must be such as to promise in the future a 'stable' government in Cuba. These issues must be decided by Congress. . . . They demand a decision which shall not only bring stable peace and order and prevent future conflict and collision, but shall clear the way for the future. They can only be settled after a full and fair inquiry on both sides, a decision by Congress as to principle,

CUBA.—"One calls for the other."
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

and a free conference between the United States and a nascent nation, to whose independence and free action the United States is honorably pledged."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), too, thinks that no one will find fault with the President if he shall ask Congress for definite instructions as to the disposition to be made of the Cuban question, and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) believes that "it was never intended that the President should govern the country alone and should personally settle such grave questions as our treatment of Cuba and the Philippines. Congress should be heard on the subject and should act, expressing what it believes to be the popular sentiment."

The New York *Times* (Ind.), however, asks what Congress

HOW TO GIVE EACH OF THE THREE STARS OF THE INAUGURATION A FRONT PLACE IN THE PARADE.
—*The New York Journal.*

has to do with the constitution of Cuba, and declares that "the President can not submit the constitution of a foreign country to the Congress of this country." Then, too, it goes on to say, a discussion of the Cuban relations in Congress "would reveal only ignorance and yield nothing but ranting and partizan declamation," and "the President and his advisers are in a position to know whether that sort of thing would help them in Cuba." In fact, says *The Times*, "why not say frankly that if an extra session is summoned it will be for the purpose of passing Mr. Hanna's ship subsidy bill? There is only a very remote probability that any other public business will demand the presence in Washington of both houses of Congress after March 4."

Still stronger is the opposition of *The American Agriculturist* (New York), which says:

"Word comes from Washington city, 'An extra session of Congress is inevitable.' Why? Really because the sugar-refiners' trust and the cigar trust want things so fixed that Cuba shall be held in such subjection to the United States as to admit Cuban raw sugars and leaf tobacco into this country free of duty or at very much reduced rates.

"No matter if the solemn pledge of independence to Cuba is ruthlessly violated. No matter if destruction comes upon the promising beet-sugar industry of our Northern and Western States or the cane crop of the South. No matter if our vast domestic fruit and vegetable interests are blighted. No matter if domestic tobacco culture becomes unprofitable. No matter if the enormous business of cigar-making is transferred to Havana and Manila. No matter if the promising development of the rice industry is throttled. No matter if cotton drops back from ten cents to five cents per pound.

"Oh, no! why should these great domestic interests be considered at all? Of course the proper thing for Congress to do is to provide an unlimited market for tropical syndicates, and for their products grown by coolie labor. The scheme has worked beautifully in Hawaii. Let us repeat it in Cuba and the Philippines!

"So for an extra session to hold Cuba in apron-strings, to enact 'reciprocity' with Cuba and 'the countries at the south of us.' Never mind if thereby the farmers, laborers, and manufacturers of the United States, who furnished the blood and treasure to set

Cuba free, are financially prostrated. What was the war for, except to give the trusts a chance to exploit the tropics—and 'the public be damned!' What are the farmers for, or the public, except to pay taxes, support the army and navy, and enable the trusts not only to wax fat in the tropics, but absolutely to control things at home?

"Such is, apparently, the reasoning of the powers that seek to force an extra session upon Congress. Will the nefarious scheme succeed? Will Congress be deceived?"

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## THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE NEGRO.

THE article printed in our pages three weeks ago, entitled "A Negro's Arraignment of His Race," and dealing with William Hannibal Thomas's recent book on "The American Negro," has attracted considerable attention in the Afro-American papers and draws from them some interesting, tho naturally bitter, comment in vindication of their race. "Seldom, if ever," exclaims *The Afro-American Ledger* (Baltimore), "have we read such vile and deliberate slander of the race by one of the race who uses his own intellectual uplift to curse his brethren. The capabilities and possibilities of any race are to be judged by the best and not the worst specimens of that race. Over against the calumnies of Mr. Thomas we place the living record of self-sacrificing achievement of men of the race who were content to reproduce in their lives the virtues, excellencies, and attainments which Mr. Thomas proclaims as incomprehensible to negro brain and affection." "With respect to the mental powers of the negro, the faculty of intuitive comprehension, originality, perspicuity, and forcefulness," adds the same paper, "the simple recital of the names of such men as Alexander Crumwell, Henry Highland Garnett, Booker T. Washington, Frederick Douglass, John M. Langston, Kelly Miller, Scarborough, Du Bois, Grimke, Bishops Holly, Payne, Jones, Hood, and scores of others, are sufficient to demonstrate the absolute absurdity of the position of Mr. Thomas."

"All that Mr. Thomas says about the negro," observes the Mobile (Ala.) *Southern Watchman*, "is true of some of them, as it is of all other races. . . . That there are ignorant, superstitious, vicious, low-down, lazy, and dirty negroes in this country, no one will deny; and yet the general progress of the colored race in this country is unparalleled in the history of the world. Mr. Thomas has not yet pointed out one single crime or fault of the negro that is not common to all other races of mankind." Mr. Thomas's book is the subject of the following eloquent indictment in *The Colored American* (Washington, D. C.):

"It will encourage the racial enemies and the Southern oppressors of our race, and it will discourage many of our own race who have come to believe in the possible merits of the race in civilization and its final vindication by admission to permanent place among intelligent peoples. . . . It will help to light the torch about many innocent negroes in peril of the hunger of a mob for blood. It will become a stock quotation of lawyers' indictment and defamation of negroes at the bar, and it will keep many white men from giving their faith to black men asking of the world only a chance to work and make a living for themselves and their families and to lift themselves up into better things. I consider it such rank perjury to the race, as in my experience I have never known before. To cap the brutality of his denial of his own race's mental and moral worth, he adds the ineffable insult that the negro has not even been given by the Creator the ability to be sincerely religious. This Judas of an honest, struggling race has thus called down upon his head the righteous indignation of every self-respecting and decent negro throughout the world, and, like his prototype who betrayed our Lord for thirty pieces of silver, he should lose no time in going out and hanging himself. Like Cain, who murdered his brother Abel, there has been stamped upon the brow of William Hannibal Thomas the word TRAITOR! and unborn generations of the race out of whose loins he came will remember him as Judas and Cain are remembered by the civilized nations of the earth. A negro who thus contributes to the misfortunes of his race which is struggling as no other race has struggled to secure a place among the races of the earth, and to deserve the good-will and friendship of mankind, is fathoms deep beneath the contempt of the most depraved and polluted wretch that walks the earth. Earth can never forget him, and the negro race will always remember him as the educated Judas who betrayed it into the hands of its enemies for notoriety and cash. *Et tu Brute?*"

"The book which Mr. Thomas has written," adds the Savannah *Gazette*, in similar strain, "is LITERALLY TRUE in regard to himself as a negro, but not true of the negro as a race." In view of such bitter personal attacks on Mr. Thomas, the following facts about his life, from the Springfield *Republican*, are of interest:

"On his mother's side he comes of German and English stock. His maternal grandfather, the son of a white indentured colored man, was born in Pennsylvania. This branch of the family moved to Ohio in 1812. On the paternal side his grandparents, Virginians by birth, were of mixed blood. Mr. Thomas was born in a log cabin in Ohio in 1843, and had but scanty schooling till the age of sixteen, when, with money which he had earned, he entered the preparatory department of Otterbein University. His studies were interrupted by the war, his services as a soldier, rejected at first, being accepted after the authorities had become less squeamish. He saw a deal of hard fighting, and rose to the rank of sergeant before the loss of an arm terminated his military career. After his discharge he studied theology, and then engaged for a time in religious newspaper work, going South in 1871 to organize freedmen's schools. In 1873 he was licensed to practise law in South Carolina, having educated himself in law, without school or private instruction. He served in the South Carolina legislature, and was commissioned as colonel in the state militia."

*The Colored American* adds supplementary information to the effect that in 1881 he published and edited a magazine called *The Negro* (which was a financial failure) in Boston, where he has since resided.

Since the publication of Mr. Thomas's book, several instances of negro advancement have been reported in the newspapers which are pointed to to substantiate claims made in favor of the negro. The colored men of Jackson, Miss., are raising subscriptions among members of their own race for the purpose of building and operating a cotton-mill in that city. In Fayetteville, S. C., a most successful silk-factory of 10,000 spindles, employing 400 operatives, is run entirely by negro labor, managed by a mulatto. Robert R. Church, one of the wealthiest negroes of Memphis, recently contributed $1,000 for the entertainment of the Confederate veterans at their annual reunion in that city in May next, and his action is warmly commended by the Baltimore *Sun* and New Orleans *Times-Democrat* as a significant illustration of the growing broadmindedness of the colored race. On the occasion of Booker T. Washington's visit to Richmond, Va., a few days ago, when he addressed a public meeting at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Negro Business Men's League, the city council and state legislature voted to attend the meeting in a body.

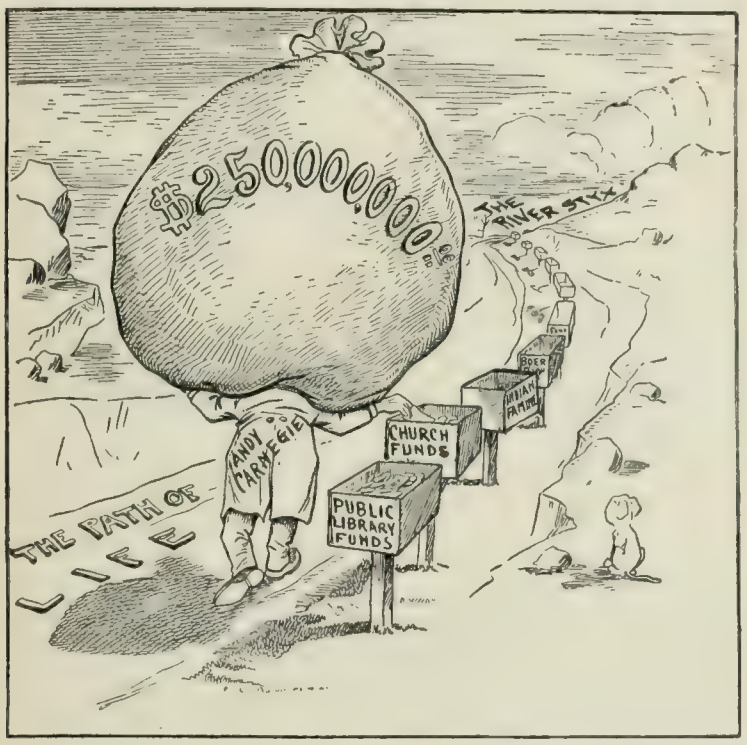
The valedictory speech of Representative George H. White, of North Carolina, now the only colored Congressman, and who goes out of office this session, has directed wide attention to the progress of the colored race. The Boston *Transcript*, in paying tribute to "the eloquence and pathos of this valedictory effort," declares that Mr. White's speech "shows that he is possessed of intellectual power, clear reasoning faculty, great earnestness, and a sense of justice that it would benefit many a white legislator to possess." The colored Congressman said in part:

"I would like to advance the statement that the musty records of 1868, filed away in the archives of Southern capitols, as to what the negro was thirty-two years ago, is not a proper standard by which the negro living on the threshold of the twentieth century should be measured. Since that time we have reduced

the illiteracy of the race at least forty-five per cent. We have written and published nearly 500 books. We have nearly 300 newspapers, three of which are dailies. We have now in practise over 2,000 lawyers, and a corresponding number of doctors. We have accumulated over $12,000,000 worth of school property and about $40,000,000 worth of church property. We have about 140,000 farms and homes, valued at in the neighborhood of $750,000,000, and personal property valued at about $170,000,000. We have raised about $11,000,000 for educational purposes, and the property per capita for every colored man, woman, and child in the United States is estimated at $75."

## A GOOD WORD FOR THE MILLIONAIRES.

EVERY unusually big business transaction, such as the recent combination in iron and steel, or the railroad consolidations, or the recent declaration of a $20,000,000 dividend on the stock of the Standard Oil Company, calls to mind the tremendous fortunes owned by some of the American captains of industry, and, as the New York *Financier* says, starts "the usual tirades against trusts and monopolies." Mr. Carnegie's remark that his income will now be about $15,000,000 a year (more than $28 a minute) has called up again the ever-recurrent question as to whether his services to the world have been worth the price. On this point *The Financier* makes this interesting comment:




CAN HE GET RID OF THE LOAD BEFORE HE REACHES THE RIVER?
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

"The brains that conceive and carry on great industrial deals have made the United States the foremost nation in the world today, so far as manufacturing is concerned. Time was when little charcoal iron furnaces manufactured all the iron in the country, and millions of dollars were exported to England to pay for rails at $180 a ton. Can it be said that the tremendous expansion of the iron industry which has resulted in a fall in the selling price of rails to $26 a ton, and which makes it possible for Mr. Carnegie to produce three pounds of product for two cents, has injured the nation? If the little furnaces have been wiped out, it is also true that tens of thousands of miles of railroads have been built, and sections of country furnishing homes to millions of people opened for settlement. So in almost every line of industry, the tendency has been to enhance the wealth of the nation. The men who have helped to create this condition may or may not have retained too much profit for themselves. There are two ways of looking at that. If the wealth of the country stood still while these men alone grew rich there might be cause for alarm; but they can not add to their own wealth without making the mass of citizens in general wealthier, and it is useless to deny that but for these same men, or others possessing equal business genius, the country would not have made the marvelous gains that really have occurred.

"As already said, we are not defending the trusts or their organizers. Gross injustice may have resulted in the fierce struggle for supremacy; but in the abstract the mass of people have participated in the benefits, and have suffered little, if any, from the evils. The day may come when it will be necessary to restrain the growth of power, but legislation which sets a limit to the rewards of genius, in business or other channels, so long as ordinary laws are not violated, is a dangerous exercise of privilege. . . . . .

"If the law had said to John Rockefeller: 'You can make half a million dollars and no more,' would oil have been as cheap today, or would civilization have benefited by the numberless products which oil now yields? And if the law had limited Mr. Carnegie to a small plant and small fortune, is it conceivable that the tremendous export possibilities now opening would have been remotely possible?

"We may argue over the so-called folly of accumulating useless riches, and point to vast resources of individuals as the embodiment of a selfish purpose, rather than evidence of a direct desire to add to the public good; but when all is said and done the fact remains that brains have been behind the whole movement, and that the country has been fortunate to possess men of this character. Let us be honest, at least, in looking at both sides of the question before passing judgment."

## POLICE SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

IN the game of political chess between Governor Odell, of New York State, and Mayor Van Wyck, of New York City, a rather unusual play has just been made, by which the governor and legislature remove a chief of police from the chessboard, and the mayor, by a clever move, puts him back again. According to the Republican papers, the next play will be made by the people, who will put the mayor out of the game, and all his chessmen with him, but whether that prediction will be verified or not remains to be seen. By the new police law, Chief Devery, of New York, is legislated out of office, and his successor, who is to be known as police commissioner, may be removed by either the mayor or the governor. But while the governor may remove the police commissioner, it is always the mayor who appoints the new one. If the mayor had appointed Mr. Devery commissioner under the new law, the governor might have removed him, and then, under the statute, he would have been ineligible for reappointment. The mayor, however, has appointed Mr. Michael C. Murphy commissioner, and Mr. Murphy has appointed Mr. Devery as his first deputy commissioner, who "shall, during the absence or disability of the commissioner, possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the commissioner except the power of making appointments and transfers." It may be added that Mr. Murphy is a semi-invalid, and the governor has *not* the power to remove the first deputy. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says: "Devery as deputy commissioner will, of course, dominate the situation. By retaining him Tammany declares its complete devotion to the policy hitherto followed in spite of its reform pretenses."

The New York *Journal* (Dem.) takes a similar view. It declares:

"By this action the mayor insolently challenges the framers of the law to do their worst. He and his commissioner defiantly range themselves on the side of vice and crime, and ask Tweed's old question: 'What are you going to do about it?'

"Mr. Murphy understands, of course, that by putting Devery into practical control of the police force he sacrifices every shred of character he ever had. He makes his service on the Committee of Five a piece of impudent hypocrisy. He becomes the associate and shielder of 'John Doe,' the 'Gamblers' Combine,' and 'the Allen Street Cadets.' He becomes an accomplice of the creatures that perpetrate Paterson murders in the dens of the Red Light District.

"As for Mr. Van Wyck, of course, he has no character to lose. . . . . .

"Of course, no practical good can be done. If the governor removes Murphy, Devery will remain in control. Among the 233,997 men who voted for Van Wyck in 1897 the mayor can probably find at least 50,000 scoundrels ready to subject themselves to any degradation for his and their advantage. He needs only 312 to fill out the rest of his term at the rate of one new police commissioner a day. He seems to have the governor on the hip, but still there is nothing for Mr. Odell to do but to fight or confess that his law is a ridiculous failure.

"Evidently the worst elements of Tammany are in control of the local situation. The reform element represented by Mr. Nixon has been betrayed by a member of its own investigating committee. If the organization is to be saved, the men in it who believe in decency must put on their war paint."

Mr. Murphy himself, however, starts out promisingly. Among his promises are the following, made in an interview that appeared in the New York *Herald:*

"I will suppress every poolroom in the city that I can find, and I will look for them.

"I will put a stop to all illegal gambling that I can find in the city, and I shall have my eyes open for it.

"I will take measures to stop the recurrence of any unseemly display of vice that may be brought to my attention, and I invite and expect citizens to report such matters to me.

"No excuse will be accepted from the police captain of any precinct in which these violations are shown to exist in a manner that should have attracted his attention.

"Discipline, to my mind, should be as complete and exacting in the Police Department as in the army, and that is the sort of discipline which I intend to enforce.

"On the other hand, merit shall be recognized under any and all circumstances.

"Measures will be taken to ascertain whether blackmailing or corruption of any kind exists in the department, and wherever it is found, if anywhere, the fullest disciplinary measures will be taken to suppress it and to punish those guilty. And, besides imposing such penalties as are within my power, in the case of any such discovery I shall at once communicate the facts as I ascertain them to the public prosecuting officers."

*The Herald* is about the only paper in the city that feels much confidence in the new commissioner. It says, in its news columns:

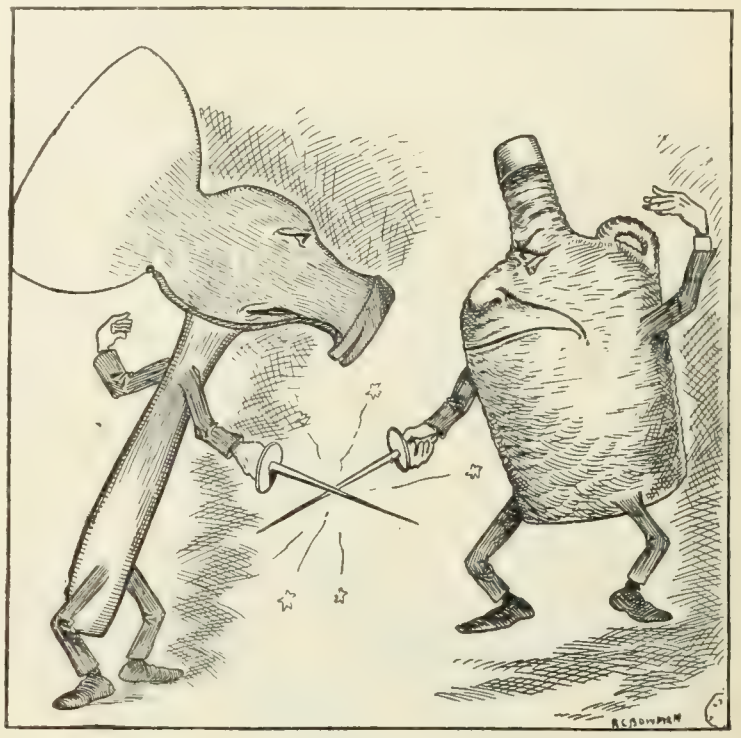
"Colonel Murphy, whose powers as the new head of the Police Department are almost autocratic, is a member of Lewis Nixon's Tammany reform Committee of Five. That body can no longer complain that it has not the cooperation and sympathy of the head of the force, since that head, with undivided and undisputed powers, is a member of the committee itself. Colonel Murphy is now in a position to act promptly and emphatically against the gambling-houses that he and his fellows of the Committee of Five have already reported as being legitimate objects of police interference. Perhaps no other feature of yesterday's whirligig is more interesting than this, or more potential in its possibilities.

"In his salutatory address, after being sworn in, the new commissioner promised to enforce the law unsparingly and unflinchingly, regardless of who may try to interfere. As the retiring head of the board of health—almost the one city department which under Tammany rule has not been the target for shafts of criticism or scandal—Colonel Murphy's promises are not held lightly. Gamblers are already showing a disposition to seek cover."

And in its editorial column, the same paper, says: "There is no gainsaying the fact that Colonel Murphy, as the head of the health board, has been a most efficient officer, and has made his city as physically healthy as he now says he will make it morally strong. If he keeps his promises in regard to the conduct of his new office, he can be assured of the hearty good-will and efficient aid of every respectable citizen of New York."

## LIQUOR JOURNALS AND MRS. NATION.

THE organs of the liquor business, altho they aver that Mrs. Nation is hurting the cause of temperance, do not for that reason give her any moral support in her saloon-smashing crusade, but protest, on the contrary, against her violation of the laws for the protection of property. *The New Voice* makes a collection of the opinions expressed in the columns of its hostile contemporaries. The Washington *Liquor Dealer*, for example, exclaims: "This lawlessness against the saloons must be stopped, and the sooner the liquor dealers combine and take a decided



—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

stand for their rights the better for the trade. Instead of getting better, the unwarranted persecution of liquor dealers seems to be getting worse, and soon those engaged in the perfectly legal and legitimate business of selling liquor will have no rights at all that must be respected by the public." "All order is at an end when the law is enforced lawlessly," reasons *Mida's Criterion*, a Chicago liquor paper, while the Washington *Sentinel* argues that "if the Prohibition law of Kansas permits these things, then all the more reason for its repeal."

Most of the liquor papers, however, turn to a more direct consideration of Mrs. Nation and her methods. *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* (New York) thinks that "the poor creature should be confined in an asylum by her friends," and the Washington *Liquor Dealer*, quoted above, asks pityingly: "What man would be proud of a wife or sister that would engage in such violence? Better fifty years of an illicit liquor store than such degradation of the true function of womanhood. It was wrong to carry on the illicit trade, but it was a greater wrong to society to resort to lynch law and anarchy to destroy it. Two wrongs can not make a right." *The Wholesalers and Retailers' Review* (San Francisco) thinks that "it speaks for the chivalric consideration of the Kansas saloon men that they have not followed Ambrose Bierce's advice to 'hit her a swat with the bungstarter,' and suggests that "it might be a compromise to hire a female prize-fighter to welcome Carrie in such a way that the outlaw in skirts would always thereafter have recollections of having met 'the real thing.'" *Truth* (Detroit) says: "Mrs. Nation would be impossible in any other civilized country in the world. In other countries they may riot because laws are enforced; but this is the only country where they riot because the laws are not enforced. Mrs. Nations of both sexes will always be 'in our midst' as long as there are unbalanced minds, and a complacent unorganized majority allows a vociferous, organized minority to load down statute books with laws and encumber constitutions

with amendments that represent everything except the will, the desire, and the determination of society as a whole."

*The Champion of Fair Play* (Chicago) would not be sorry to see the Prohibitionists hanged. It says:

"Crazy Mrs. Nation is but the dupe of the fanatical Prohibitionists who defy all law when opposed to their own pet scheme of making people sober by legislation. On every hand they see the utter failure of their hobby, but to acknowledge it would mean the loss of their graft. For fear of this they craftily encourage crazy people to commit outrageous crimes in order to keep up the excitement. Years ago four men were hanged in Chicago, not for having committed murder, but, it was claimed, for having urged others to do so. Some people applauded the act, others called it judicial murder. If Spies and Parsons were lawfully hanged, then such men as Woolley and other leaders of the Prohibition Party should be arrested and tried for the crime that Mrs. Nation has committed. If in her frenzy she should commit murder, then the parties who have instigated her actions should hang. When this is done the country will not be long disgraced by the antics of dupes of cunning and crafty Prohibition grafters."

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**Advantages of Our New Colonial Trade.**—Last year the United States bought from foreign countries upward of $400,000,000 worth of agricultural products, including sugar, coffee, vegetable fibers, fruits, nuts, tobacco, tea, wines, and vegetable oils. In the past it has often been found cheaper to buy these products from British, French, and German merchants, than from the islands at our very doors, on account of the wastefulness of Spanish methods. When our new tropical possessions are properly developed, declares the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, it will be possible to procure almost all of the articles named from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippines. The same paper continues:

"All our tropic islands contain districts adapted to coffee-growing. We paid out $53,000,000 for coffee last year. The fruits and nuts for which we paid $19,000,000 last year are chiefly tropical. The vegetable fibers and oils for which we paid $57,000,000 and $6,700,000 last year are also tropical products. Most of them grow in our new possessions now. Of Manila hemp, for example, the most valuable cordage fiber known, the United States holds the monopoly, for it can not be grown in perfection outside our possessions. Our new islands also enlarge our possible areas of silk- and tea-growing. And in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines we now have the lands which produce the tobaccos deemed best by all the world.

"Thus, our new possessions put the American people in position to feed and clothe themselves with less reliance upon foreigners than ever before. This nation's great strength has been in the fact that it has been able to produce so large a part of its necessaries of life. That strength has been increased by our tropical acquisitions, for they give us ample supplies within our own territories of many things which we have hitherto been compelled to buy of foreigners."

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## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

LIFE is full of trials—and the lawyers are glad of it.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*

THE inventor of liquid air has not yet asked for a protective tariff on the raw material.—*The Commoner.*

IT is fair to presume that Poet Laureate Austin, at least, read that long poem of his about the Queen.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE Boer war, by demonstrating the uncertainties of a sure thing, may do more for the cause of peace than the Peace Conference.—*Puck.*

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN forces are reported closing up on the Boers, or the place where the Boers were a little while ago.—*The Detroit News.*

"A FOUR years' term is long enough for the President," says *The Commoner.* So it is—when one is waiting for his shoes.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

KING EDWARD must be pondering seriously on Mr. Bryan's words of counsel. At least he hasn't said anything in reply.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

PHILOSOPHICAL.—It really matters very little when the Legislature adjourns; we shall probably elect one just as bad next time.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

TOM PLATT may not be much on mountain lions, but he knows how to head off undesirable aspirants for second terms in the gubernatorial office.—*The Washington Post.*

IN CHINA.—First Statesman: "Then we have agreed to the demands of the Powers?" Second Statesman: "Yes. The next question is, how shall we avoid complying with them?"—*Puck.*

"BANK Bill Passes," is a headline in a Topeka paper. It is nothing unusual for bank bills to pass when a legislature is in session, tho the performance is not often a public one.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT is said that David B. Hill will not accept the Democratic nomination four years from now. It will be remembered that he did not accept it either last year or four years ago.—*The Chicago Record.*

FIRST Chinaman: "I understand that we are to pay the Powers an enormous sum of money. Well, that shows that we have defeated them much worse than America did Spain." Second Chinaman: "Ah, how so?" First Chinaman: "Why, America paid Spain only twenty million dollars."—*Judge.*

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GETTING INTO THE PAPERS AGAIN.
*The St. Louis Republic.*

VALENTINE'S DAY IN THE ORIENT.
*—The Minneapolis Journal.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF OLD-WORLD RUMPUSES.

## LETTERS AND ART.

### THE JAPANESE THEATER.

THE Japanese drama is widely different in its motive and methods from our own; and yet its history offers some striking points of similarity to the drama of Occidental nations. In *Westermann's Monatshefte* (January) Adolf Fischer, who has made several visits to Japan, thus writes of Japanese plays and players (we quote from a digest of his article in the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, January 27):

"The theater in Japan, as elsewhere, is an outgrowth of religious rites, from which there developed, in the fifteenth century, a sort of aristocratic and fashionable performance called the "*no*-play," consisting of dialog, music, and dancing. The *no*-plays are still performed and may be taken as representing the classical drama of Japan. Their authors, for the most part, were members of the highest nobility, and they are now chiefly frequented by the aristocracy. They are performed in a stereotyped manner, which is the reverse of realistic. There is a chorus similar in function to the Greek chorus. The object of its songs is to put the audience in the proper frame of mind to follow with interest the story of the miracles of Buddha and the exploits of famous heroes. The stage of the *no*-play is the simplest and plainest on earth, having neither curtain nor scenery, no traps or machinery of any sort. Six or more of these plays are performed in a single day. Each lasts about an hour and is followed by a *kiyogen*, or primitive farce, by way of relieving the tension of the audience.

KAWA KAMI, A CELEBRATED JAPANESE ACTOR.

"Very different from the *no*-play is the *kabuki*, which may be translated song-and-dance play. This is the popular drama, the mirror of unsophisticated Japanese manners and customs. Two dramatists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—the first a woman—are venerated as its originators. Chikamatsu-Monzaimon (1635–1724), the author of more than a hundred plays, is its Shakespeare; a contemporary of his was the first to have plays printed; and the beautiful Shinto priestess, Okuni, is famed as the originator of radical reforms and improvements. Women played a great part in the history of the Japanese stage, on which they formerly were the chief performers. The result of this state of things was a great laxity of morals, in consequence of which, in the first half of the seventeenth century, women were forbidden to appear on the boards. Then young men assumed the female rôles until the edict of 1652 abolished the popular drama altogether. The result of this edict was the development of the puppet theater, *mingwo schibai*, which is to this day a very popular institution.

SADA YACCO, A CELEBRATED JAPANESE ACTRESS.

The Japanese puppets are life-size, and each is moved by one, two, or even three men, who stand behind the puppets, obscured, but not concealed, by black garments and hoods. The garments of the puppets are in many cases very rich and costly. The dialog is read by a reciter standing in the wings. The great puppet theater in Osaka boasts of the best reciter and the best puppet manipulator in Japan, and both are persons of distinction. The *kabuki*, however, was not suppressed permanently. It was revived long ago and is now as popular as ever.

"To the Japanese, a visit to the theater is not an evening's amusement, but an all-day festival. Children, even babes at the breast, are taken along; meals are brought in from the tea-house next door, and the little brazier beside each seat is always ready for the relighting of pipes. The spectators, thus made comfortable, follow the performance with lively, often passionate, interest. The Japanese have an unequaled faculty of voluntarily giving themselves up to illusion, a necessary prerequisite to all artistic enjoyment. Offenses against realism do not disturb them. Sometimes a table has to represent a mountain, and a chair a ship. Star actors are followed by men with candles, so that the play of their features may be more clearly seen. A horse is personated by two men, and slain warriors crawl quietly off the stage, but nobody seems to think such things objectionable or even funny."

SCENE FROM THE FIRST ACT OF "THE GEISHA AND THE CHEVALIER."

The statement that the popular drama was revived long ago must not be taken to mean that women are again allowed to appear on the Japanese stage. On this point the *Revue Illustrée* (November 15, 1900) quotes from an interview with Sada Yacco, the Japanese actress who was so successful in New York some time ago and who has since appeared in Paris. We summarize this article, based on the interview first printed in the Paris *Gaulois*:

In Japan Sada Yacco had been, before her marriage, a *geisha*, or singing and dancing girl—not, she was careful to add, a tea-house *geisha*. Her husband, who conducted a theater and a theatrical school on modern lines in Tokyo, left Japan with twelve of his pupils for a tour of the world, and she accompanied him. Just before the first performance of the troupe in San Francisco, the player of the principal female rôle fell ill, and she took his place.

"I had never been a member of the company," she said, "for it is forbidden, under the severest penalties, for a woman to ap-

pear on the stage with male actors. But what was impossible in my country might be attempted in San Francisco."

Another remark of the Japanese actress emphasizes this point, and is both interesting and surprising in itself. In London she played before Queen Victoria, who summoned her to the royal presence and asked what she could do for her. "I begged Her Majesty," says the actress, "to obtain from the Mikado permission for me to play in Tokyo with my husband's troupe of men. The Queen promised to intercede for me, and a few days later she sent me word that the Mikado had consented to what he called my unreasonable request."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE DECAY OF DECADENCE.

THE singular movement in modern letters called "symbolistic" by its champions and "decadent" by its detractors, and which by the young writers of ten years ago was hailed as the dawn of a new literature, appears to be going the way of all the earth to dusty death. The school of Verlaine, Oscar Wilde, Stephen Crane, Arthur Symonds, and, earlier in the century, Gérard de Nerval, has "petered out" so completely in London and Paris that almost no trace of its influence is to be found in current literature. The New York *Evening Post* (February 16) gives an obituary of the movement. It says:

"The program of the young poets who gathered in obscure Parisian cafés, and rubbed shoulders in Lemerre's bookshop, was a fetching one. They found, or said they found, in the old poetry a certain literalness and conventionality that hindered anything like self-expression. They dreamed of a kind of mixture of all the arts in poetry—such a synthesis as Wagner had already achieved for opera. This union of the arts was to produce an effect upon the senses poignant beyond the power of any single art. Where the older poetry produced a comparatively simple mental image, accompanied by the music of the verse, the new poetry made a score of attacks upon the sensibilities. The mere vowel sounds were supposed to suggest colors.

A black, e white, i red, u green, o blue,

wrote Rimbaud—as a joke, to be sure, but the joke was taken seriously. Furthermore, the rhythm of the verse was supposed to have a kind of independent musical value and to evoke its independent series of sensations. The single words also had their individual tone values. Finally, the central idea might not be expressed directly, but suggested by a symbol, which produced a vague and penetrating sensation like that of music seeking words. Said the leader of the school, Stéphane Mallarmé: 'To name an object means to suppress three quarters of the pleasure of a poem—*i.e.*, of the happiness which consists in gradually divining it.' . . . . . .

"This peculiar and exaggerated nervosity, which is the very stock in trade of literary decadence, never made itself strongly felt among English and American writers. But a poem from the late Stephen Crane's 'Black Riders' so well illustrates the qualities and weaknesses of the school that we quote it entire. It bears the enigmatical title 'Content':

A youth in apparel that glittered
Went to walk in a grim forest.
There he met an assassin
Attired all in garb of old days;
He, scowling through the thickets,
And dagger poised quivering,
Rushed upon the youth.
"Sir," said this latter,
"I am enchanted, believe me,
To die thus
In this medieval fashion,
According to best legends;
Ah, what joy!"
Then took he the wound smiling,
And died content.

"The lines have that provoking quality for which the symbolists always sought. Their strange metrical form possibly drives home their somewhat obscure satire on the bookish temperament. But there is in them the strong element of solemn shamming —*fumisterie*—which was an essential weakness of the movement they represent.

"Many of these young writers were simply gulling the public that took them so seriously. Many of them owned up when the joke no longer passed. Many of them used the pose to gain notoriety and money, and when they had gained these dropped the pose. A few underwent a more sincere conversion, and returned cheerfully to the sane and even the commonplace. M. Henri de Régnier wrote 'Le Trèfle Noir,' but we had him last year among us delivering rather dull academic lectures for a price. So by defection and by the death of its chiefs, the school has pretty well dispersed, and those who pursue the old mystifications have already a belated look. It was always a movement without a country, and it is perishing to-day largely from inbreeding. . . . . .

"Many of the finer minds have been in revolt against the age —the great romantics and certain of the analytical schools. Symbolism has never reached the dignity of revolt. It has managed to attain great sensuous beauty, but it has scorned to be simple, and it has been too emasculate to be passionate. No wonder it has passed."

## THE REAL IBSEN.

MORE than any other writer, past or present, Ibsen has been misunderstood, says Mr. William Archer. This, he believes, is largely due to the fact that Ibsen writes in the language of one of the "small nations," and that his greatest dramas, "Brand" and "Peer Gynt," are in verse, and are untranslatable. Mr. Archer, who first introduced Ibsen to the English-speaking world, and has himself translated "Peer Gynt," adds that even Ibsen's prose dramas are "incredibly difficult to render with justice. His language, Danish-Norwegian, is spoken altogether by only four and a half millions of people—scarcely more in numbers than half the population of the State of New York—and George Brandes, he remarks, is the only critic of European reputation who reads Ibsen in his own language. It is thus most difficult for the English-speaking world to see anything of the true Ibsen. Mr. Archer examines five popular errors in regard to him: "(1) That Ibsen is lacking in style, in literary form; (2) that he is an inefficient theatrical craftsman; (3) that he is a pessimist; (4) that he has no humor; (5) that he is 'provincial' or 'suburban.'" The first of these errors, says Mr. Archer, "arises not merely from deficiencies of translation, but in some degree from a narrow ideal of dramatic style in the mind of the critic. From the time of the Restoration even to our own day, wit, epigram, a highly artificial surface-polish, has been traditionally regarded as necessary to any dramatic prose that aspired to the dignity of literature. Etherege set the fashion, Congreve perfected it, Sheridan popularized it, and in recent years the 'epigrammatic' imbecilities of the cup-and-saucer school have caricatured it." Ibsen, we are assured, puts the right word in the right place just as unerringly as Congreve, only that, aiming at a different order of effect, he necessarily judges "rightness" by a different criterion. "His style is terse, tense, full of color and character. Where there is room for eloquence, it is eloquent; where there is room for beauty, it is beautiful. And as an inventor of biting phrases and haunting cadences he is without a rival in modern drama."

Mr. Archer is equally positive as to Ibsen's mastery of the technique of the stage. He writes: "If I were asked to name the most consummate instance of technical genius in modern drama, I think I should point to 'Rosmersholm.'"

Is Ibsen a pessimist? Mr. Archer thinks not, and gives his reasons for so thinking as follows:

"Pessimism is the doctrine which holds life to be fundamentally and irremediably evil, pleasure a fleeting dream, pain an enduring reality, and all efforts at the amelioration of human conditions a mere fostering of that illusion which nature has implanted in us to further her own inscrutably sinister ends. Leopardi, one of the greatest and most consistent of pessimists, has summed up the creed in the following sentence: 'Men are mis-

erable by necessity, and resolute in believing themselves to be miserable by accident.' But no one is more resolute than Ibsen in the latter belief. He does not say with Leopardi, 'Life is bad at the best'; he says, 'Life is bad because so many men happen to be knaves and fools; let us correct human knavery and folly, and life will be eminently worth living.' Perhaps this is an overstatement of his position. It would be difficult to bind him down to a positive assertion of the ultimate value of life. But at least he is sufficiently hopeful to have no doubt of its being worth while to correct such evils as are plainly corrigible. Dr. Brandes has long ago defined very exactly Ibsen's attitude toward life, in calling him an 'indignation-pessimist.' Indignant he is at the prevailing paltriness of the human character. He is always and essentially a satirist. But pessimism, in the true sense of the word, leaves no room for satire and indignation. If life is evil to the core, why tinker at the incidental evils on the surface? Every seeming improvement in human conditions merely creates an opening for new life—new sentience, new misery—to rush in. This is the logical position of philosophic pessimism; it is almost entirely foreign to Ibsen."

Nor has the charge that Ibsen is a gross and unseemly writer any basis of truth. "While Ibsen deals firmly, frankly, and boldly with the moral questions arising out of sex-relationships, no writer is more thoroughly exempt than he from any suspicion of complacently dallying with inflammatory topics, stimulating the sensual imagination, or in any way pandering to vulgar pruriency." As for Ibsen's alleged lack of humor, no critic, Mr. Archer says, can make this assertion after reading "An Enemy of the People." Much of the subtler features of Ibsen's humor, however, are obscured in the process of translation. We should ourselves hardly appreciate Falstaff in French. Ibsen has furthermore been called "provincial" and "parochial"; but, says Mr. Archer, this impression is due to the fact that we regard our own particular parish as the hub of the universe, and because Norway, a small and distant country, is unfamiliar to us. In conclusion, Mr. Archer says:

"A master-poet—that term sums up the real Ibsen. He is a great creator of men and women, a great explorer of the human heart, a great teller of stories, a great inventor and manipulator of those 'situations,' those conjunctures and crises, in which human nature throws off its conventional integuments and expresses itself at its highest potency. He is more of a seer than a thinker. He has flashes of intense insight into the foundations of things; but it is none of his business to build up an ordered, symmetrical, closely-mortised edifice of thought. Truth is to him many-sided; and he looks at it from this side to-day, from the opposite side to-morrow. The people who seek to construct a 'gospel,' a consistent body of doctrine, from his works, are spinning ropes of sand. He is 'everything by turns and nothing long.' He is neither an individualist nor a socialist, neither an aristocrat nor a democrat, neither an optimist nor a pessimist. He is simply a dramatist, looking with piercing eyes at the world of men and women, and translating into poetry this episode and that from the inexhaustible pageant."

### Balm for the Editor who Rejects a Manuscript.

—Some months ago we reprinted from the London *Academy* a letter supposed to be written by an editor of the Flowery Kingdom, returning with many oriental compliments a manuscript which he said was "too good to use," since the standard thus set for his paper would be too high. In this and similar stories it is always the author who appears to need commiseration. Now, however, the matter has once for all been put in its true light, in the following circular printed by *Life* and supplied to authors at special rates per thousand:

"The Author to the Editor.

"(A printed circular to be sent on the return of a manuscript.)

"The author regrets the editor's inability to appreciate a Truly Good Thing.

"The rejection of a manuscript, however, does not necessarily imply that the editor is lacking in merit, merely that he is lacking in judgment.

"As many thousand manuscripts are returned to him annually the author can not enter into correspondence with each editor personally concerning the deficiencies of his taste. Nor can the author give his reasons for considering the editor blind to the best interests of the magazine.

"Because, as an editor, he does not meet the present requirements of the author does not argue that he would not be successful elsewhere in some other position. He might make an excellent dry-goods clerk or an entirely satisfactory coal-stoker.

"(Signed) The Author (per Himself)."

## NEW LIGHT FROM BABYLONIAN RECORDS.

PROFESSOR DELITZSCH, who holds the chair of Assyriology in the Berlin University, and is perhaps the leading living authority on Babylonian literature, recently delivered a lecture in the German capital on the recent additions to knowledge made by cuneiform inscriptions, and from this discourse, as reported by the *Kreuz-Zeitung* of Berlin, we give the following outline:

Babylonia is the native land of the clay-tablet literature, of the pictures made in burned clay, of the angels of the Cherubim and the Seraphim. Some of the pictures found on these tablets correspond exactly to our Biblical conception of these beings. Demons, too, and devils are pictured in the most abhorrent shapes and forms. Then, too, contests between the angels of light and those of darkness are vividly pictured. Of inestimable value are the royal libraries which have been unearthed, the royal archives, and other remnants of important literature. On eight- and even ten-sided clay prisms the kings caused the history of their reigns to be impressed; but everything else was described, written by a fine stylus on moist and soft clay, which was then hardened by being burned. The private library of King Shalmaneser shows that the people of that period thought and felt much as we do now. One courtier assures the king that he daily prays for his prosperity and for his life and that of his royal mother. An old servant asks the king, on two tablets, to appoint his son a page, and assures his royal master that, if this wish is granted, he will do obeisance, prostrated on his face.

On the large tablets of the public libraries we have the whole wisdom of the Babylonians. In the epic of creation we have essentially the same ideas that are found in Genesis, and the Babylonian story of the deluge makes the impression of greater originality even than the Biblical report. The same fundamental ethical thoughts, the same wails of sorrow and repentance, the same searching for grace and redemption which we find in the Psalms of the Old Testament we find also in the hymns of the Babylonians. As is the case in the Old Testament, the priest asks the man who is suffering from disease concerning his sins, whether he has approached the wife of his neighbor or has failed to observe the law of love.

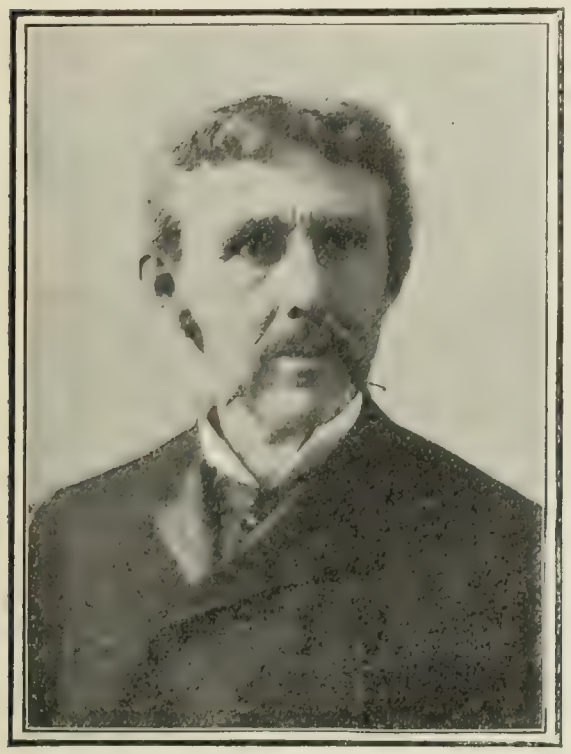
Then we find an abundance of business and marriage contracts, and of learned discourses, which give a clear idea of the culture of that age. We are told that the son-in-law of a man receives not only the daughter, but also a number of head of cattle. House rent at that time was quoted at prices ranging from 12 to 89 marks ($2.94 to $21.80). One of the most valuable finds of art was made in the palace of Nebuchadezzar, namely, of the image of a white lion with a yellow mane burned in clay, the image being formed of a large number of tablets.

Very remarkable is the fact that Babylonian civilization remained practically at a standstill for more than seventeen hundred years. Most remarkable, too, is the fact that the Babylonians, who, like all Semites, were originally monotheists, for more than three thousand years practised the worship of images and the most pronounced polytheism. This is to be attributed to the influence of the Summerians, to whom also we are indebted for the division of the hour into sixty minutes, and for the division of the zodiac into 360 degrees. We can survey the evidences of this culture up to the fifth millennium before Christ by the light of this wonderful cuneiform literature. "As if from the top of the tower of Babel," says Delitzsch in closing his discourse, "we can look upon the nations of the earth; but we see

especially in His heavenly glory that God before whom a thousand years are as one day, which passed as yesterday and as a watch in the night."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MAURICE THOMPSON.

THE late Edward Noyes Westcott died shortly before his story, "David Harum," was in print and had become the most popular novel of the day. The author of "Alice of Old Vincennes" has been permitted to see his story attain to an equal popularity before his death, which occurred on February 15. The New York *Times* (February 16) gives the following sketch of his life:



THE LATE MAURICE THOMPSON.

"Mr. Thompson was born in Fairfield, Franklin County, Ind., September 9, 1844. His father was the Rev. Matthew Griggs Thompson, a Baptist clergyman. The family moved to Kentucky in Maurice's early infancy, and to 'Cherokee Georgia' when he was eight years old. He was educated principally by a tutor, tho he had various short experiences at different schools. It was a passion with him to study out-of-doors while a boy, and in later years the material for his best works was sorted out and arranged in his mind by the light of a lonely camp-fire. He gained a good knowledge of the dead languages, and also of French, Spanish, and Italian, from his preceptor, and still found much time for hunting and fishing. Robin Hood was a favorite character with him, and the bow appealed to his fancy more than the gun. He became proficient as an archer, and it was largely his writings that twenty years ago brought about such revival of the sport as to cause targets to spring up like mushrooms on fashionable lawns the land over. An English naturalist heard of his prowess as a sportsman and engaged him to get a collection of American birds, including the great black woodpecker, now extinct or nearly so. He forwarded thirteen specimens of this bird before one was satisfactory to his employer. He was to get £10 for the whole undertaking, but wrote for the best gun to be had in England for that amount of money instead. He had obtained a knowledge of civil engineering by the time the war opened, and he went to the front. Sherman's army swept away his father's property, yet he accepted defeat without bitterness, having already concluded that the spirit of the nineteenth century was against human slavery. Then he went to Crawfordsville, Ind., to make his living, and there married Miss Alice Lee, daughter of a prominent railroad man of that place, who survives him with two daughters and a son. He subsequently became chief engineer of one of the Indiana roads, and was for a time a member of the state legislature, and afterward state geologist. His profession took him too much away from home, and he took up the study of law, becoming a successful attorney. He wrote much at this time. This is the first verse of the poem which, forwarded to W. D. Howells, introduced him to Boston and the literary world:

> I heard the woodpecker pecking,
> I heard the sapsucker sing.
> I turned and looked out of my window,
> And lo, it was spring.

"Soon after there followed a collection of newspaper sketches reprinted under the title 'Hoosier Mosaics,' and several papers on archery, including the 'Witchery of Archery,' which appeared in 1878 and started the craze. His novel of 'A Tallahassee Girl,' printed anonymously, served to make the half-forgotten capital of Florida a popular winter resort. When Mr. Thompson confessed the authorship, he received many hearty acknowledgments from the townspeople. 'By-Ways and Bird Notes,' published in 1885, met with great success, and other notable works are 'His Second Campaign,' 'Stories of the Cherokee Hills,' 'Songs of Fair Weather,' and 'Sylvan Secrets.'

"The gathering of material for Thompson's generally considered greatest achievement, 'Alice of Old Vincennes,' extended through four years, and there is historical warrant for every important incident of this story of Col. George Rogers Clark's heroic expedition of 1779. Actual records furnish the incidents of the hero's life being saved by a miniature and the Indian charm which turned the bullet aside from Alice. Present indications are that Thompson's later [?] work, 'The King of Honey Island,' which deals with the war of 1812, will have an even greater sale than 'Alice of Old Vincennes.' Mr. Thompson for many years held an editorial position on *The Independent* of this city, yet did his work mostly at his home, Sherwood Place, Crawfordsville, an old mansion which came down through his wife's family. The building is in sight of the home of Gen. Lew Wallace. Mr. Thompson was a member of the Ouiatenon, a literary society of Crawfordsville. He was a frequent attendant at the Center Presbyterian Church, but the most he asked of the future he embodied in these lines:

> So, when I fall like some old tree,
> And subtle change makes mold of me,
> There let earth show a fertile line
> Where perfect wild-flowers leap and shine."

The Springfield *Republican* (February 16) thus critically comments on his writings:

"Thompson was one of the men who ought to have lived a hundred years, for he was still growing, and there were possibilities of greater humaneness and larger outlook in his nature—for he was a singular estray out of the days of Greece when the satyrs and fauns and nymphs were known, and of the ages of Merrie England, plunged into this present bustling age, and not yet alive to its finer understanding of that nature to which he gave so close an observation and so warm an affection. Much as he enjoyed the mocking-bird, he could draw his bow and shoot it with a clear conscience, unaware that he had violated his own true heart. The toxophilist had to aim his arrows at something that lived, and he could call it sport. This hurts many who enjoy the poet's touch, the naturalist's study, and prize the man as well as his work. . . . . .

"His novels, his short stories, his essays, his verses, and his literary reviews have made him known and admired. As poet he is characterized by what might be called a literalized imagination—not of free sweep, but conditioned. The late Alfred B. Street had something of the same tone, but Thompson possessed a quality of wildness drawn in with his breath in the woods and over the swamps, which transfused his lines. In his poem, 'Lincoln's Grave,' he reached strong utterance. Another notable element in his writing was his classicism, for he was a scholar in this field, and he was also a careful scholar of English, and keen in his criticisms of bad construction."

## NOTES.

AN American writer remarks that if one may judge from the English literary journals, English authors are at present divided into two categories—those who wrote "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters" and those who have written parodies on them.

THIS year the Hyde lectures before the "Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard" are to be given by M. Gaston Deschamps, the well-known literary critic of *Le Temps*, Paris. They are to consist of eight addresses in French on "The Modern French Theater." Later M. Deschamps will lecture before a score or more colleges, as well as at Annapolis and West Point.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST of February 16 (page 198), two lines from the "Ars Poetica" of Horace were very faultily translated (*not* by one of THE LITERARY DIGEST staff). Prof. John Greene, of Colgate University, in calling our attention to the mistake kindly furnishes the following translation:

> Strenuous, wrathful, inexorable, brave,
> Let him maintain that laws were not made for him, let him claim
> everything for arms.

The other quotation from the same poem Professor Greene renders: "Nor let a deity appear unless some coil [arise] worthy such intervention."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## THE PASSING OF THE "HELLO" GIRL.

THE telephone girl at the central exchange may soon be numbered with the things that were. At least, it has certainly been demonstrated that a telephone-exchange may be operated without her aid; and in this country that which has been proved useless does not long survive. In New Bedford, Mass., as we learn from an illustrated article in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (February 9) by Alton D. Adams, an automatic exchange has been in successful operation since November, 1900. Says this writer:

"It is the distinct feature of the system, compared with manual exchanges, that each subscriber is able to call any desired number by a few simple movements at his own telephone, and is at once automatically connected to the required number by a private line.

"In this series of operations no person save the one calling has any part. If the number called is already engaged with some third instrument, the person calling can not break in on the conversation, but is automatically warned that the desired number is in use.

"The automatic exchange does with machinery exactly what is done at a manual exchange by the operators, that is, it connects the calling telephone to the desired number. The operating-room at such an exchange has no operators, save the little machines that instantly respond to every signal sent over the lines from any subscriber. At New Bedford, only a single attendant is employed in the operating-room to look after the machines, and even he is absent a considerable part of the time. . . . A further important and distinctive feature . . . is the absolute secrecy of conversation over its lines. Not only is it impossible for any third subscriber to break in on, or to overhear, the conversation between any two telephones, but no one at the exchange is in a position to listen to the talk of any subscriber, as an operator at a manual exchange may readily do. If any number called is shown to be busy by the automatic action of a buzzer, the call may be repeated as often as desired without disturbing the parties engaged in conversation, and the desired number may be obtained by a call as soon as it is released, without waiting for the attention of an exchange operator.

"If a certain number of subscribers wish so to connect their telephones that each may hear all that is said by any of the others, as is at times the case with boards of corporation directors or college faculties, this result may be attained by either a permanent or temporary arrangement at the exchange, whereby each subscriber may call and automatically obtain connection to a certain number set apart for the purpose.

"Another special feature is that any subscriber may be limited as to the number of telephones that he can call, or from which a call can come to him. This feature is said to be of advantage in the cases of certain important officials, such as train-despatchers. The cost to an exchange of unlimited is only a little more than that of limited service to its subscribers, because no manual element is involved in the automatic connections.

"If it is desired, however, to limit the service to some subscribers, this can be accomplished by means of a record automatically made at the exchange of the number and duration of calls for each telephone. The savings to be made by limited service include a small amount of wear on telephones and on the exchange apparatus, also the energy required for their operation."

In this system, the writer goes on to tell us, the subscriber does not turn a crank in making a call, but first makes a series of connections, corresponding to the number he desires, and indicated by figures on a small dial. The automatic apparatus at the exchange makes a corresponding series of motions until the number wanted is complete and the connections are made; a pressure of the button on the telephone of the subscriber calling then rings the bells of both the number called and of the one calling. One second is sufficient to make the connection representing any one figure in a numerical series, and one second is also ample time in which to press the button and get a ring at both telephones. Five seconds is thus the average time required to make calls on a system of numbers having four figures each. Conversation over the lines of the automatic system is said to be quite as clear and satisfactory as that to be had through manual exchanges. The writer says further:

"The present state of patent claims on the system do not permit drawings of the automatic machines and line connections to be presented at this time. It should be noted that as this system is made up at the exchange of a number of exactly similar automatic units, any desired extension of capacity can be made by additions of these units, without changes in those already installed. . . . . .

"It is the intention of the Automatic Telephone Company, of New Bedford, to extend its lines to a number of towns within a radius of ten miles at an early date, and also to Fall River, fourteen miles distant, by next spring. At Fall River a Massachusetts corporation has been formed to erect and operate the automatic syst m, with a capital of $135,000."

## THE PHYSIOLOGY OF CLOTHING.

THIS subject is taken up editorially by *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* in a brief article in which we learn that in estimating the fitness of clothing for warm or cold weather there are many other factors to be taken into account besides its conductivity for heat. Says the author:

"A popular author speaks of the 'fatal invention of clothes,' implying that the human race would be better off if the habit and fashion of wearing apparel had never overtaken the race. Like other extreme views, it is an over-statement of the case. The original man was, no doubt, hirsute; in other words, he was clothed without the aid of a tailor, shedding and renewing his glove-fitting suit in the spring and fall, with the horse and dog. Animals indulge their distinct summer and winter suits, thus equalizing the conduction or radiation of heat to comport with the surrounding temperature. Animals inhabiting cold climates are protected to a certain extent by a thick layer of fat under the skin. The fat prevents the too rapid waste of heat by conduction and radiation, and this conserves body warmth.

"The aboriginal man inhabiting temperate and cold climates supplemented this internal or subjective power of resistance by artificial coverings of the furs and skins of wild beasts, or of bark mattings, the evolution of which has developed all our thousands of varieties of textile fabrics.

"Many things affect the rate at which the body evolves and surrenders heat. First, its pose or position has much to do with the question. The overheated fowl spreads its wings, plumes its feathers, admits the air, and thus hastens the dispersion of heat. Some animals erect their hair, or throw themselves into the water, after which evaporation rapidly lowers the temperature.

"Drawing the parts of the body together, that is, by approximating the head and limbs, tends to retain body warmth. The rabbit in winter sits closely crouched behind a tuft of grass or a clump of bushes to economize heat. Experiments show that if a rabbit be exposed to cold with his limbs extended, his internal temperature will rapidly fall several degrees. Children insufficiently covered instinctively 'curl up' in bed. It was a mistake when our Spartan mothers told us we would be warmer if we would 'straighten down like little men.'

"The heat of the body is not, however, derived from clothing. It is the oxidation and conversion of food that evolves animal heat. Clothing merely interferes with its loss or dispersion. In cold climates what we term 'warm clothing' is in a sense the equivalent of food."

In estimating the value and influence of clothing, the writer goes on to say, physiologists have attached too much importance to the single item of its *capacity* for *conducting heat.* It has been assumed that in winter those substances or materials which are poorest conductors are the best material for clothing, and that in summer the conditions are reversed when good conduc-

tors are best. But other considerations must be taken into account. Several of these the author groups as follows:

"1. *Capacity for radiation.* Coarse materials radiate heat more rapidly than fine. But it is a popular fallacy that *color* affects the rapidity of radiation.

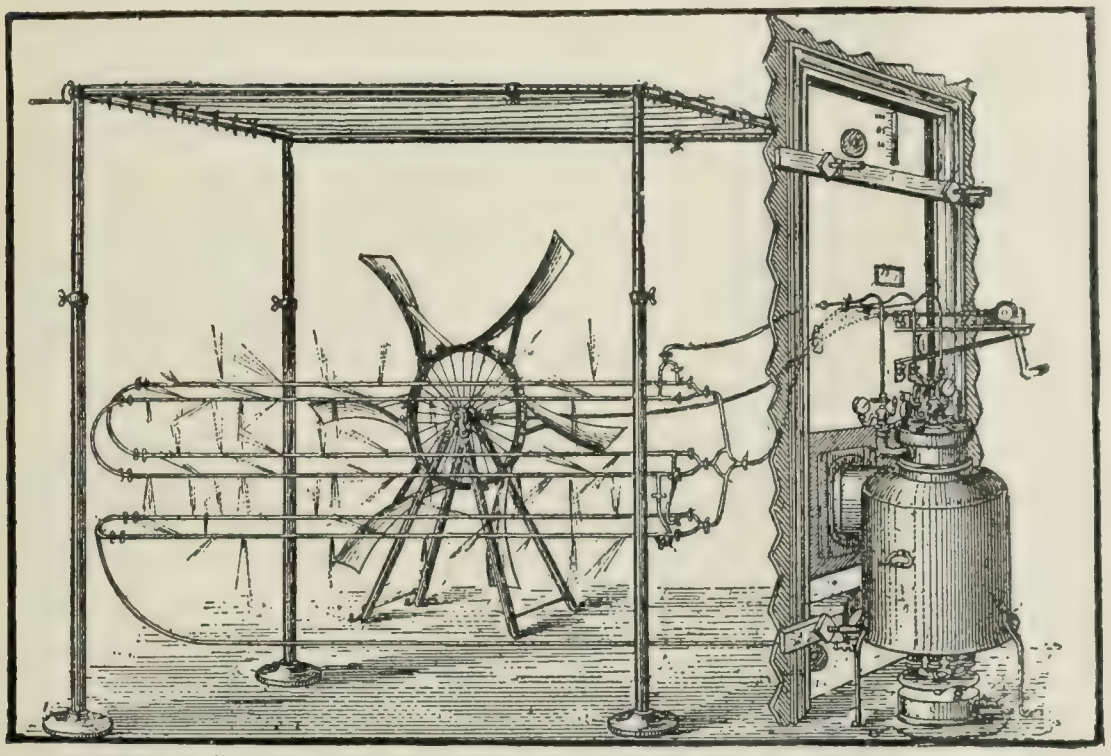
"2. *The relation of the fabric to the sun's rays.* Dark colors absorb more heat from the sun's rays than light colors.

"3. *The hygroscopic properties* of a material bear an important ratio by determining what proportion of moisture from the skin it can take up and carry off by evaporation. The same weight of wool takes up twice as much as linen; but flannel next the skin is not so easily moistened as linen, nor does it favor such rapid evaporation. Thus the non-conducting properties of wool are not the only ones to be considered.

"4. *Permeability to air* is an important factor; in fact, more important than physiologists have been in the habit of conceding. Permeability favors conduction and, *prima facie*, lessens heat-conserving capacity. But contact of air with the integument induces more thoroughly oxidation of the blood and better elimination of toxic refuse; hence, it increases heat-production and indirectly diminishes heat-loss. If the sole object of nutrition were the production of heat and the chief object of clothing to prevent heat-loss, the subject of best materials for clothing would be very much simplified. But this is not the case."

## RECENT INVENTIONS FOR DISINFECTION.

WHAT is the best disinfectant, and what is the best method of applying it? Sanitarians have known for some time that substances and processes long in vogue are of slight if any value, and that methods that are of undoubted efficiency involve the practical destruction of the articles that are to be disinfected. It was to be hoped, writes M. G. Espitallier in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 26), that the recent International Hygienic Congress held in that city would throw much light on this vital question. Altho its record in this respect is somewhat disappointing, one important paper was read before it by M. Eugene Fournier, whose researches on disinfectants and appliances for using them are especially valuable. They are described in M. Espitallier's article as follows. Says the writer:



FOURNIER'S "PORTE-OMNIBUS," WITH ATTACHMENTS FOR DISINFECTING A ROOM.

"We should not wrap ourselves in the false security given by a badly performed disinfection, and we ought therefore to be profoundly grateful to a scientist who, in the midst of numberless difficulties, studies the value of different antiseptics and their modes of employment. . . . . .

"In practise, the operation presents itself in two aspects, according to its application to a very large space with all that it contains, or simply to furniture, clothes, etc., that may be carried to a specially arranged receptacle. . . . When we ask what is the best antiseptic, we may sum up the required qualities by saying that it ought (1) to be as powerful as possible; (2) to have great penetration; and (3) to be perfectly soluble.

"These necessary virtues have been thought to inhere in formaldehyde, which is a good antiseptic and is certainly sufficient for superficial work; but experience has taught us that this agent is incapable of penetrating thick fabrics, especially carpets.

"It is therefore necessary to mix it with a vehicle that will give it this penetrating quality. M. Fournier proposes acetone, which he believes satisfactory in this respect, owing to its great volatility and force of expansion. The mixture, which has been named formacetone, must be regarded as the most powerful known disinfectant, and one of the most active of insecticides. It should be said here that the vapors of formacetone or of acetone are not inflammable, and do not form an explosive mixture with air.

"The property possessed by ammonia, of neutralizing the vapors of formacetone, enables us, after the operation of disinfection has been completed, to absorb these vapors, suppressing all odors and rendering the disinfected place habitable at once."

In using this disinfectant, we are told, we must remember that the amount employed must be proportional to the cubic contents of the space or articles to be disinfected; that all such articles must be moistened before the operation; that the gases must be expelled under a pressure of at least 4 kilograms [about 9 pounds], and that the lower the temperature the longer must the operation last. The last point is very important. At the mean temperature of Paris the disinfection should last not less than twenty-four hours, but at 40° C. [104° F.] the duration need be only six hours, and this is the temperature that is most convenient. At 85° C. [185° F.] one hour would be enough, and this temperature is easy to obtain in an oven when the objects to be disinfected are portable.

To disinfect a room, M. Fournier closes one of its doorways by means of an extensible screen called by him a *porte-omnibus*, having apertures for the passage of the necessary tubing, etc. Just outside this he places his vapor-generator, which is at the same time a heater. Within the room extends the system of tubing for the introduction of the disinfecting vapor, a support for mattresses, clothing, etc., and a huge fan for agitating the air to distribute the vapors and equalize the temperature. The tubing serves also to introduce ammonia gas at the end of the disinfection. Thick mattresses are traversed by sharpened tubes that deliver the vapors in their interior, so that the contact is thorough. M. Fournier has also devised a disinfecting oven for furniture on the same principle, and a simpler apparatus that does not require high temperature, altho the operation takes longer in consequence. The writer concludes as follows:

"We have thought that it would interest the public to call their attention to these very original investigations of M. Fournier in this important branch of hygiene. Experiments are still being carried on by the Faculty of Medicine on the devices that have just been described, and these will enable us shortly to appreciate their value more completely than we can at present."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Association of Ants with Caterpillars.**—A curious companionship between ants and caterpillars has just been reported to the Swiss Society of Natural Science by Professor Rhomann, of Plantahof-Landquart. He has observed these creatures living together on the leaves of certain plants, the ants running

about over the caterpillars' backs with the utmost familiarity, stroking them with their mandibles without the least appearance of a protest on the caterpillar's part. Says the *Revue Scientifique*, in a note on Professor Thomann's paper: The advantage to the caterpillars appears to consist in the fact that the ants protect them against the attacks of different enemies, especially the ichneumons, as has been noted by other observers in North America. The ants have such respect for the caterpillars that chrysalides may be seen in the passages and galleries of the ant-hills, the ants taking no steps to remove them, tho they are particular to throw out all other obstructions; and the young butterflies issue and grow up without the least molestation. It is evident that in this matter the ants are not actuated by disinterested affection. They are great utilitarians, as every one knows, and their good will is dictated by interest. Their recompense is found in the excretion of a syrupy juice of which they are very fond. On the third ring of the caterpillar is found a small depression, at the bottom of which is a slight valve that gives passage to a drop of a transparent sugary liquid, on which the ants feed. The caterpillars give out this secretion voluntarily. . . . Cases of symbiosis [life companionship] between ants and caterpillars have already been observed in the Indies and in America, but until the present instance it has never been noticed in Europe, and this circumstance gives to the observation of M. Thomann a special interest. According to W. O. Edwards, symbiosis of this kind is almost the general rule in the tropics. . . . When observation has been carried on a little more closely, perhaps other similar examples may be found in Europe."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## DOES ELECTROCUTION KILL?

THIS somewhat sensational question, which was much mooted in the early days of execution by electricity, has been revived of late. The early opposition to the electric chair seemed to proceed mostly from the reluctance of certain electrical firms to allow their machines or their type of current to be used for producing death. A similar attitude might be expected on the part of the manufacturers of some widely advertised medicine if the authorities should administer it in large quantities to poison malefactors. This opposition has slumbered for several years, but now *The Electrical Review* has returned to the charge. It declares that, instead of being painless and instantaneous, death by electricity is really most brutal. In most cases, it asserts, the condemned men are not dead until the current has been finally turned off and they are taken from the chair, and in many instances it charges that death has occurred, not by electric shock, but under the surgeon's knife at the autopsy. It cites the recovery of men who have been shocked by powerful currents and who have been apparently dead, to prove how unreliable the electric current really is. Physical characteristics, too, are different, and what may be instant death to one may be a lingering death to another. In arguing this point the writer cites the cases of linemen who have fallen against live wires. Some die instantly, while others are shocked into insensibility and die from continuous transmission of the current through the body. In commenting on all this the Columbus *Dispatch* (February 7) says:

"Having delivered himself of this declaration, the writer proceeds to state that shooting, hanging, garroting, the guillotine, and the sword are all more certain and humane than the electrical chair. He might have added the Moorish bowstring, Chinese neck-twisting, and other 'humane' forms of getting rid of murderers and others deemed worthy of death.

"It is strange how some people cling to the idea that hanging is a humane and speedy method of inflicting the death penalty. Such believers in the halter should have stood in the Ohio penitentiary annex and at other scaffolds in Ohio and elsewhere and watched a condemned man strangle for ten or fifteen minutes, writhing in horrible contortions, drawing up the legs and struggling to free the hands. If that is a humane punishment, heaven save the mark! And what of the cases, by no means rare, where the rope has broken, allowing the victim to fall to the ground, alive and fully conscious of what was going on? What of the bungling jobs of knot-tying, the minutes that seem ages while the victim is being bound and the rope adjusted? Has the writer ever witnessed any of these sickening, marrow-freezing scenes in the death-chamber?

"He admits that many linemen are killed instantly by the application of a current to some parts of the body, while others are rendered insensible. If a man is instantly rendered insensible when the current is turned on, does he suffer? And is the continuous application of the current inhumane? If, as an electrocution is conducted at the Ohio penitentiary, it only requires seconds to secure the prisoner in the death-chair where by other modes it takes minutes; if the instant the powerful current strikes the victim's brain he becomes insensible,—are these valid reasons for condemning electrocution and returning to the old rope-strangulation mode of torture? So far as the condemned man's consciousness is concerned, he is practically dead when the current makes its first lightning flash through his brain. It does not appear that *The Electrical Review* has made a good case."

So far *The Review* seems to be carrying on the unequal combat alone. Few either of the lay journals or of its professional brethren have thought the subject worthy of note, apparently regarding it as a settled matter.

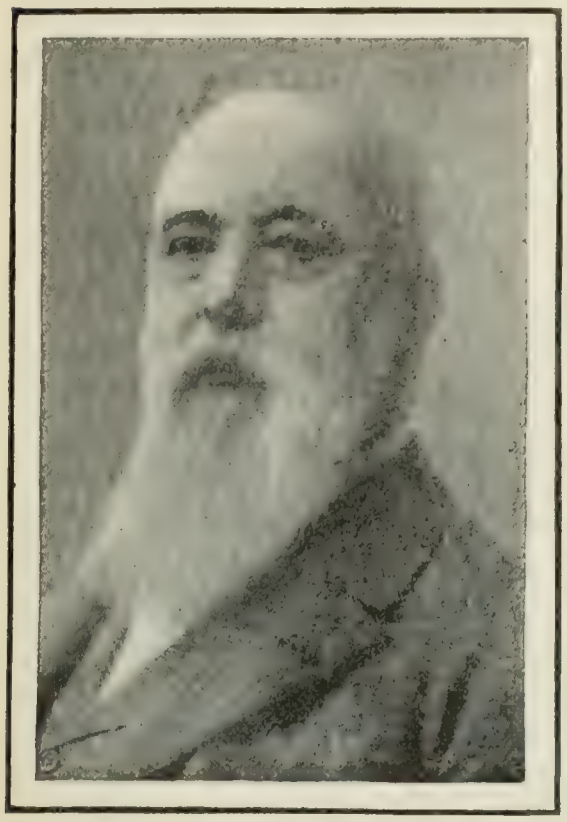
## THE FOOD VALUE OF ALCOHOL.

THIS question has not by any means ceased to interest and occupy physiologists. It will be remembered that Professor Atwater, from the experiments that have made such a stir, concluded that alcohol is a food in the sense that it may be the source of bodily energy by transformation, altho not in the sense that it may form tissue. By a recent series of experiments reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences, a French physiologist, M. Chauveau, believes that he has established that very little energy, if any, can be derived from ingested alcohol, and that this is as true of the automatic processes which go on when the body is at rest as it is of the more active processes of physical exercise. If this is true, the value of alcohol as a strength-producer is almost, if not quite, as illusive as its ability to build up bodily tissue. We translate from a brief report in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 12). Says the writer:

"M. Chauveau has attempted to discover whether, in the production of muscular work, the body can make use, for part of its energy, of alcohol substituted for a portion of the daily ration. In these experiments the investigator's aim was to ascertain, not whether the ingestion of alcohol is, in some vague and general way, of profit, but whether a person at work, whose blood is saturated with this substance, causes his muscles to contract by deriving the energy necessary to such contraction from the combustion of the alcohol. The result of these experiments was to show that ingested alcohol, with which the organism becomes rapidly impregnated, can participate only in a feeble degree, if it participates at all, in the combustions whence the muscular system derives the energy necessary to the performance of its work. This substance is not a food, so far as the production of force is concerned, and its introduction into the ration of a worker is a physiological contradiction. Even outside of the time devoted to muscular work, the influence of alcoholic combustion does not show up well in the respiratory quotient. The sum of the results of all experiments show this, and the enormous deficit revealed by the figures under all circumstances, so far as the combustion of ingested alcohol is concerned, is in accord with what we know of its elimination in nature . . . especially through the lungs. These figures also prove that, even when it is saturated with alcohol, the organism seems not more apt to utilize this substance for the execution of the physiological work necessary in a state of repose than for the execution of muscular work during exercise."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A FRENCH ELECTRICIAN DEAD.

THE noted English physicist, Clerk Maxwell, on being asked what he regarded as the greatest scientific discovery of the age, replied: "That the Gramme machine is reversible." The Gramme machine was the precursor of the modern dynamo, and the discovery that it is reversible (that is, that it can be run as a rotary electric motor) opened the way to the trolley roads, and to all the modern developments of electric power-transmission. The only electric motors before this had been rude reciprocating contrivances worth nothing except as toys. The Gramme machine thus plays a very important part in the history of electro-technics. Its inventor, Zénobe Théophile Gramme, died at his country residence in Bois Colombes, near Paris, on January 20. We quote from *The Electrical Review* the following account of his life:



THE LATE ZÉNOBE THÉOPHILE GRAMME.
Courtesy of the *Electrical Review*.

"M. Gramme was born in Belgium in 1826, and brought up to the trade of a carpenter. His early predilections were for scientific subjects and machinery, and he attended a course of lectures at Liège, Belgium. This, however, had little practical influence upon his career, and when he was upward of thirty years of age he was still working in Paris as a carpenter and stair-maker.

"Working as a pattern-maker in the Alliance factory, in Paris, and later in the workshops of Ruhmkorff, he learned the details of electrical construction and insulation as they were then known, and became still more deeply interested in the mysterious work upon which he was engaged. It was during the sixties that Professor Pacinotti, then a student in the University of Pisa, where he is still professor, described the toothed-ring armature magneto-electric machine, which has since been recognized to have been the forerunner of the modern dynamo. This really brilliant invention met with no success and was never developed, and it remained for Gramme, in 1870, to devise the uniformly wound-ring armature machine, with which his name has ever since been associated. From the very beginning of the success of this apparatus, Gramme sought publicity in international expositions. The dynamo was shown at the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, in 1876, and attracted the deepest attention from electricians in this country. In 1878 the electric lighting of the Paris Exposition by the Jablochkoff candle was really made possible by the cooperation of Gramme and his associates.

"M. Gramme was never a learned man in the sense in which we employ that term of engineers to-day. His knowledge was instinctive and almost prophetic. He could not calculate parts or sizes for his machines, but he felt that certain proportions were right, and was undoubtedly a remarkable intuitive engineer."

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**Tesla and Wireless Telegraphy.**—Announcement has been made in the daily papers, apparently by Mr. Tesla's request, or at any rate with his sanction, that he is prepared to telegraph across the Atlantic without wires. Assertions regarding remarkable discoveries by Mr. Tesla have been so numerous of late and so lacking in material confirmation that the scientific press has come to allow them to pass unnoticed, save by a word, here and there, of sarcastic comment. The daily papers treat the various pronunciamentos each after its kind, the yellow journals with weird pictures and big headlines, the more serious ones with skeptical paragraphs. Exactly what the inventor believes that he is prepared to do may be learned from the following, which *The Sun* (New York) publishes as a leading editorial (February 14):

"*The Sun* is authorized to state that the plans for the machinery of wireless telegraphy to signal across the ocean have been completed and a site for the plant selected by Nikola Tesla, and that the project will at once be actively begun. It is estimated that the time required to perfect the apparatus will be about eight months. We have received inquiries of late as to Mr. Tesla's place among inventors, and as to his credentials to fame. We don't know fully about those things, but we do know that it is Tesla who has given the world what is perhaps the most precious invention of the time, the electrical transmission of power, and we have seen the letter in which Professor Slaby, of Berlin, calls him the 'father of wireless telegraphy.' Will his gorgeous vision, described above, be realized? We don't know. So we must let doubt and incredulity gnaw upon the bare statement."

The attitude of the technical press is generally that of the electrical paper which recently remarked editorially that scientific men must be excused from giving opinions regarding announcements made through the medium of the daily press, and that when Mr. Tesla reads a paper on his alleged discoveries before some scientific body, it will be time enough to consider them seriously.

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A FAST trolley-car is being tested in Philadelphia, we are told by *The Scientific American*. "It takes newspapers in the early morning to Chestnut Hill, 14¾ miles away. It runs at a rate of 35 miles an hour, including a stop at least every three quarters of a mile. Occasionally it has run a mile in a minute and an eighth, and it has made the entire distance in twenty-five minutes, including stops, which is the same time as the express trains made for the same distance."

"IN Stockholm, Sweden," says *The Railroad Gazette*, "the recent Christmas festivities of some of the people appear to have been unusually 'strenuous,' for we read that the conductors of some of the suburban night trains have been complained of for ejecting inebriated passengers at roadside stations, leaving them helpless in the snow with the thermometer 12 degrees below zero. In consequence of the agitation of the matter the State Railroad Administration has ordered that every suburban train at night must be provided with a separate car for intoxicated persons only.

WHY AND WHEN WE FEEL HUNGRY.—Doctors have long disagreed about the direct cause of the feeling of hunger, but a German physician, according to the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York), has at last given a plausible explanation. He says we feel hungry when the blood-vessels of the stomach are comparatively empty. When food is taken and digestion begins there is a rush of blood to the stomach and the hunger is appeased. Many anemic patients have no appetite even when the stomach is empty; but the blood-vessels of the stomach are not empty in such cases, but rather congested. In healthy people lack of blood in the stomach acts upon a special nerve and all the characteristic symptoms of hunger follow. Now this hunger nerve and the nerves of the mouth and tongue are branches of the same nerve-trunk. Hence a stimulus applied to the tongue, by a spice for example, creates or increases appetite. On the other hand, when the nerves of the tongue are affected by a diseased condition of the mucous membrane of the mouth, the patient has no appetite, tho his stomach may be empty and he may be in actual need of food.

A REMARKABLE series of prizes is to be awarded in February by the Paris Academy of Medicine, says the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York, January 27). The essays submitted must be written in French and Latin, and some of the prizes are of great money value. The Audiffret prize is an annuity of 24,000 francs [$4,800], and will be awarded to the discoverer of a practical and effective remedy or preventive for tuberculosis. The Barbier prize, worth 2,000 francs [$400] yearly, goes to the discoverer of a cure for any one of certain diseases hitherto considered incurable, such as rabies, cancer, epilepsy, typhus, and others. Similar conditions are attached to the Buisson prize of 10,500 francs [$2,100]. The Chevillon prize of 1,500 francs [$300] will be given to the writer of the best essay on the treatment of cancerous affections; the Herpin prize of 3,000 francs [$600] is for the best essay on epilepsy and nervous diseases; the Laborie prize of 5,000 francs [$1,000] for an important improvement in surgery, the Meynot prize of 2,600 francs [$520] for the best essay on diseases of the eye. The Academy has also at its disposal 1,500 francs [$300] annually for the maintenance of medical expeditions.

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## WILL ASIA ACCEPT A WESTERN RELIGION?

THE immense antipathy of Asiatics to Occidental customs and ideas, particularly the Western religious systems, has been emphasized by recent events in China, where the attempt to impose these has occasioned an outbreak hardly surpassed in history. Some travelers who know Asia assert that there is too deepseated and fundamental a difference between the Oriental and the Western mind ever to be bridged. This appears to be the view of Mr. Meredith Townsend, editor and proprietor of the London *Spectator*, and for twelve years a resident of Calcutta and editor of the well-known *Friend of India*. Mr. Townsend, who writes in *The Contemporary Review* (February), finds one chief psychological quality that differentiates Asiatics from Europeans in "that habitual and willing submission to the supernatural, even when the decrees of the supernatural are not utilitarian." The European, even when Roman Catholic, "frets under the priestly domination, and passes laws like the law of divorce, which are direct denials of the claim of the caste to divine authority." On the other hand, the single Asiatic tribe (the Jews) which does not live in Asia thinks so little of mere individual preferences that it "has borne for seventeen centuries, under horrible persecution, often involving death by torture, the burden of an inconvenient and hampering law, because its members hold it to be divine." The same willing subservience to authority and tradition extends also into the temporal realm, where the Asiatic is governed by an absolute will, and has no thirst, like his European brother, for popular government. Mr. Townsend continues:

"As a consequence, throughout history the Asiatic, tho frequently exempted from military pressure, as, for example, the Chinese have been for ages, invariably sets up a despotism, and when, as rarely happens, the despot strikes him down, bows to the decree as we bow to the sentence of a surgeon who prescribes a painful operation. We do not quarrel with Providence because we are ill or liable to immediate death, nor does the Asiatic under oppression or unjust sentence quarrel with God's representative on earth. And lastly, the Asiatic, believing, as he invariably does, that his social system is divine, is content with it, clings to it, and resents interference with it with a passion that leads to bloodshed whenever bloodshed is possible. . . . . .

"But I shall be told that the spread of Christianity, which is inevitable, will extinguish, probably very speedily, the separateness of Asia, and with it all its consequences. Will it? Let us look at that belief a little closely, and without preconceived ideas. I do not find in history that a common Christianity in any degree removes hatreds of race or nationality, or prevents continuous outbreaks of bitter hostility; but we may let that pass. What is the real ground for believing that Asia will accept Christianity? Certainly there is no historic ground. No Asiatic nation of any importance can be said to have accepted it in the last seventeen hundred years. The Asiatic race which knows the creed best, and has had the strongest reasons for accepting it, reasons which prevailed with the Germans and the Slavs when pagan, still rejects it with a certain silent but very perceptible scorn. What has changed in Asia that the future should be so unlike the past? There are more teachers, no doubt, but there are not one tenth or one hundredth so many as have endeavored through the ages in vain to convert the Jews. It is said that Christ gave an order to His disciples to teach all nations; that is true, and I for one believe the order to be binding, and that the Christian church which sends out no missionaries is a dead church; but where in the record has Christ promised to those missionaries universal success? Is it not at least possible that the missionaries carry in their hands the offer of eternal life, which a few accept, while the rest 'perish everlastingly,' that is, die like the flowers or the dumb creatures of God? This much, at least, is certain, that for eighteen hundred years it has been no part of the policy of heaven—I write with reverence, tho I use non-religious terminology—to convert Asiatics *en masse*, and there is no proof that this absence of divine assistance to the teachers may not continue for an equal period in the future. The truth is that the Asiatics, like the Jews, dislike Christianity, see in it an ideal they do not love, a promise they do not desire, and a pulverizing force which must shatter their civilizations. Eternal consciousness! That to the majority of Asiatics is not a promise but a threat. The wish to be rid of consciousness, either by annihilation or by absorption in the divine, is the strongest impulse they can feel. Tho Asiatic in origin, Christianity is the least Asiatic of the creeds. Its acceptance would revolutionize the position of woman, which is the same throughout Asia, would profoundly modify all social life, and would place by the side of the spiritual dogma 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God,' which every Asiatic accepts in theory, the far-reaching ethical dogma, 'and thy neighbor as thyself,' which he regards as an intolerable burden. I doubt, too, as I once before said in this review, whether the beauty of the character of Christ appeals to the brown races as it does to the white, whether they feel His self-suppression for others, as Clovis and his warriors felt it, as something altogether more beautiful and ideal than their own range of conception. However that may be, it is clear that while the Asiatic can be wooed to a change of creed, as witness the success of both Buddhism and Mohammedanism, whose teachings are radically opposed to each other, they have not been and are not equally moved to embrace Christianity. If they ever take to it, it will be from some internal and self-generated movement of thought, and not from any influence of Europe."

## PROTESTANTISM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

RECENT reports from Manila indicate that a Protestant movement of some force—how great, it is as yet too early to estimate—is beginning to manifest itself throughout the island of Luzon. Among the leaders of the new federal party—which is rapidly growing, and whose aim is a recognition of American authority in conjunction with certain concessions upon both sides—some half-dozen men are reported to be converts to Protestant principles, chief among them the well-known Buencamino. Roman Catholic authorities, however, apparently do not thus far view the movement with any considerable apprehension, so far at any rate as it is reflected in the Roman Catholic press, which has largely ignored the subject. *The Catholic Mirror* (Baltimore, February 16), one of the few Roman Catholic papers which have touched on the topic, says:

"There is little cause for fear that the movement started by Buencamino in Manila will have serious effect upon the faith of the natives. Indeed, the movement, if the spasm or excitement which caused the name of the reputed leader to get into the cable despatches—a poor sort of notoriety—can be so dignified, will scarcely have the political effect for which it is obviously intended. . . . The movement of which he is the originator in the Philippines, and about which they seem to have become very enthusiastic, is politico-religious at best, and while the purity of motive of those concerned in it is thus under a cloud, the ministers who are so eager to enter the field will do well to abstain for the sake of the praiseworthy object they wish to advance, the conversion of the natives from the 'darkness of Romanism' to 'the pure and undefiled light of evangelical Protestantism.' . . . Past experience corroborates the assertion—which reasoning from sane principles alone justifies—that those who adopt a creed from political motives will never be good examplars of the faith. It is evident to us that Buencamino and his followers—who, however, represent but a small fractional part of the population of the islands—assume the American nation to be Protestant. It will be well for missionaries of the denominations to avoid confirming this erroneous impression; and motives of patriotism, no less than regard for truth, should deter them from actions which might serve to convince the Filipinos that Protestantism is the creed of the United States."

A Protestant view of the mission work now being established in the Philippines by various denominations is given by *The Outlook* (February 9):

"At Manila the Young Men's Christian Association has estab-

lished comfortable quarters, and has instituted a series of evangelistic services which have been of benefit among our soldiers. The United States army chaplains come into close contact with the men; this is true especially of hospital work; but from all accounts, the chaplains in our army are too few in number. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew [Prot. Episc.] and the Society of Christian Endeavor have shown marked energy in establishing meetings, and regular church services are held by Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists. The work at the last named was started by four Methodist army chaplains, who, however, attempted nothing denominational. At the close of 1898 Mr. Krautch arrived at Manila, and the following March came Bishop Thoburn of India. This prelate and Mr. Krautch rented the Teatro Filipino, and Bishop Thoburn began services there; they were the first distinctly Methodist services held in Manila. Their beneficial effect has been noted far and wide. *El Comercio*, one of the Manila newspapers, announced the first service, but in the next issue a letter was printed from the head of the Jesuits taking the editor to task for noticing any Protestant endeavors. This acted as an excellent advertisement among the Filipinos, and led to the beginning of Spanish services. In August, 1899, Nicholas Zamora, a native Filipino (whose work has already been noted in *The Outlook*), began to preach, and has preached ever since, being ordained to the ministry about a year ago. As soon as possible the Methodists secured a building in which they established a Soldiers' Institute. This endeavor has been of great good, whether one considers its physical benefit from baths and gymnasium, or its mental benefit from the reading-rooms, to which many magazines and newspapers were donated, or the religious stimulus from the meetings, at which there has been a large and regular attendance from the volunteer regiments. It was at this institute that steps were taken for the first celebration of Memorial Day in the Philippine Islands; between three and four thousand people attended the subsequent services at Battery Knoll Cemetery. The first Fourth-of-July celebration was also held in the Soldiers' Institute. Last August Bishop Warne [Warren?] reached Manila to take episcopal charge of the islands. An American writes that he found at Malabai, three miles from Manila, sixty women and one hundred and fifty men present at a Protestant meeting which was being held in the Roman Catholic parish church."

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## THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL ON SOCIALISM.

FOR several reasons the Pope's late encyclical upon Socialism and Christian democracy is regarded as a more than ordinarily important papal document. It is upon a subject that is becoming yearly of more serious import to the church as well as the state; and it is believed by many to be probably Leo's last word to the world, for it is currently reported that the Pontiff does not expect that he will outlive the present year. The following text is from a translation furnished to the New York *Journal* by the Rev. Henry Wynne, S.J., of St. Francis Xavier's College, New York. Like all encyclicals, it is addressed primarily to the patriarchs, metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world. After referring to his previous encyclicals on "the errors of Socialism," of December 28, 1878, and of May 15, 1891, the Pope says:

"What does social democracy mean? What Christian democracy means there can be no doubt. But social democracy is so freely and recklessly interpreted that many come to the dangerous opinion that as there is nothing beyond bodily health and riches, human happiness consists in seeking and enjoying these; hence they would attribute all authority to the people, level away all civic distinctions, and establish an equality of fortune. Hence all right of property must be done away with, and all that individuals possess must be regarded as common property. But Christian democracy, as taught by Christianity, based, as it is, on the principle of divine faith, and studying the advantage of all, seeks to perfect human souls for everlasting joys, and therefore solemnly insists on the right of acquiring and of possessing and maintaining a proper distinction of degrees in every well-constituted society, and of impressing upon human society the stamp and character which God has given to it. . . . . .

"I have mentioned the duties of virtue and religion, tho some whose opinion prevails with the masses think the social question to be purely an economic one, when, on the contrary, it is most surely, above all others, a moral and religious one, and therefore dependent on the moral law and the tribunal of religion. The tendency of Catholics to work for the masses is all the more praiseworthy, because it is manifested in the same sphere in which steadily and successfully, under the benign influence of the church, the zealous enterprise of charity strives to accommodate itself to the times. The law of charity, reinforcing the law of justice, sees to it that each one gets his own and that no one is cut off from his right. Let it be clear, therefore, that the zeal of Catholics for relieving and elevating the people is in strict accordance with the spirit of the church and with her timeworn example.

"What means may be adopted for this Christian movement will not matter so much if the principle laid down by us be observed. But what matters most of all in an affair of such vast importance is that Catholics should act with one mind and will and with one effort, and what is quite as important is that their action should multiply itself by every human and worldly resource and go on increasing and expanding. Those especially are exhorted to take part in this movement whose station, means, mental and moral endowments give them some influence in the commonwealth. If these be wanting, scarce anything can be done that will avail for advancing the condition of the people; while, on the other hand, this advancement is all the more sure and speedy when a number of leading citizens combine together for it. We would have them consider that they are not free to mind or to neglect the lot of the poor, but that they are bound to this by their very duty, that no man dwells in a community for his own benefit simply, but for the good of all; so that what some can not contribute to the common weal others who can should contribute abundantly, and the extent of the obligation in this matter is to be measured by the abundance of their possessions, for which they must make a strict account to God, the Giver. Let them take heed also of the plague of evils which, if no remedy be applied, must some day result in the destruction of all classes in society; so that he who neglects the cause of an afflicted people is breeding trouble for himself and for the state. We would also counsel seriously that whatever individuals or societies may undertake for this purpose be done under the authority of the bishops, and let them not be deceived by any impulse of charity which might lead them to disregard obedience, as nothing either useful for the people or pleasing to God could come of it. God is always pleased with him whose views are submissive to the authorities of the church and who hears their voice and who is always ready to undertake arduous tasks with their sanction. It will help very much to the end we have in view if men show by their lives examples of virtue which will prove that they despise idleness and the pleasures of wealth, and that they devote it to the good of others. Such examples are powerful to excite in the people a spirit of self-help and have a greater force when they appear in the lives of leading citizens.

"We exhort you, my venerable brethren, in your prudence and zeal, to consult among yourselves according to the need of the people and places where you are, and let your authority avail to moderate, repress, and resist, so that the vigor of holy discipline be not relaxed under any pretext whatever. Let the proper distinction of degrees which Christ ordained for His church appear so clearly in the united and progressive work of all Catholics, and let tranquillity of order and true prosperity flourish, especially among the people, under the guidance and teaching of the church whose most holy mission it is to keep Christians in mind of their duty, to unite rich and poor in brotherly love, and to support and strengthen souls in adversity."

Roman Catholic comment is represented by the following from *The Ave Maria* (February 23):

"The economists, of course, have always considered religion a useful conservative force and a powerful ally, but there was need of just such a forcible declaration as the Father of the Faithful has made. . . . There are, of course, forms of so-called 'socialism' that do not conflict with Catholic morals; but the question

is a much-muddled one, and the Holy Father's letter will help to clarify it."

Comment by the Protestant press is largely commendatory. The Boston *Congregationalist* says:

"The encyclical, like others of the Pope's on the social question, reveals his breadth of information and sympathy and his conservatively progressive spirit, it being a new phenomenon in the history of the papacy to see the word 'democracy' so boldly championed. However, it is a dangerous word for the Pope to put in the minds of his followers. Carried to its logical conclusion, it undermines the Roman Church, the least democratic of institutions."

A curious feature of the case is that many secular papers which, like the Rochester *Post and Express* and the New York *Press*, ordinarily never have a good word for Socialism, find their Protestant antipathy to the Pope stronger than their capitalistic sympathies. *The Press* (February 17), for instance, says of Leo XIII.:

"He confuses certain issues which are clear to all trained students of economic problems. We are not advocating socialism as a panacea for industrial ills. But to group all classes of socialists and all schools of socialistic thought under the general summary of 'wicked' and 'demagogical' pleas is to misread the significance of current movements. The burden of Pope Leo's animadversions might well apply to anarchism and to certain openly revolutionary projects of a branch of the socialistic propaganda. All good men will applaud his utterances here. Yet, apparently, His Holiness does scant justice to the very many distinguished and scholarly men like Bishop Ketteler and Canon Moufang [both Roman Catholics], like Maurice, Kingsley [both clergymen of the Church of England], Ruskin, Morris, and others, whose study of the scheme of socialism upon its ethical side would seem to be far deeper than that of the Pope, however untenable the relief measures proposed."

The Socialistic press naturally does not like many of the Pope's words. *The Worker's Call* (Chicago, February 9) says:

"Like every other reactionary document that has ever appeared, the encyclical carefully 'defines' what it intends to demolish, and its definition of socialism is purposely contrived to render the demolition easy. The object of attack is described as something 'which concerns itself solely with material possessions' and which is 'always seeking to establish perfect equality and a common holding of goods.' Now, whatever this thing may be—that is, if it has any real existence—it is certainly not socialism, and the warning given to good Catholics to avoid it is, to say the least superfluous. Such a bogey as this has no existence; socialism does not concern itself solely with material possessions. Such a definition would fit capitalism with infinitely more truth. Socialism deals with material possessions as a means to an end—capitalism makes them the end.

"Socialism does not seek to establish equality, in the sense that the readers of the encyclical are left purposely to infer. It cares nothing for equality in material possessions, and recognizes to the full the mental and physical inequalities of individuals. What it does insist upon, however, is equality of opportunity, the right of the producer to produce and enjoy the full product, be that product great or small, and this the Socialists will have in spite of every so-called 'religious' institution on the face of the earth. Socialism cares nothing for holding 'goods' in common. It declares that the machinery for the production of these 'goods' shall be collectively owned by those who collectively operate them—which is an entirely different matter.

"What, then, has the encyclical to offer? Schemes for the 'amelioration of the lot of the working classes.' Why should the lot of the working classes require 'amelioration' unless robbery is being committed upon them? Does not their labor produce all wealth? Why, then, should they not have it? But these 'amelioration' schemes are now in full blast under the direction of the robber class, and for no other reason than that the system of robbery may be preserved.

"'Almsgiving,' 'charity'—never a word of 'justice.' 'Charity does not degrade,' says the encyclical. No, it only transforms men and women into liars, crawlers, and hypocrites who 'concern themselves solely with material possessions' which are modestly limited to a crust of bread, a rag of clothing, and a filthy hovel—but it does not 'degrade.' 'Justice' will breed men—'charity' can only produce slaves who will be 'respectful to their masters,' as the encyclical says."

## IS ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOLARSHIP NECESSARILY INFERIOR?

IN THE LITERARY DIGEST of December 22 (page 777) we quoted from an article by Prof. George H. Schodde asserting that the spirit of the Roman Catholic Church is not favorable to the development of the highest scholarship. The writer based his opinion upon an examination of Roman Catholic and Protestant scholarship in Germany, where education in all branches has reached its highest development. In *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart* (New York, February), a Jesuit priest, the Rev. Benedict Guldner, replies to Professor Schodde's article, at the same time apparently holding THE LITERARY DIGEST responsible for the views expressed by Mr. Schodde. His main contention is that the Roman Catholics of Germany have not had fair opportunities. He writes:

"Up to the end of the eighteenth century the Catholics had their own universities, and these were equal, if not in many cases superior, to their Protestant sisters. Then came the French revolution, the Napoleonic wars, the break-up of the German empire, the iniquitous secularization of the vast territories of the church in Germany which were absorbed by the state; and the Catholics of the countries that now constitute the German empire with the exception of Bavaria, all found themselves under Protestant rulers. Even Bavaria had for its ruler from 1848, Max II., who at one time was on the point of turning Protestant, but was dissuaded by a Protestant adviser, and after his death he was succeeded by his son, Louis II., who died by his own hand, a madman, having allowed his minister Lutz, an apostate Catholic, to carry on a bitter warfare against the church.

"The destruction of the Catholic universities, carrying with it the loss of endowments and of scholarships for indigent students, the simultaneous disappearance of the schools of the religious orders with the calm leisure so conducive to science, struck a deadly blow at Catholic science and learning. The spoils fell into the hands of Protestant governments, and the Catholics experienced the feelings of a conquered people."

Under these circumstances, is it astonishing, asks Father Guldner, that Roman Catholics could not at once adjust themselves to the changed conditions and did not at once flock to the universities where they were made to feel that they were unwelcome? Yet it was impossible for them to keep permanently aloof, and they have later attended the universities in great numbers. The writer denies, however, that Roman Catholics even yet have a fair chance to become university professors, or that, as Professor Schodde claims, "admittance to membership in a university faculty is secured solely and alone through scientific competence and scholarly attainments." He instances many savants of high attainments, some of whom, like Theodore Schwann, author of the cell theory, attained world-wide renown, who were compelled, he says, by Protestant prejudice to resign their chairs or were overlooked by the Government instead of being promoted. This system of "overlooking" has, he adds, been reduced to a fine art by the German Government. Baron von Hertling, for instance, a leader of the Center Party and one of the most distinguished savants in Germany, was for ten years kept in the position of a privat-docent (the lowest academic rank, somewhat similar to our "tutors"). He continues:

"All the world has heard of Johannes Janssen, the creator of a new method of studying and writing history, the founder of a school of historians, and a German of Germans. Was he ever invited to accept a chair in a German university? Probably he was not 'competent.' The fact is that he never rose higher than to the position of instructor in history to the boys of the Gymnasium of Frankfort; and his famous pupil, the continuator of his

great work, Ludwig Pastor, like Janssen himself a son of the Rhineland, had to seek a university position in far-away Innsbruck, at the foot of the Alps. We could mention other names. We could mention the names of more than two-score German Jesuits who would be an ornament of any university in the Fatherland, not only in the sacred but also in the secular sciences, but they are banished from the empire, and not only they themselves, but also those that have studied under them, are excluded by law, at least in the kingdom of Prussia, from holding university professorships. But enough has been said, we think, on a subject which, in Germany, is quite notorious. Our critic, then, has not enumerated all the factors controlling university opportunities, and he has not given the true explanation 'of the relative inferiority of the scholarship of the Catholic Church.' Over the gates of the university the bright and ambitious young Catholic reads these words: 'No Ultramontane need apply!' In presence of such unjust and humiliating ostracism, he would be cast in heroic mold who, while remaining a stanch Catholic, would undertake to fit himself for a university career. It is all very well to talk of 'perfect "Lehrfreiheit," the most precious possession of the university,' but you must first secure your chair before you can exercise this 'freedom of teaching.' To sneer, under such circumstances, at the relative inferiority of the Catholics is very much like throttling or gagging a man and then upbraiding him for not having delivered a speech."

## THE ENCYCLICALS OF THE ENGLISH BISHOPS.

THE past month has been a month of encyclicals. Besides the Pope's important pronouncement upon Socialism, closely following his encyclical on the Redeemer, the Roman Catholic bishops of England and the whole hierarchy of the Established Church have put forth circular letters to their several flocks upon questions which are agitating religious people in England. The encyclical of Cardinal Vaughan and the Roman bishops does not deal with such burning issues as does the Anglican circular, and has therefore attracted less attention. It is directed against "Liberal Catholicism," or the attitude represented by the late Professor Mivart, which appears to be gaining enough headway in the Roman Catholic communion in England to cause the Roman prelates some anxiety. The encyclical points out the dangers of free speculation on doctrines already defined by the church, and urges Roman Catholics to think only in harmony with "the mind of the church."

Within certain safe and clearly marked bounds, it says, there is sufficient liberty for all Roman Catholics. It also cautions priests against receiving Protestant converts into the church unless the latter evince unmistakable acceptance of the church as an infallible authority on all matters of faith and morals. Roman Catholic papers receive the letter as timely in view of recent developments. The Anglican *Church Review*, too, thinks that Cardinal Vaughan and his "schismatic hierarchy of anti-bishops" did "excellently well in their recent pastoral," and that their words could be read with profit by all Catholics, whether Roman or Anglican. Other journals allude to the letter as a cry of alarm, and assert that it exhibits a hopeless immobility on the part of the Roman Catholic Church before modern progress.

The Church of England, also, continues to have her family quarrels. The "ritual crisis," quiescent since the Fulham Conference, has again been rendered somewhat acute by the encyclical letter, signed by the archbishops of Canterbury and York and the whole bench of bishops except Dr. Creighton, the late Bishop of London, and by two less well-known prelates. The bishops, for what is perhaps the fiftieth time, state what they regard as their rights to the obedience of the clergy in certain disputed questions of ritual. The encyclical runs in part:

"Circumstances have given special prominence to certain points in the present condition of our church which cause very grave anxiety to those to whom, by God's appointment, the government of it is entrusted. We inherit the form of government which has come down to us from apostolic times. The duty of guiding the church is entrusted to the bishops, and we can not escape the responsibility. All antiquity is united in teaching that this burden is laid upon them, and if any doctrine can be called Catholic it is that the bishops have a right to call on all clergy to follow the godly admonitions and submit themselves to the godly judgments of those who are set over them in the Lord. Those who refuse such obedience are practically setting up a form of government which is distinctly not episcopal, and they can not claim that they are guided by Catholic principles or treading in Catholic paths. In matters of ritual, the regulation of which is expressly committed to the bishop by the Book of Common Prayer, the refusal of a clergyman to obey the solemn admonition of his bishop is a grave offense, still more grave when his refusal sets aside the judgment of the bishops as a body. We, therefore, put before you that we as a body uphold the duty of submitting to the decisions of the archbishops, lately given on questions referred to them, in accordance with the direction in the Book of Common Prayer. We acknowledge thankfully the very general recognition of this duty which has been conscientiously given by the clergy at large. But this has unfortunately not been universal. Brethren, you are well aware of the mischief that must necessarily follow on disregard of the essential principles of all true government.

"The great work which our Lord has committed to the whole church, and especially to our own branch of it, the preaching of the Gospel to the world, demands all our energy, and is seriously imperiled if we can not give to it our united force. We entreat you to use all your influence to persuade those—we are thankful to know that they are few in number—who are regardless of our authority, to return to that obedience which alone can expect the blessing of God."

*The Christian Commonwealth* (January 24), an organ of English Free-churchmen, comments as follows:

"Only occasionally do the English prelates unite to issue a manifesto for the special benefit of their clergy. Their new appeal is a dignified and serious document, simply calling attention to the duty of obedience to themselves as ecclesiastical superiors. Altho it will not lower the bishops in public esteem on account of its proper tone, it will unfortunately be unlikely to command the implicit allegiance which is insisted on. For there is no known method that can be resorted to of enforcing the assent of recalcitrant clericals to any authority so long as the church is not self-governing. . . . Even if the clergy all round conform to the demand addressed to them to respect the Canterbury decision respecting lights and incense, we must not hope that any lasting peace will be enjoyed."

The London *Church Review* (High Church) criticizes the bishops' claim that the recent opinions of the Metropolitans on incense and moving lights were "judgments," or in any proper sense authoritative, and gives the following very clear indication of the spirit of Anglican Catholics in disputes of this sort:

"We are afraid we must say that their lordships the bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York, in issuing their joint letter, have done another very unwise thing. It is very wonderful that they can not lay to heart the sage counsel of Gamaliel to his colleagues: 'If this thing be of men, it will come to naught; but if it be of God, ye can not overthrow it.' If, instead of looking at one or two details of ceremonial, they would seriously set themselves to inquire the real meaning and gist of the Catholic movement, they would perceive that they can no more stop that movement by prohibiting those details than Mrs. Partington could sop up the Atlantic with her mop. But the bishops do not understand in the least that the Catholic movement is the flowing of an irresistible tide induced by the action of spiritual forces that can not be resisted. . . . . .

"It is most difficult to imagine that their lordships can suppose that it can have the smallest effect. Is it likely that men like Mr. Wilson or Mr. Ommanney, who have thoroughly counted the cost, who know far better than the bishops the principles on which they are acting and for which they are contending—is it likely they will be influenced by such a document as this, or by appeals from their Protestant brother clergy? To suppose so is to suppose them to be either wholly wanting in intelligence or in the faintest sense of responsibility. To suppose this is to insult clergy who have a claim to their lordship's respect and admiration."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## CANADIAN FEAR OF AMERICAN "RAILROAD KINGS."

BETWEEN actual domination by the Canadian Pacific Railroad and threatened invasion of Canada by the railway kings of the United States, the papers of the Dominion are having a hard time.

The first count against the Canadian Pacific is its attempt to evade the provision of its charter by which, as soon as it earns ten per cent. on the capital invested, "the Government shall have the right to regulate its passenger and freight rates." We quote from *Events* (Ottawa) on this point:

"This seems to be a very fair arrangement and a sufficient check on the company. Considering the great risk taken by the company in investing in the road at a time when fully half our public men declared it would not earn enough to buy grease for its axles, a limit of ten per cent. was not too wide a margin to allow on so great a risk. No one would seriously object to the company clearing ten per cent. on its actual capital; but the company is not willing to be bound by that clause, and it gets over it by claiming that the $130,000,000 of cash or lands or other valuable concessions which it secured as a present from the people should be counted as a part of the capital on which the ten per cent. has to be earned before its rates are interfered with. In other words the C. P. R. wants the people of Canada to pay interest on the enormous subsidy they have given the railway. Imagine a friend presenting you with a fortune and then your demanding that he pay you interest on it for all time, and you have a case exactly like that of the C. P. R. The company is not satisfied to get interest on its own investments, but it wants to draw interest on the investment of the Canadian people as well."

The second count is, that, by reserving from settlement the immense land grants made to it by the Canadian Government, the company has worked great injury to the entire country, but chiefly to the farming element. As these grants are exempt from taxation, the railroad can afford to let them remain idle and unimproved. Says *The Daily Tribune* (Winnipeg):

"It [the reservation policy] keeps out of cultivation for years immense tracts of land, and when this land is finally bought, the settler has to pay to the railway company capital that, if put into his farm, would make his annual output much larger—settlers' operations during their first five or ten years being often much restricted for want of that very capital. Then, in turn, the restriction on the growth of railway traffic due to land being held vacant, or being brought under cultivation slowly on account of lack of capital on the part of the occupier, means higher freight rates and more burdensome municipal taxes."

The vast consolidation of railroad interests in the United States which has been brought about during the past few months (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 19) has caused no little apprehension among Canadians, involving, as it does, in the opinion of railroad authorities, the ultimate acquirement and control of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk railroads. It is rumored in Canada that the American "railroad kings," meaning, specifically, J. Pierpont Morgan and J. J. Hill, are already quietly buying up, in New York, London, Montreal, and on the Paris, Berlin and other European exchanges, the stock of these railroads, in order to control their policy. Representative Maclean, of the Canadian House of Commons, recently made an impassioned speech in Parliament pointing out the danger of "Yankee capitalism." This danger, he declared, is a real one, and he sees but one remedy: the Canadian Government must obtain control of a majority of the stock of these roads, just as Lord Beaconsfield obtained possession of the majority of the shares of the Suez Canal, in order to prevent control from falling into hostile hands. President and General Manager Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific road, in a recent newspaper interview, confirmed the fears of Mr. Maclean, and advocated as a remedy a "gradual policy of government control." The Dominion should, he declared, begin by buying out the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk lines. *The Globe* (Toronto) points out that while "the danger lies in the absence of any defense against discriminations injurious to Canada, whether by foreigners or selfish native cliques, the defect should be remedied, as far as possible, by the creation of machinery for controlling services and regulating rates." It does not advocate the Government's buying out the roads. The proximity of the Hill system, the Great Northern, to the Canadian boundary, and the persistent attempts of this railroad to enter British Columbia for the purpose, as is supposed, of tapping the coal-fields there controlled by Mr. Hill, is regarded by the Canadian journals as a constant menace to the Dominion. *The Gazette* (St. John, N. B.) fears that the "Yankee syndicate" may finally succeed in getting a charter to enter British Columbia. It says:

"Perhaps the best way to meet the combination is by the construction of a government line of railway from Montreal to Parry Sound and another from Montreal to the Detroit River. This would prevent railroad combinations from charging excessive rates of freight in the most populous sections of Canada, and would furnish means of transportation independent of company railroads to the great West. *The Gazette* is strongly in favor of fast transcontinental railroads owned and operated by the Government of Canada."

The French journals of the Dominion regard the danger of American domination as very serious. Says the *Patrie* (Montreal):

"The situation in not yet desperate. But it is very grave. The agitation should open the eyes of those who refuse to see. It certainly demands serious attention from all who fully appreciate the necessity of protecting our great national interests."

## ARE ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN ALLIANCE?

WHILE British newspapers comment favorably and even cordially on the German Kaiser's presence at the funeral of Queen Victoria, and regard his visit to England as "the natural action of a warm-hearted, chivalrous grandson on the death of his respected grandmother" (to quote the London *Times*), the journals of the Fatherland, for the most part, touch the political chord in their comment on the same event, and in general repudiate the idea that Anglo-German relations have been much benefited thereby. The appreciative tone of the British press is well represented by the statement of *The Times*, that the first impression of real liking and respect made by the Kaiser "has been deepened day by day by the tact, the unselfish thoughtfulness for others, the noble dignity, and, above all, by the manly simplicity of his bearing." We knew already, says *The Standard* (London), in the same vein, "that the Emperor was a prince of extraordinary ability, of exceptional capacity, and of masculine

ADSUM.
—*Courrier Français, Paris.*

energy of character. To all these high gifts we have now seen that he unites a nobility of temper and a warmth of feeling which are equally rare and no less attractive. There is no foreign ruler who has done more to earn our respectful gratitude, or to whom we can offer our acknowledgments with more sincerity."

"Good-by, sir, and God bless you," is the farewell word of *The St. James's Gazette* (London), which adds: "You take with you the earnest good will and affection of every man and woman in this country."

THE KAISER'S HELMET.

KRUGER: "I thought there was an eagle on that hat." —*Le Rire, Paris.*

The appointment of Emperor William as a field-marshal in the British army, the investiture of the German crown prince with the Order of the Garter, and the appointment of King Edward to succeed Queen Victoria as chief of the First Dragoon Regiment of the Prussian Imperial Guard, have been the subject of extended comment. British journals refer approvingly to King Edward's closing remarks in his address to the crown prince. He hoped, he said, that his conferring the most prized of English orders "will yet further cement and strengthen the good feeling which exists between the two countries, and that we may go forward hand-in-hand, with the high object of insuring peace and promoting the advance of civilization."

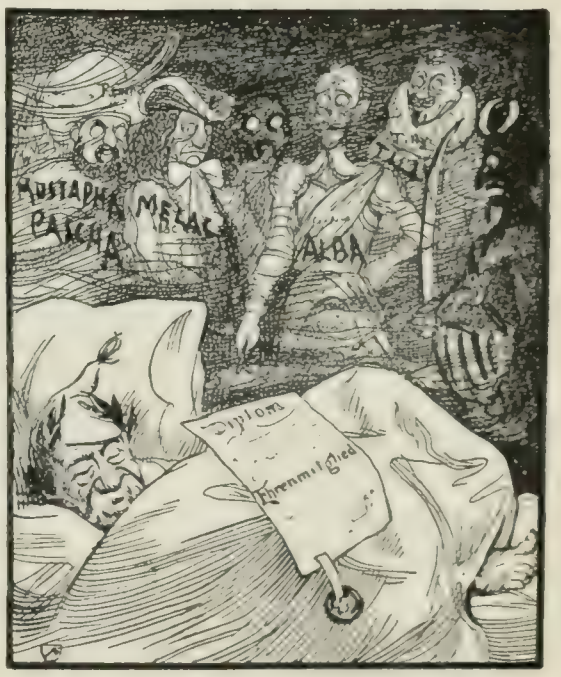
There is no need to speak of alliances, says *The Standard*, no excuse for boasting of arrangements which might give offense to other powers; "but we are, at least, entitled to assume that the relations of mutual regard will endure between the English and the German sovereigns."

*The Guardian* (Manchester) hopes that the new tie "will lead men in both countries to dwell more on the essential identity of purpose which animates the two great Teutonic powers, and less on accidental differences of opinion and passing conflicts of interests." The Dutch in South Africa, says *The Daily Post* (Liverpool) "must now perceive more clearly than ever that any hope of German intervention, founded upon either the Kaiser's sympathies or policy, must be abandoned." *The Daily News* (London), however, points out that it would be "entirely to misconstrue the King's gracious phrases if we took them as implying any kind of formal alliance."

German newspaper comment brings out prominently two facts: the still strong anti-English feeling in Germany, arising principally from German sympathy with the Boers, and uncertainty as to how an Anglo-German *rapprochement* would affect the relations of Berlin to St. Petersburg. Those of the Berlin journals which are more or less officially inspired speak approvingly of the Kaiser's visit and its results. The Emperor's appointment, says the *Boersen Gazette*, "is a fresh stage on the road which is leading Germany into England's arms, which have long been opened to her." The journey undoubtedly possesses political significance, declares the *National Zeitung*, but it warns the leaders of German policy that "the German frontier marches with both Russia and France." The Berlin correspondent of *The Daily News* (London) says that a number of Berlin journals have received "hundreds of letters," asking the editors to "stop filling the papers with these things"—accounts of the death of the Queen. "It isn't our Queen," say the writers; "we want to read about the Boers." The pro-Boer attitude of the German press is represented by the opinion of the *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin), which says: "We are not called upon to police the world morally; but if England does not recognize the independence of the two republics, in however limited a degree, we would rejoice to see any combination bringing about such a solution. England is now morally isolated, in spite of sympathetic funeral demonstrations." "So long as the godless and unjust Boer war continues," says the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin), "the wall of division remains between German and British public opinion, a wall which England alone can remove."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says that, altho the German Emperor has become a British field-marshal, he will pursue none but a German policy and will serve German interests and no other. "An offensive and defensive alliance between the two empires," it says, "continues to belong to the realms of the imagination. There is no occasion for any such alliance. Neither Germans nor Englishmen desire it. Each state has too many interests which are peculiar to itself and which can not and will not be espoused by the other. But their conflicting interests are not of a character to prevent Germany and England from maintaining the most harmonious relations." There are, nevertheless, some people in Germany who regard the Kaiser's apparent friendliness to England as misleading. In Thiel's pamphlet "Rache für Transvaal," it is asserted that the English have carefully avoided for years everything that could make the Germans like them, and that their treatment of the Kaiser personally has been such that every man of spirit must resent it. The writer adds:

"To deceive England, to lull her suspicions, is at present the duty of the imperial Government. Those who are too German in their honesty and simplicity to realize this should attend to their cabbage-growing, for God has not given them wisdom enough to understand matters of state. The present German Government fulfils the same duty with regard to the fleet which the Prussian Government fulfilled before 1866 with regard to the army. Army reform was then directed against Austria, and time was needed to carry it through. The increase of the fleet to-day is directed against England."




THE HERO OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Lord Roberts receives a deputation bringing him his nomination as an honorary member of the "Association of Assassin-Incendiaries." —*Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.*

It was the fundamental maxim of Bismarck's diplomacy to avoid any breach with Russia. This has been generally interpreted in Berlin as precluding any Anglo-German *entente cordiale*, on the assumption that England and Russia are, of necessity, mutually antagonistic. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin)—semi-official and, generally, very anti-English—elaborates this point. It says, in part:

"In complete contradiction to the experience of the past two

or three decades, certain politicians still adhere to the view that the opposition of English and Russian interests is always operative, and that, therefore, every approach made by Germany either toward Russia or England is equivalent to an unfriendly attitude toward the other power. This premise, which has not been in accord with the facts for a long time, leads to the false inference that German statesmanship must abstain from any close connection with England in questions of common interest, in order not to endanger German relations with Russia. How remote this is from the actual state of affairs is clearly proved by the fact that the Russian papers have repeatedly advocated friendly relations with England."

The same journal points out, in conclusion, that the significance to Germany of Russia's efforts to be on good terms with England is "clearly illustrated by a recent article in the *Viedomosti* [St. Petersburg], in which that newspaper endeavored to convince the English that all their interests are at complete variance with Germany's."

The *Sviet* (St. Petersburg) sees in the friendly intercourse between King Edward and the Kaiser an evidence of the "defensive and offensive character of the Anglo-German alliance." It is now clear, asserts this Russian journal, that "Mr. Kruger was not received in Berlin because Germany stood in need of an alliance with Great Britain in order to assume a predominating position in the Balkans, in Asia Minor, and in the far East." "We wish Germany nothing but what is to her advantage," it concludes, "yet only so long as her advantage involves no loss for us. The question whether the Anglo-German *rapprochement* threatens injury to Russia can, however, be answered only in the affirmative."

French papers, of course, take a lively interest in the drawing together of France's two rivals. The London correspondent of the *Liberté* (Paris) declares that the investiture of the crown prince with the Order of the Garter was followed by "the definitive ratification of the Anglo-German accord which was concluded last year during the short stay made by William II. in England, and of which the ratification has been delayed till now by the indiscretions of Mr. Chamberlain." It is not generally believed, however, that an actual alliance has been accomplished. Commenting on this report, the *Liberté* remarks: "William II. is and will remain England's friend so long as he has not a fleet strong enough to enable him to 'cut' her. . . . The powerful right hand of the Germanic Cæsar is of the greatest advantage to England for avoiding stumbles in her general policy. Having lost all military prestige, and being weakened by a year of fruitless and costly conflict in South Africa; she would be greatly embarrassed if she had to-morrow to face single-handed a war with a great European nation or with the United States."

The *Temps* points out that "dynastic relations have never overridden state interests." "If Edward VII.," it says, "is the very fond uncle of Emperor William II., he is, by his wife, the very well-disposed uncle of the Czar Nicholas, and the very tender uncle of the Czaritza."

The Austrian papers rejoice over the assumed alliance, as, if a fact, it would greatly increase the influence and power of the Dreibund, from which Austria undoubtedly derives more advantage than either of her partners. The *Neues Tageblatt* (Vienna) assumes the fact of an alliance, and says:

"The English have not liked alliances with continental powers, and they have found it difficult to admit any continental nation to anything approaching an equal position with their own in the dominion of the waves. But the conviction seems to have forced itself upon England that the mightiest can not stand alone, and that the best means of meeting German competition would be cooperation with an active and energetic rival."

*The Daily News* (London) maintains that Mr. Chamberlain is very anxious for a definite, permanent understanding with Germany, and reproaches him for pushing this idea, at the expense of "extreme discourtesy" to France. Says this paper, referring to a recent speech of the Colonial Secretary at Leicester:

"His language toward France was indecently menacing, but that is neither here nor there. To Germany he was effusive, eulogistic, almost gushing. The two nations were made to cooperate in friendly union. Their ideas, principles, and sentiments were the same. It was difficult to imagine any legitimate cause of difference between Englishmen and Germans. Mr. Chamberlain must thus be peculiarly interested in German opinion upon his war, and upon the annexation of the Dutch republics. He can not lightly set it aside. It comes, on his own showing, from a sympathetic and understanding people, prejudiced in favor of England, and singularly capable of appreciating the English point of view. To say that this opinion was unfavorable to Mr. Chamberlain's policy would be saying too little. It is vehemently, and even violently, hostile."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## LIBERALISM AT THE OPENING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

THE glory of the nineteenth century, declares M. Roland de Marès, in a review which has the editorial indorsement of the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), is the triumph of liberalism. It has sustained a constant and heroic struggle for knowledge and justice, permitted right to triumph over might, and free thought over religious fanaticism. For ancient prejudices, it has substituted the human conscience and has given supreme authority to the will of the people. It has made education accessible to practically all classes and created an emulation of intellect that has brought about so enormous an advancement of science and art that, in these one hundred years, the world has transformed itself more radically than it could possibly have done during the eighteen centuries preceding. Of the problems which face the forces of liberalism at the opening of the new era, M. de Marès says:

"The liberals of the twentieth century must overcome the last shred of resistance of reactionary old Europe; they must make all people to know that all war, of whatever kind, is hateful, and is the ruin of the conqueror even more than of the conquered; they must give profounder and more unmistakable significance to the idea of internationalism, which should dominate all our political considerations, and tend each day to hasten the glad hour of commercial liberty foretold and extolled by the Manchester School of Economists. This is the first step on that glorious road leading to the complete realization of humanity's best dream, that all men of good will, in all the earth, may work without restraint for the happiness and well-being of the human race."

In treating of the development of the United States M. de Marès shows discrimination and a judicial mind; but when he reaches the Spanish-American war he becomes a little mixed in his facts and somewhat heated in his comments. After declaring that before hostilities had broken out, the "Washington Government promised absolute independence to the Cubans and the Filipinos," he sketches the history of the war, concluding with the statement: "Spain lost all her colonies, which she had to surrender to the United States, and the latter, despite their promise of independence to the Cubans and Filipinos, at once annexed both Cuba and the Philippines." Commenting on "these facts," M. de Marès observes:

"The United States has shown an entirely new spirit, quite contrary to the precepts of the Monroe doctrine, which it invoked to excuse the war against Spain. This new spirit, like the imperialism of England, aims at colonial expansion and at opening by force of arms new avenues for American commerce, avenues which it could have entered without difficulty by peaceful means if it had remained faithful, on the other side of the Atlantic, to the principles of absolute commercial liberty. But the United States will no doubt in the future become a military power, like the great European nations."

The United States will become, he continues, a second England, "which gave to the era such a splendid example of liberalism, and then destroyed all the moral grandeur of her work for civilization by her scandalous course in South Africa."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

# Literary Digest Party European Tour 1901

The request for another personally conducted European Party to be organized exclusively from among the readers and friends of the LITERARY DIGEST has come from several directions. As announced on this page last week, such a party is now being organized. A splendid tour is announced (see last week's announcement). The party is limited to LITERARY DIGEST readers and their friends. The utmost congeniality is thus assured. Hundreds of the readers of this paper who wished to join the party which went last year were prevented from doing so by business engagements, illness, etc. The present opportunity is one which will compensate for the disappointment then experienced. Sign and send us the inquiry blank below, and receive full particulars and descriptive matter.

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ARRANGEMENTS have been made on entirely inclusive lines. There will be no extra charges for meals, traveling fees, or fees for visiting sights mentioned; no fees at hotels, no fees for porters, no tips, no transfer expenses. Carriage rides are included in the various cities wherever mentioned in the program, and the numerous incidental expenses which are constantly occurring are foreseen and included in the program. The services of experienced conductors and business managers are also included. Every important detail will be carried out in a liberal and high-class manner, and all things necessary to the comfort of the party are anticipated, provided for, and included.

**This Same Tour was Taken Last Summer by a Party of 115 Persons Read What Members of That Party Say of Their Experience:**

**MR. GEORGE ALLEN,** of Philadelphia, who has crossed the Atlantic thirty times, and who, **with eight members of his family and friends,** accompanied the party of 115 persons last year on the same tour as announced above, says: "I look back upon the trip with the greatest of pleasure, and when I think how carefully and minutely every little detail was carried out, from our start at the Reading Terminal Station until we returned to New York, the handling of the baggage, the conveyances between trains, the leaving of the hotels for the different stations, the carriages reserved for our party on crowded trains, all was done with tact and precision, and without any care, responsibility or anxiety to any of the party, and this to an ordinary traveler is a joy and delight. It has been my lot to cross the Atlantic Ocean many times, but in all my experience, my trip with Henry Gaze & Sons' party was the most enjoyable, and I would like to repeat it every summer. Every member of my large family party enjoyed it heartily, and any friends of mine who should ever wish to travel abroad, I shall advise to take one of Henry Gaze & Sons' tours, for it is my opinion that we received much more than we ever expected to receive as every day brought some new pleasure and delight."

**MR. LAWRENCE S. HOLT,** Burlington, N. C., who had **a party of nine,** says: "I cannot let another day pass without writing you in behalf of myself and family. We all agree that the trip was most delightfully planned and every detail of the itinerary was carried out to our entire satisfaction, and we hope that it will again be our good fortune to accompany you on another tour as charming and as well arranged."

**MR. W. J SMITH,** of Hammonton, N. J., on behalf of **himself and eight other members of his family and friends,** says: "I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to write a few lines expressing the gratification received in our European trip last Summer. The well-planned route and the carrying out of every detail was more than satisfactory, and the more I think of it, the more I appreciate the foresight in arranging the tour, and hope we shall have the pleasure of enjoying another at some future time."

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**Silk Lined Suits,** Made of excellent materials and lined throughout with taffeta, - - **$15 up.**

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**Rainy-Day Skirts,** Every woman should have one—made of plaid back or plain materials, **$5 up.**

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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Heroes of the Reformation."—Huldreich Zwingli. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.00.)

"The Modern American Speaker."—Edwin Du Bois Shurter, Ph.B. (Gammel Book Company.)

"Teacher's Commentary on the Gospel according to St. Matthew."—F. N. Peloubet, D.D. (Oxford University Press.)

"Peter Cooper" [Riverside Biographical Series].—R. W. Raymond. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $0.75.)

"Thomas Jefferson" [Riverside Biographical Series].—H. C. Merwin. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $0.75.)

"William Penn" [Riverside Biographical Series].—George Hodges. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $0.75.)

"Richard Yea and Nay."—Maurice Hewlitt. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Opera, Past and Present."—W. F. Apthorp. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

Graded Literature Readers. [First, second and third books.]—Edited by Judson & Bender. (Maynard, Merrill & Co., 25, 40, 45 cents.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

A sonnet by Dr. W. Alexander, Primate of All Ireland, was quoted in a recent number of *Literature* as illustrating what careful finish will do for a poem. The following is the sonnet:

I never yet heard music, howe'er sweet,
  Never saw flower or light, ocean or hill,
  But a quick thrill of something finer still
Filled me with sadness. Never did I meet
Any completeness but was incomplete;
  Never found shapes half fair enough to fill
  The royal galleries of my boundless will;
Never wrote I one line that I could greet
  A twelvemonth after with a brow of fire.
Thus then I walk my way and find no rest
  Only the beauty unattained, the cry
After the inexpressible unexpressed,
  The unsatiated insatiable desire
Which at once mocks and makes all poesy.

George Cabot Lodge is the author of a rather unique poem called "The Greek Galley," published in the February *Scribner's*. From it, we quote the following passages:

. . . . . .

The scarlet stars swing low to the ocean's floor
  Made silver and pearl by the slow resurgent sun,
    And the waters break
    To a leprous wake,
    As over the sea the ripples shake
    Between dawn and dark, as for life's sweet sake
  The battle of life is fought and won.
      And evermore,
To the sound of sea and the sway of song and the swing of oar,
      We sever the sentient silences
      With our wind and way, where over the seas
The surf booms steady and strong on the scented shore.

Over the sea's unfurrowed fields
The miracle spreads and the darkness yields.


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O heart that breaks to the strain and stress
Of sinews bent to the tempered oak,
The golden gates of the dawn express,
Sudden and soft as a girl's caress,
A glimmer of glass and a flash of wing,
An echo of prayer to the censer's swing,
And the altar's pillar of purple smoke.
And over the spray that the rowers fling,
Wide over the tide where the foam-drifts cling,
As the rhythm of muscle and music swing
To the sound of the sea, the sway of the song, the sweep of the oar,
To the crash and cream of waves on the bountiful shore,
The spring breaks scented over the sea!
With a leap of sunlight under the lee,
As she dips her side
To the masterful tide
And lists till the bilge distils through the cypress floor.

. . . . . .

We have fought in the noon for breath—
To the sound of sea and the sway of song and the sweep of oar.
Our bodies would swing at the oars in death,
Nor the rhythm of muscle and music cease,
Nor the weariness end, nor the sad surcease
Of sorrow absolve us: but evermore
Our bodies would swing to the pitiless oar
Till the goal was reached,
Till the galley was beached,
Till we tasted the spring in the forests that pleached
Gardens and vineyards of Greece on the plentiful shore.

## PERSONALS.

**Clara Morris in a Dilemma.**—The reminiscences of Clara Morris, which are now appearing in *McClure's Magazine*, and her "Stage Notes" which have appeared from time to time in *The Critic* are full of bright anecdotes and stories of dramatic situations that sometimes occur unexpectedly while the main drama is in progress. In *The Critic* (January) she tells an amusing story of how, during the run of "Alixe," she was forced to go upon the stage while her chest, which had been blistered during a recent illness, was still thoroughly anointed with goose-grease. She realized the offensiveness of the odor, but, in spite of it, prepared to go upon the stage.

Her maid, on entering the dressing-room, exclaimed: "I'd like to know what's the matter with this room. It never smelled like this before; just as soon as you go out, Miss Morris, I'll hunt it over and see what the trouble is."

The actress remained silent; the time came for her to appear. She writes:

"In the charming little love scene, as 'Henri' and I sat close—oh! so very close—together on the garden-seat, and I had to look up at him with wide-eyed admiration, I saw him turn his face aside—wrinkling up his nose—and heard him whisper: 'What an infernal smell! What is it?' I shook my head in seeming ignorance, and wondered what was ahead if this was the beginning. It was a harrowing experience. By the time the second act was on the whole company was aroused—they were like an angry swarm of bees."

Visible discomfort on the part of the actors added to Miss Morris's annoyance. She continues:

"In that act I had to spend much of my time at the piano, with the result that when the curtain fell the people excitedly declared that awful smell was worst right there; and I had the misery of

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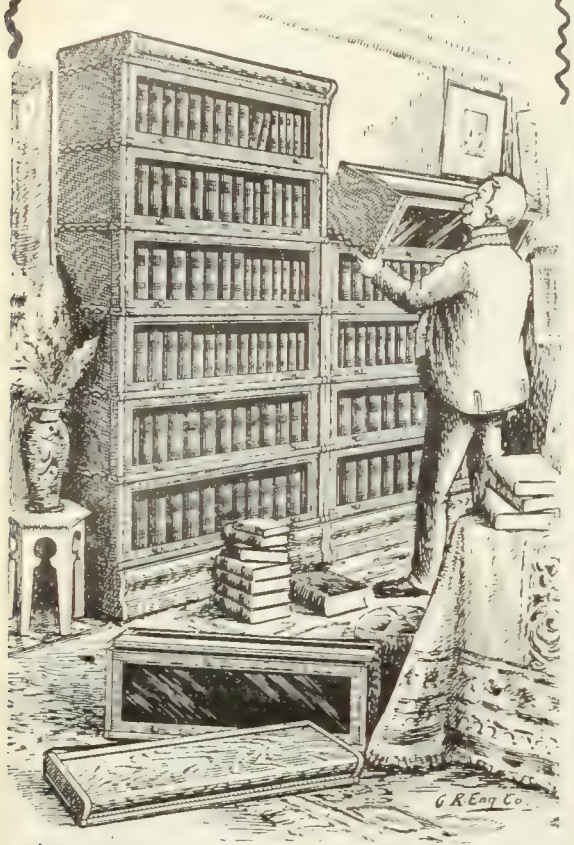

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seeing the prompter carefully looking into the piano and applying his very sharp nose to its upright interior. There had been a moment in that act when I thought Louis suspected me. I had just taken my seat opposite him at the chess-table when he gave a little jerk at his chair, exclaiming under his breath: 'Blast that smell!—there it is again!'

"I remained silent. I was wrong, for Louis, knowing me well, knew my habit of extravagant speech, and instantly his blue pop-eyes were upon my miserable face, with suspicion sticking straight out of them. With trembling hand I made my move, saying: 'Queen to Queen's rook—four!' and he added in an aside: 'Seems to me, you're mighty quiet about this scent—I hope you ain't going to tell me you can't smell it?'

"But the assurance that 'I did—oh, I did indeed smell it! a most outrageous odor!' came so swiftly, so convincingly from my lips that his suspicions were lulled to rest."

In the last act, Miss Morris had to be carried on the stage and laid upon a couch where the death scene was to occur. Louis James was at her shoulders, and George Clark at her feet. Suddenly Clark exclaimed "Phew" and sniffed the air violently. But still Miss Morris was silent, and not until she was dead to the audience and the mother falling across the body laid her head upon the goose-greased breast, that every one was startled, as, with a gasping snort, the actress-mother sprang up, exclaiming, "It's you!"

Since this incident, Miss Morris says goose-grease has never figured in her list of "household remedies."

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**In London.**—FIRST LONDONER: "Rather a visionary man, that fellow Gibbs."

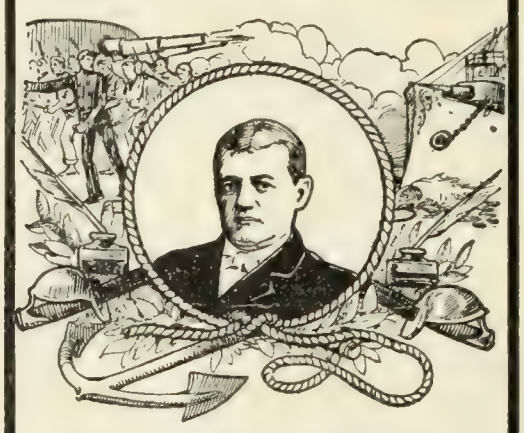
SECOND LONDONER: "Should say he was! Always building castles in the fog, ye know."—*Puck.*

**The Surprises of Civilization.**—MR NEWRICH (at Metropolitan Hotel): "Mariar, pess them limee beans."

MRS. NEWRICH: "Them's not beans, John; them's salty ammons."—*Smart Set.*

**An Accident.**—"Why, Johnny, you've got a lump on your head. Have you been fighting again?" "Fightin'? Not me!" "But somebody struck you?" "Nobody struck me. I wuzn't fightin' at all. It was a accident." "An acci-

**Leaves from a Sailor's Log**



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dent?" "Yes. I was sitting on Tommy Scanlan, and I forgot to hold his feet."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Had an Attachment.**—An Irish sheriff got a writ to serve on a young widow, and on coming into her presence said: "Madam, I have an attachment for you." "My dear sir," she said, blushing, "your attachment is reciprocated." "You don't understand me. You must proceed to court," said the sheriff. "Well, I know 'tis leap year, but I prefer to let you do the courting yourself. Men are much better at that than women." "Mrs. P—, this is no time for fooling. The justice is waiting." "The justice waiting! Well, I suppose I must go, but the thing is so sudden, and besides I'd prefer a priest to do it."—*Pilot.*

**His Fear.**—"An old South Lanarkshire farmer, who had led a very wild and dissipated life, was lying on his deathbed, and the parish minister was called in to see him. 'Your career has been a very ungodly one,' remarked the clergyman, as he observed the anxious and perturbed look on the face of the dying man; 'but do not give way to despair, my friend; there is hope for you yet, as I perceive that you are sensible of your offenses against your Maker, and are afraid to meet Him.' 'Na, na,' returned the old sinner, solemnly shaking his head; 'it's no Him I'm feared for; it's the ither birkie.'"—*Chilian Times.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

February 18.—The United States Government decides that American soldiers shall not be permitted to take part in Count von Waldersee's proposed offensive campaign.

February 19.—Telegrams received by Prince Ching and Earl Li at Peking indicate that the Chinese court will comply with all the demands of the Powers.

February 21.—Fresh troubles are reported in Manchuria, where the Chinese have attacked the Russians, who are unable to subdue them.

February 22.—The Chinese authorities accede to the principal demands of the Powers, and the von Waldersee expedition is abandoned.

February 23.—Sir Robert Hart, at Peking, protests against the seizure of his property by foreign Powers in order to enlarge their legation grounds; Minister Conger makes preparations to return to the United States.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 18.—Wholesale arrests are made among the Moscow students suspected of being in sympathy with radical ideas.

February 20.—The Madrid papers publish a rumor that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has decided to abdicate in favor of his son.

February 22.—An authoritative exposition of Russia's retaliatory tariff policy on American goods is made public in St. Petersburg; an amicable settlement is looked for.

In the English House of Lords, Lord Salisbury makes a statement regarding the anti-Popery oath taken by the new King.

The Newfoundland legislature meets to renew the French shore *modus vivendi.*

King Edward leaves London to visit his sister, Empress-Dowager Frederick, at Cronberg, Germany.

February 23.—Cardinal Vaughan issues a declaration against the anti-Catholic oath taken

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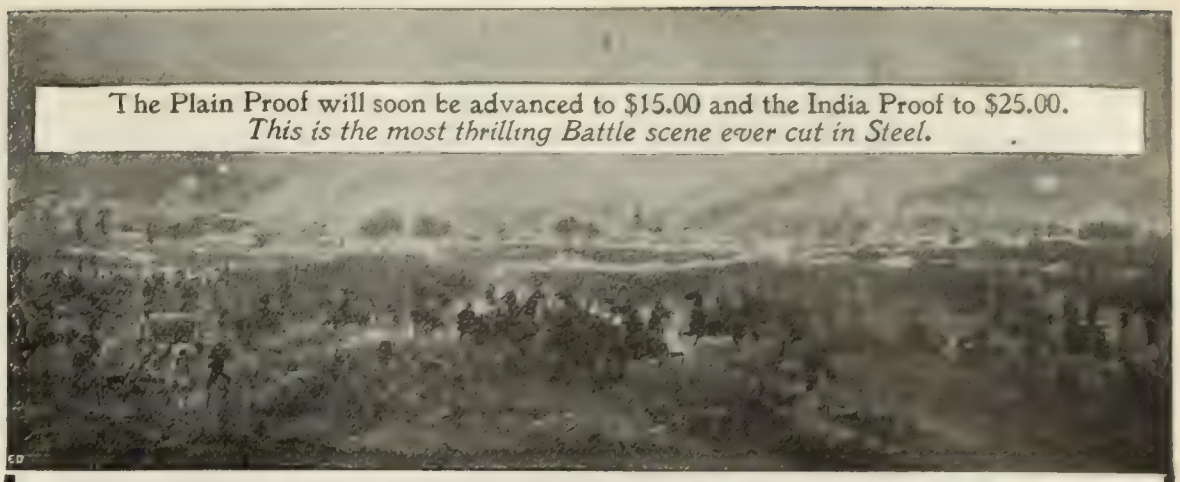


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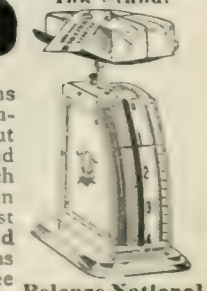

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by King Edward on his accession to the throne.

February 24.—General French engages in severe fighting with the Boers in the Eastern Transvaal, the losses on the Boer side amounting to 212, those on the British side to 15; Colonel Plumer wins a victory over De Wet, who is compelled to flee across the Orange River.

Semi-official organs at St. Petersburg print articles saying the new tariff policy of Russia is applicable against Western Europe as well as the United States.

## Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 18.—*House:* The bill appropriating $5,000,000 in aid of the St. Louis Exposition is passed.

February 19.—*Senate:* The conference report on the Military Academy appropriation bill is rejected, on the ground that the provisions against hazing are too drastic.

February 21.—*House:* The general deficiency appropriation bill is passed, and a warm discussion takes place on the subject of hazing at the Naval Academy.

February 22.—*Senate:* The post-office and diplomatic and consular appropriation bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 18.—Secretary Gage, in a statement regarding the Russian tariff dispute, expresses regret for the retaliatory action of Russia, and declares that under his view of the law he was compelled to impose a countervailing duty on Russian sugar.

Mrs. Nation is tried twice in Topeka for the destruction of property, and is sent to jail in default of a bail bond for $2,000.

District-Attorney Philbin and Justice Jerome lead a successful raid against one of the most notorious of New York's pool-rooms.

February 19.—An arrest is made in the Cudahy kidnaping case at Omaha, and the prisoner is identified by the Cudahy boy.

February 21.—Fire losses aggregating $500,000 occur in a business block in Atlanta.

A collision takes place on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Bordentown, N. J., resulting in the death of ten and the wounding of forty.

February 22.—The Pacific Mail steamship *Rio de Janeiro* strikes on a sunken wreck, and sinks, with all on board, at the entrance of San Francisco Bay.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, is elected president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution.

A new police law goes into effect in New York, under which Michael C. Murphy is appointed Commissioner of Police, and W. C. Devery first deputy commissioner.

Bishop Potter speaks at the University of Pennsylvania, paying the highest of tributes to Washington's memory.

"Mother" Jones speaks at a Socialist festival in New York.

February 23.—It is found that the total loss of life on the *Rio de Janeiro* at the Golden Gate is 128; the loss on the vessel and the cargo will exceed $1,000,000.

February 24.—John P. Mitchell is elected United States Senator by the Oregon legislature.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 18.—*Philippines:* The American civil commission establishes provincial government in the province of Tarlac, Guam.

February 21.—*Cuba:* The delegates to the Cuban convention in Havana sign the completed constitution, except Delegate Cisneros, who attacks the conduct of the United States.

February 23.—*Philippines:* The government buildings at Iba, province of Zambales, are burned; the Filippino General Vinegra is captured.


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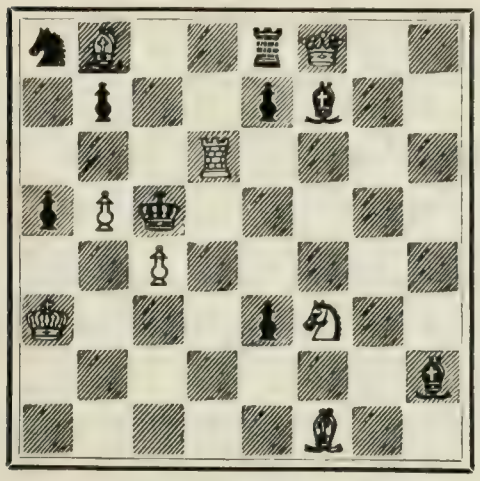
By DR. W. R. INGE DALTON.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 535.

Key-move, R—K 4.

No. 536.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. B—B 7 / K—B 4 | 2. Q—B 4 ch / K—K 3 | 3. Q—B 7, mate |
| 1. ..... / K—B 4 | 2. ..... / K—Kt 3 | 3. Q—Kt 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / K—Q 4 | 2. Q—Q 6 ch / K—K 5 (must) | 3. Q—Q 3, mate |
| 1. ..... / K—Q 5 | 2. Q—Q 2 ch / K—B 4 | 3. Q—Q 6, mate |
| 1. ..... / Kt—R 4 | 2. Q—K 6 ch / K—B 6 | 3. Q—K 2, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—Q 5 | 3. Q—K 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / Kt—B 5 | 2. Q—B 4 ch / K—Q 4 (must) | 3. Q x Kt mate |
| 1. ..... / P—B 4 | 2. Kt—B 6 ch / K—B 4 | 3. B—R 3, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—B 6 | 3. Q—B 4, mate |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.;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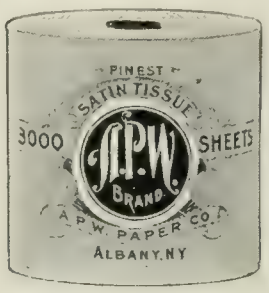


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535 (only): F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. E. Githens, Bethany, W. Va.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; the Rev. P. Irion, Eckert, Mich.; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; H. D. Coe, Edgartown, Mass.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C. H., O; W. R. Cooper, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; Peyton J. Smith, Covington, Tenn.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; L. L. Norwood, University of Texas; S. Stoddard, Kansas City, Mo; L. H. R., Bennington; "Merope," Cincinnati; Prof. W. W. Clement, Rabke, Tex.; R. M. Hunter, Annapolis, Md.; A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia.; J. E. Vincent, Lafargeville, N. Y.; P. E. Taylor, Wisner, Neb.

Comments (535): "Wrought with womanly grace and dignity"—I. W. B.; "Very neat"—C. R. O.; "Very good illustration of the idea"—M. M.; "Too transparent"—W. W.; "Neither lame nor tame, but very fine game"—A K.; "One of the best"—S. M. M.; "Shows feminine tact and grace"—G. D.; "One of the prettiest and purest"—J. G. L.; "Quite novel"—W. R. C.; "Fine"—F. S. F.; "A beauty"—H. M. C.

(536): "Cut out of the best cloth"—I. W. B.; "Of more than ordinary difficulty"—C. R. O.; "Difficult and good"—M. M.; "The best problem in many moons"—W. W.; "Full of subtlety"—A K.; "Extreme simplicity is its marked feature"—S. M. M.; "Very clever"—J. G. L.; "The key most difficult to find, there being absolutely no clue"—W. R. C.; "One of the very best"—W. J. L.

In addition to those reported, I. W. B. got 533 and 534; L. H. R., 534; J. H. L., P. J. S., W. K. Greely, Boston, A. G. Beer, Ashland, O., 533; the Rev. R. S. Eskridge, Swannanoa, N. C., 533, 534(1st) and 533 (2d).

### End-Game Tourney.

In *The B. C. M.* End-game tourney, there were twenty-six positions sent in for competition; sixteen of these were judged defective. Of the ten not disqualified the highest honors were awarded to "By indirections find directions out," composed by A. F. Mackenzie, the blind problematist.

BLACK (8 pieces): K on Q B 3; Q on K Kt 4; B on K Kt sq; Ps on K B 2, Q 4 and 5, Q B 2, Q R 2.

WHITE (9 pieces): K on Q R 5; Bs on K R 8 and Q R 8; Kts on K B 6 and Q Kt 7; Ps on K 3, K Kt 2, K R 2, Q R 4.

White to play and win.

---

H. E. Bird, the veteran English master, has reached the age of seventy-one years. His friends have, within one week, raised $2,000 of the $2,700 needed to buy him an annuity. Mr. Bird has been a leading Chess-player for over fifty years.


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The remedy is in the form of pleasant tasting tablets or lozenges, containing vegetable and fruit essences, pure aseptic pepsin (government test), solden seal aud diastase. The tablets are sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Many interesting experiments to test the digestive power of Stuart's Tablets show that one grain of the active principle contained in them is sufficient to thoroughly digest 3,000 grains of raw meat, eggs and other wholesome food.

Stuart's Tablets do not act upon the bowels like after-dinner pills and cheap cathartics, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines without having any effect whatever in digesting food or curing indigestion.

If the stomach can be rested and assisted in the work of digestion it will very soon recover its normal vigor, as no organ is so much abused and overworked as the stomach.

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# The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., NO. 10 NEW YORK, MARCH 9, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 568

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### OUR DEMANDS ON CUBA.

THE adjournment of Congress seems to leave the question of the future relations of Cuba and the United States in a deadlock that can be broken only by an acquiescence in the American demands, which the Cubans do not seem ready to grant, or by an extra session of Congress, which the President does not seem likely to convene. In an amendment to the army bill Congress has authorized the President "to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people" as soon as they incorporate in their constitution, or append to it, certain provisions that would safeguard the independence of the island from foreign aggression and, among other things, permit the United States to "exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba." Further, the Cubans must agree "that the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto left to future adjustment by treaty"; and "that to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the Government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States."

The Cuban reply has the appearance of an unequivocal refusal of these demands. The Constitutional Convention has adopted a declaration that "the Government will not permit its territory to be used as a base of operations for war against the United States or against any foreign nation"; but also declares that "the Government of Cuba will not make a treaty or agreement with any foreign power which may compromise or limit the independence of Cuba, or which may permit or authorize any power to obtain, by means of colonization or for military or naval purposes, or in any other manner, any foothold or authority or right over any portion of Cuba." As Congress has adjourned, and as the Cuban Constitutional Convention shows little or no sign of receding from its position, the developments of the next few months promise to be uncommonly interesting. In the mean time it is important to see what the American newspapers think about the matter.

#### North Atlantic States.

The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) declares that "Congress evidently does not propose to keep its word, as this was pledged three years ago, and in thus breaking faith it is inviting an armed uprising of the Cuban people. The way in which we have bungled affairs in the Philippine Islands is bad enough in all conscience, leading, as it has, to enormous sacrifices in life and treasure, and in discredit to our national reputation, both at home and abroad. But to have our holy war of liberation end in the slaughter of those whom we started out to liberate will be one of the worst instances of a betrayal of exalted sentiment that the history of the world has ever known." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), however, thinks that "for Cuba to expect that the United States would let her go on her way of naturality, uncurbed or unguarded, would be for her to expect the impossible. Save for the requirement of naval stations, which we regard as necessary, the yoke is easy and it will be for the interest of both to see that her burden is light. We hope Cuba will cordially agree to the proposal; it will be best for her to do so, and to do so quickly." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) calls our demands "a protectorate boldly outlined and insisted upon," and it thinks that "if the Cubans should decline to grant each of these demands, they could whistle for their island."

In New York, *The Sun* (Rep.) declares that our claim is only "a logical outcome of the Monroe doctrine, a doctrine that Cuba, which, so far as her native resources are concerned, will be one of the least defensible of the Latin-American commonwealths, can not afford to repudiate"; *The Tribune* (Rep.) finds nothing in our demand "that denies to the Cuban people the rights and functions of self-government on the island"; *The Journal of Commerce* declares that "the universal belief among the Cubans that we are acting in bad faith is without a particle of excuse; it is unprovoked by our dealings with Cuba or anything in our history." *The Herald* (Ind.) also says that "the United States has a sincere regard for the welfare of that island, and no ulterior purpose." *The Evening Post* (Ind.), on the contrary, charges that "the annexation of Cuba is the goal to which the Administration is definitely and consciously marching," and *The World* (Ind. Dem.) calls our demand "a direct repudiation of the nation's pledge." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.) admits that our plan "is in fact a protectorate," but declares that "it is as necessary as it is considerate"; while the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) thinks it is a breach of faith, and says that our demands "are such as might properly follow a successful war waged against the Cubans," and that "they are the demands of a conquering, not of a liberating nation."

In Philadelphia *The Press* (Rep.) believes that in our plan "the maximum of independence possible with safety is given to the island and the minimum of interference necessary for safety to the United States"; and *The Inquirer* (Rep.) takes a like view; but *The North American* (Ind. Rep.) thinks that "the apparent policy of this Administration and of its leading supporters in Congress is to make demands which will lead to revolt, and from revolt, it is presumed, to war and forcible annexation." *The Times* (Dem.) coincides with this last view, and declares that the Administration program is "imperialism full-blown." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) believes that "it is impor-

tant to this country to gain the good will of the Cuban people," and it thinks that "the best way to do that is to carry out in good faith the pledge of this Government made two years ago."

### Chicago and the Middle West.

In Chicago *The Inter Ocean* (Rep.) counts up forty-five revolts and revolutions in Guatemala and San Domingo in the last thirty-five years, and predicts a similar state of things in Cuba unless we annex the island. *The Record* (Ind.), while believing that the Cuban spirit of independence is "thoroughly commendable," adds that "if they can not in gratitude recognize this country's right to be considered a preferred friend among the powers, they at least should be made to understand the practical considerations which require it to assume authority to regulate international movements in its own waters." *The Times-Herald* (Rep.) declares, on the other hand, that our claim "embodies the principles of perfidy and bad faith," and *The Evening Post* (Rep.) says: "The islanders have justified our confidence in them. It is we who have repented and recanted. Are we too greedy, too selfish, to fulfil a promise made deliberately to the whole civilized world?" *The Journal* (Ind.) remarks, in a similar vein: "This is the sum of the exactions demanded by the United States Senate, which was the first to declare that 'Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent state.' How free and independent can it be, with fortifications looking down upon it from the Isle of Pines, and with United States naval stations at the four corners of the island?" The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) remarks hopefully that "the United States has made so great sacrifices in aiding Cuba to its independence that its interests should be favorably considered by the newborn republic, and undoubtedly will be if the negotiations are carried on in a friendly and not in a domineering spirit"; but the Detroit *News* (Ind.) declares that "our demands include a surrender by Cuba of substantially all that constitutes national independence, and reduce the island to a mere subject province in fact if not in name"; and, adds the same paper, "if this is the secret design of Washington, it would be more manly and more American to declare it openly, and reduce Cuba to a dependency at once." The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) takes a similar view, and remarks that "it would be interesting to know when

UNCLE SAM: "Son, it'll hurt me a heap more'n it will you ef I hev to lick you."
CUBA: "That's no dream, if it is a chestnut."
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

the idea of strangling the republic that this Government had been fostering first developed in the minds of the President and his advisers."

### The South.

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) declares that "to withdraw from Cuba before its enlightened government is assured would be far more dishonorable than to seize it outright and finally remove the problem from the arena of discussion"; and the Washington *Times* (Dem.) would go even farther than Congress has gone, and would insert in our claim "a plain declaration that Cuba is not to assume or exercise any war-making power without the consent of this country." The Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.) calls the Administration program "a policy of infamy," and the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* (Dem.) observes that "it is not easy to see what right the President has to object to or Congress to debate the Cuban constitution." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), on the other hand, thinks that "no serious objection" can be urged against any of our demands, and that "if they appear to interfere with the right of self-government the answer is that they are simply precautionary measures, which will be to the benefit of the Cubans and can not possibly injure them." The Houston *Post* (Dem.) believes that "we had a right to expect gratitude, of course, from the Cubans," but also thinks that "it would be wolfish and, indeed, infamous, to now turn upon the little island and insist upon a blanket mortgage to cover our account."

### West of the Mississippi.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) remarks that if the United States had not intervened to save Cuba from Spain, "the very men who are now breathing threats against the United States, and boasting of an intention to fire on the American troops if American abandonment of the island does not take place soon, would have been garroted by Weyler before the end of 1898"; and it adds that the only purpose of the United States now is to prevent more bloodshed from internal and external broils, and "to protect the rights, the safety, and the interests of the American people." The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), too, thinks that "the people of Cuba should not now allow their ungrounded prejudices against their savior to make them turn, snarling and snapping at the hand which saved them from a tyrant's rod of oppression." The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) believes that the Administration fully intends to keep our pledge of independence to Cuba, and it declares that "to abrogate that pledge would not only betray the Cubans, but it would vindicate the low suspicions and derisive prophecies of the jealous countries abroad—prophecies which were vigorously resented in this country at the time they were made." The Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) considers our claims eminently just, and declares that the Cuban Constitutional Convention "has given an illustration of ignorance, ingratitude, and positive effrontery, in refusing all the requests of this country, that has no parallel in human history." The Salt Lake *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) is hopeful that "the Cubans themselves will see that nothing has been intended for them except what was for their own good." The Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.), on the other hand, remarks that "if it is the intention of the Administration to provoke the Cubans into hostilities so we may have a plausible reason for 'assimilating' some more friendly territory, Mr. McKinley has taken exactly the right tack, but when trouble comes and another costly conquest is on his hands, he needn't explain that the Almighty got him into it or that destiny drove him to it." "It is a bad mess," the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) says, and adds: "Mr. Morgan is right when he says we need coaling and naval stations and forts along the southern coast of Cuba, but he is wrong in supposing that we can in common honesty proceed to demand them. Whatever exigency we are in, bad faith is no way out of it." "To take the island," declares the Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.), "would be to perform an act of theft, and to stand before all the world as a hypocrite stripped of mask."

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**The "Ripper" Bill a Law.**—Now that the Pennsylvania "ripper" bill, discussed in these columns last week, has passed the legislature, its operations will be watched with interest. Senator Quay's paper, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, declares that "the passage of the bill is a great victory for the people. Hereafter they will have everything in their own hands. *The Inquirer* congratulates them upon their triumph, and it is a satisfaction to it to know that its efforts in behalf of good government have been indorsed by the legislature." A somewhat different view is found in the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), which says that the people of Pittsburg, Allegheny, and Scranton, whose city gov-

ernments are overturned by this measure, "are deprived of self-government," that their "home rule is wiped out and a precedent made which, if it can be sustained in the courts, must prove destructive of popular rights." It is announced that the constitutionality of the law will be tested in the courts.

## A RETROSPECT OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S FIRST TERM.

THE second inauguration of William McKinley as President of the United States gives special interest at this time to the record of his first term. "He is already become one of our historic Presidents," declares *The World's Work* (March, New York); "he has held the executive office at the most important time since 1868—a time of high value in the life of the republic; and he enters on his second period of service with a distinctly firmer grasp and with a heartier support of the people—in short, a greater man than he was four years ago, at the helm of a greater nation." The same magazine presents the following brief summary of the most important events occurring during his term of office:

"The President had not been in office two months before he felt called on to ask Congress for $50,000 for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba; and other events followed swiftly. In February, 1898, the Spanish minister at Washington, De Lome, wrote home a letter disrespectful to the President; he was obliged to resign, and almost immediately (February 15) the battle-ship *Maine* was blown up in the harbor of Havana. The people and our Government were patient and refused to become excited, but their sullen silence was ominous, and far-sighted men foresaw war, and far-sighted officials began to prepare for it. In March Congress appropriated $50,000,000 to be used by the President in national defense, which meant preparation at his discretion; a report of the condition of affairs in Cuba was made in the Senate by Senator Proctor; the naval board of investigation reported its conclusion that the *Maine* was destroyed by an external explosion; on April 11 the President sent a message to Congress recommending intervention in Cuba; and on April 19 Congress called on Spain to withdraw and authorized the President to use force; and in the same month passed the war-revenue bill. Dewey's victory of Manila Bay was won May 1; Sampson's victory off Santiago on July 3; Hawaii was annexed July 7; the peace protocol was signed August 12; Spain agreed to our terms of peace on November 28; and on February 6, 1899, the Senate ratified the treaty of peace. In the mean time (February 4, 1899) hostilities had begun at Manila between the Filipinos and the United States troops. We found ourselves bound to keep order in Cuba till the island should become self-governing; and we came into the possession of Porto Rico and the Philippine archipelago. Events had brought a new era in our national life. . . . . .

"Following fast on our troubles in the Philippine Islands came the grave situation in China, throughout which the conduct of our State Department has been not only creditable but commanding; and we have gained in international standing, by a series of events now too recent to need recalling."

There have been many other important public events, continues *The World's Work*, during this "swiftly eventful" period. The Supreme Court declared railroad pools illegal; the Senate rejected the American-British arbitration treaty; the Dingley tariff law was enacted; and the Disarmament Conference was held at The Hague. In 1898 South Carolina and Louisiana, and in 1900 North Carolina, following the example of Mississippi, disfranchized the mass of the blacks by constitutional amendment. President McKinley's term of office saw the election of Mr. Hanna to the Senate; the death of John Sherman and of Vice-President Hobart; the retirement of Speaker Thomas B. Reed; and the rise of Theodore Roosevelt from Assistant Secretary of the Navy to Vice-President. It saw also the definite committal of the Government to the gold basis of value.

Of the President's personal character *The World's Work* says that he has not proved himself to be a man either of imagination or of great constructive mind. "Mr. McKinley has rather lagged behind events," it says, "than seemed to lead them." It continues:

"The President has shown his independence of judgment, but too often too late to get the credit for it; and he has had as large

WHAT'S IN THE NEW BOOK?
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

a degree of independence of mind perhaps as prudent men generally have: but his habit of feeling about in the vacancies of his will for a clear purpose, and of doing a thing a day late, has sometimes left the suggestion of the party machine. The public is often unfair in its judgments, but it does like a man of decision. The public approval which the President undoubtedly enjoys has, therefore, often halted just before it has reached the point of spontaneous enthusiasm."

A much more flattering estimate of Mr. McKinley's personality is that which appears in the current issue of *The Atlantic Monthly* (Boston) from the pen of Henry B. F. Macfarland. "Even after taking from President McKinley all the achievements of his administration that can possibly be credited to others," declares this writer, "it must be admitted that he has accomplished more than any of his predecessors, with possibly one or two exceptions." He continues:

"Nothing illustrates the popular misunderstanding of Mr. McKinley more than the astounding delusion, entertained by some Republicans as well as by many Democrats who do not know him, that he is, and has been ever since 1895, more or less under the influence of Senator Hanna. This sums up, in a way that is as unjust as is picturesque, all the notions to the effect that Mr. McKinley is a yielding and unstable person, without convictions or even opinions, that can not be changed at the command of a stronger man. Newspaper cartoons, which now have more influence than newspaper editorials, are largely responsible for these strange beliefs, but they have been fostered by uninformed editors and politicians misled by deceptive appearances and by malice. . . . . .

"In point of efficiency President McKinley has no superior in his predecessors, and this is largely because he has treated Congress as he wanted Congress to treat him. It is also, however, because Congress believed in him. The personal equation was as important in this case as in any other. His career has kept him under public observation from the day when, as a boy, he left his simple but comfortable home in the Western Reserve to go to the Civil War. As he rose from private to major, and as, after the war, he rose from country lawyer to Representative in Congress, he was constantly watched, and men recorded that he was honest, candid, courageous, clean in speech and behavior, a model son and an ideal husband. This record, with his intelli-

gence and industry and his felicitous manner, has given him his place among public men. It is impossible to describe either President McKinley or his reputation without dwelling upon the fact that he has lived a life as nearly blameless as that of any public man of our history. . . . . .

"Without undertaking to anticipate the judgment of posterity, it seems safe to say that President McKinley has had a great part to play, and has played it well, and that it was fortunate for the republic that he was at its head in the closing years of the nineteenth century."

## FREEDOM OF TEACHING, AGAIN.

SOME new light is thrown upon the case of Professor Ross, of Stanford University, which has been fully treated in our pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for December 1 and January 26) by the recent report of a committee of investigation appointed at an informal meeting held in connection with the last annual session of the American Economic Association at Detroit. The committee consists of Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University; Prof. H. W. Farnham, of Yale University; and Prof. H. B. Gardner, of Brown University; and their report is indorsed by the following: Horace White, editor of the New York *Evening Post;* John B. Clark, Columbia University; Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan; Frank W. Taussig, Harvard University; Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin; Simon N. Patten, University of Pennsylvania; Richmond Mayo-Smith, Columbia University; John C. Schwab, Yale University; Sidney Sherwood, Johns Hopkins University; Franklin H. Giddings, Columbia University; William J. Ashley, Harvard University; Charles H. Hull, Cornell University; Davis R. Dewey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Henry C. Emery, Yale University, and Henry R. Seager, University of Pennsylvania.

"This document will undoubtedly carry weight," remarks the Chicago *Evening Post*, for "the impartiality of the committee is beyond question." The committee finds: (1) There is no evidence to show that Professor Ross gave occasion for his dismissal by any defect in moral character. (2) There is no evidence to show that he gave occasion for his dismissal by incompetence. (3) There is no evidence to show that he gave occasion by any unfaithfulness in the discharge of his duties. (4) There is no evidence to show that in his public statement of November 14, 1900, he violated any confidence reposed in him. On all these points the written testimony of President Jordan leaves no room for doubt. Concerning the charge (5) that Professor Ross gave occasion for his dismissal by remarks derogatory to Senator Stanford, the professor unequivocally denies that he was ever guilty of such impropriety. Moreover, President Jordan, in a letter dated November 16, himself declared, in reference to these charges, that he "had never heard anything of the sort before." President Jordan also stated in May, 1900, that Professor Ross "never stepped outside of the recognized rights of a professor" in making public his views on social and political questions. The committee comes to the conclusion that Mrs. Stanford forced Professor Ross's resignation on account of her personal antipathy to his views; and a quotation from a letter written by President Jordan to Professor Ross in June, 1900, leaves the reader to infer that her hostility was based "on chance matters and *obiter dicta*," not upon the Professor's serious work.

In an editorial on the Ross case, the New York *Evening Post* condemns the "various pretexts, evasions, and equivocations of President Jordan" in most scathing terms. It declares:

"Mrs. Stanford may, once for all, be left out of the consideration. She is doubtless a woman of excellent intentions, but obviously she is inaccessible to new ideas. Not so, however, with President Jordan; he has sinned against the light. Instead of adhering to the principles of justice and liberty which he had so solemnly urged upon Mrs. Stanford, instead of offering his own resignation in defense of what he knew was the right, he gave way. Whether he was actuated by fear of losing his own position or by fear that further dispute between him and Mrs. Stanford would hurt or even destroy the university, the result is much the same. For the sake of a possible contingent good, he committed a deliberate wrong. He had had delivered into his keeping a great trust; but, forgetting that a success won through the violation of fundamental principles of morality is inevitably a disastrous failure, he was recreant to his trust. Whatever may have been his past services to the cause of education, whatever he may do in the future, the fact remains that in the crucial test he has flinched."

When addressed by the committee, President Jordan refused to "enter into any circumstantial description of events leading to or following from Professor Ross's dismissal." He made the following statement:

"First: Professor Ross was not dismissed on account of his views on Oriental immigration, nor on account of his opinions on any economic question.

"Second: Professor Ross was dismissed because, in the judgment of the university authorities, he was not the proper man for the place he held. The responsibility for the correctness of this judgment belongs to the university authorities and to them alone.

"Third: No ground exists for any interpretation of his dismissal reflecting on his private character, of which your letter seems to imply a fear.

"Fourth: The judgment that Professor Ross was not the proper man for the place he held is not incompatible with my appreciation of many good qualities he possesses, nor with my wishes or efforts at any time to further his prospects. I have been neither ignorant of his professional shortcomings nor inappreciative of his good qualities. Of such appreciation Professor Ross has himself adduced several expressions from my letters."

One of the stanchest supporters of the course pursued by President Jordan and the university authorities is the New York *Tribune*. It says:

"Suppose that a professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary should see fit to instruct his classes that God is a mere 'stream of tendency'; that there is no assurance of a future life, and that in any case the theory of a divine atonement for human faults is absurd. Would the professor asserting such propositions and urging his pupils to accept them be dismissed, with or without the formality of a forced resignation? . . . Imagine the case of a professor of physiology at Princeton who should endeavor to convince his classes, and through them the world, that Harvey did not make a great discovery, but a gross blunder; that the blood does not circulate, but remains stationary in the body. Would he be secured in the possession of his chair as long as he desired to keep it, or would he be discharged? And if he were discharged, would he be a martyr? Or what would occur if an instructor at Princeton should teach that the so-called law of gravitation is not a law at all, but a false assumption which has been carelessly accepted by a great majority of intelligent persons while natural events were all the while conclusively refuting it? Which would have to go in such a case—the bold teacher or freedom of teaching? Again, would a protest be proper and valid if a surgical instructor and demonstrator should advise his pupils to reject the germ theory, discard disinfectants and antiseptic processes, and occasionally, by way of proving their faith, smear their instruments with gangrenous matter?"

"In the discussion arising out of recent occurrences at Stanford University," concludes *The Tribune*, "some jealous defenders of intellectual liberty have been betrayed into an assertion of views which they do not really hold. Freedom of teaching, truly discerned, is an indispensable condition of educational development. We believe that it is safe everywhere in the United States, tho the attempt to foist a caricature into its place may involve dangerous possibilities."

In rebuttal of this argument *The Evening Post* replies that Mrs. Stanford's defenders place Stanford University in the same

category as denominational or proprietary schools, and that by so doing they "practically admit the whole argument against her management."

## MINISTER CONGER'S HOME-COMING.

MOST of the newspapers decline to believe that Minister Conger's reported "leave of absence" from Peking for sixty days is merely a vacation. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Rep.), for example, says that it "is not to be disguised as a voluntary rest from the arduous labors of his position," and that "there can be no question that he has been recalled." The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Rep.) gives the generally accepted explanation of this view as follows:

W. W. ROCKHILL,
Acting American Minister in Peking.

"It has been evident for many months that the suffering and danger to which he, with the members of his family, was exposed during the siege of the legations by the Boxer mobs had rendered him incapable of judging the situation fairly and without prejudice. It remained for a blunt soldier like Chaffee to utter an emphatic protest against the excesses of the invaders. No report of any remonstrance from Conger has reached the outer world. Unless the despatches from Peking have been consistently misleading, his voice has been in accord with those of his diplomatic colleagues in urging that drastic measures of repression should be carried out. This attitude is not inexplicable in a man who has passed through Conger's trying experience. But it unfits him plainly for the task of representing the United States in insisting upon a policy of humanity and justice."

"What he wants," says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "is a protracted period of rest in the bosom of far-off Iowa, and what we want is a clear-headed representative in China, a man who has no resentments to exploit, and who understands the Chinese point of view as well as he does the language and the customs of the country." Such a man, *The Post* thinks, is found in W. W. Rockhill, who is to be acting minister during Mr. Conger's absence. It says:

"Mr. Rockhill knows China. He is familiar with not only the official language, but with many of the dialects and all of the ideas and standards of the Chinese people. He has spent many years in the kingdom, traveling through its remotest parts and acquiring an intimate knowledge of the country and its inhabitants. Moreover, he is a man of high intelligence, of long public service abroad and at home, and of the temperament required for such duty as he will now be called upon to undertake. The proposed arrangement strikes us as one of the very happiest yet conceived by our Government in dealing with its foreign complications."

To quote an opinion on the other side of the case, the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) declares:

"The reports circulated from time to time that the Administration was anxious to rid itself of Minister Conger have never been traced to any reliable source. Immediately after the suppression of the Boxer uprising Mr. Conger was in favor of taking extreme measures with the leaders of that movement, and it was necessary for Secretary Hay to caution him against too much zeal in that direction; but there is no substantial basis for the statements that the Administration desired to 'unburden' itself of Conger. He has made a creditable representative and has presented the position and the demands of the State Department in a manner that in no way detracted from their force and effectiveness. It was through him that Mr. Hay did the diplomatic work that has received so much praise, and so far as anything is known to the contrary he stands well at Washington."

The Iowa papers give credence to a report that Mr. Conger will enter the race for the Iowa governorship, and they predict that, if he does, he is likely to win. The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* (Rep.) says, for example:

"Conger is too big and strong a man for Iowa to turn aside from. His name in public affairs accords most harmoniously with those of Allison, Shaw, Dolliver, and the like. He has many friendships and wide influence, and can command the support of all parts of the State. The First district glories in his record abroad and in his statesmanship on all occasions. As governor of Iowa he would carry the State on in the glorious course that its other great sons have marked out for it and guided it in so far. There is no positive assurance that he can be the nominee if he wants it, but it is unquestionably true that he would make the strongest kind of a candidate in the now troubled gubernatorial campaign in Iowa."

## THE PRESIDENT'S POWER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE passage of the Spooner amendment to the army bill, giving to the President "all military and civil powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands" and "for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion," calls out characteristic comment in the expansionist and anti-expansionist press. The measure is tempered by Senator Hoar's amendment forbidding the sale and leasing of public lands, timber, and mining rights, and providing that the President shall have power to grant franchises only

YOU ARE TOO ENGROSSED WITH FOREIGN AFFAIRS, UNCLE SAM. TAKE A LOOK AROUND YOUR OWN COUNTRY!
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

when they are indispensable, and only for one year after the establishment of civil government.

The New York *Press* (Rep) says:

"It is impossible for Congress to legislate in detail for the

islands, and would be even after an investigation into their governmental needs by a joint committee. A single power like that of the Taft commission must both construct and erect. A single hand must saw out the timbers for the new structure and set them up. The workman who cuts the garment must fit it. Otherwise the myriad modifications necessary will be impossible of accomplishment. All that Congress can do intelligently in the matter is to grant the powers requisite to the work upon which the Taft commission is already so successfully employed and then pass upon the fruits of the exercise of these powers. . . .

"It transmits no powers to the Executive. It delegates to the Executive a task devolved upon it by the Treaty of Paris which it can not itself perform, but whose performance it can undo if accomplished in a manner at variance with its will. This guaranty of final control is assured by the clause 'until otherwise provided by Congress.' There can be no pretense, therefore, that the resolution grants 'imperial' powers to the President."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), on the anti-expansionist side, declares:

"We have no hesitation in saying that this step, which, of course, the tractable House will indorse, marks the abdication by the American Congress of vast civil powers which the Executive takes up, and will for many years, perhaps permanently, enjoy over 8,000,000 of people on the other side of the earth, provided our flag continues to wave over them. For not in our time, at least, will any American Congress be found capable of intelligently legislating first hand for the distant, alien Philippine archipelago. The very force of circumstances will necessitate the continuance of a special government of more or less absolutist powers by the Executive at Washington.

"And this is imperialism."

## REFLECTIONS ON THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

JUDGING from the newspaper comment, the Congress which has just adjourned succeeded in escaping fame and notoriety by about equal margins. It has gratified its friends by the enactment of the gold-standard law, the reorganization of the army, and the reduction of the war taxes; and it has disappointed its enemies by its failure to pass the shipping subsidy bill. It has disappointed its friends by its large appropriations (nearly $1,500,000,000), and has brought down the criticism of its foes by its enactment of a tariff between the United States and Porto Rico, by its failure to legislate against trusts, its failure to provide for a Pacific cable, its refusal to ratify the reciprocity treaties, and by its Philippine and Cuban legislation (discussed in other articles in this department). The congressional reapportionment, the action on the isthmian canal treaty, and its minor acts have also brought out much comment of varying tenor and strenuousness. The Congress was in session 197 days (a shorter session than that of any other Congress for years), and it considered 14,336 bills and 3,000 reports. It passed 345 public and 1,250 private acts (most of the latter being private pension bills), and passed 395 joint resolutions.

The Minneapolis *Times* (Dem.) calls its short session "a session of gabble, obstruction, and confusion," and the Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) agrees that its record "is not one that is calculated to impress the effete legislatures of the old world with the expeditious, businesslike manner in which republics transact the business of the nation." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says on this point:

"The delay of the work of Congress has been almost wholly traceable to the Senate. The House, tho so much larger a body, is not so unwieldy as the Senate, whose latitude of discussion encourages talking against time. Nor is this the sole reason for the slowness of the Senate. The Senate has on more than one occasion, but most notably in the matter of the tax reduction bill, acted as if it regarded itself as a court of revision, with full powers on the work sent up to it by the House. The House under pressure yielded the constitutional question involved, and sent to a conference a bill utterly different in spirit and intention from that it originated; but the close observer of the trend of the relations of the two bodies can not but regard the controversy as put aside rather than settled.

"The Senate by its power of patronage, by its power of confirmation of nominations and of ratifications of treaties, has drawn to itself an influence in the affairs of the country which does not escape occasional bitter comment in the House, but which is little realized by the country at large. If in the not far distant future the curtailment of the powers of the Senate should become the issue of a campaign for constitutional amendment, many Senators now living will have done a great deal to bring such a contest into being."

The New York *Sun* (Rep.) criticizes Congress severely for its extravagance in appropriations; but the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) says:

"Still, large appropriations are not necessarily to be classed as extravagance. If the money be wisely used, and if the returns are commensurate with the outlay, there will be no real cause for complaint. The nation is going ahead with rapid strides. A recent compilation prepared by Mr. Carroll D. Wright, chief of the bureau of statistics, shows that the national wealth has increased more rapidly than have the per capita disbursements. The plain figures may appear disconcerting, when in reality government is more economically conducted than in the days of small allowances. The war in the Philippines and other extraordinary developments entail unusual burdens, but these conditions are only temporary, and retrenchment or largely augmented receipts, or both, must be classed as among the possibilities of the near future."

The influence of the President over Congress is the subject of considerable discussion. "No executive in the history of the country," declares the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "has given a greater exhibition of his influence over Congress than President McKinley," and altho the correspondent makes this assertion in reference to the Cuban and Philippine legislation, other papers consider it true of the entire session. Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"Congress is but as putty in the hands of the President. This is true not only of the Republican majority in Congress, but in a measure true of the Democratic minority. The President's personality may be a weak one, but it is strong enough and clever enough to overshadow and control the legislative branch of the Government. . . . And while Congress is thus made to do the will of the President, the latter compels Congress to assume responsibility for any untoward consequences of the imperial policy. The President drives through a treaty of Philippine annexation, and then, in prosecuting the war of subjugation, unfortunately brought upon himself, he turns about and assumes the character of one forced to execute the laws and the policy of the nation, for which he is in no wise responsible. And now, in breaking the pledge with Cuba through resolutions passed by Congress under the executive influence, should the game proceed unhappily, the President can point to the commands of Congress and plead the character of an unwilling agent set to execute its will. Very clever, at least, is this President McKinley; and masterful beyond all question over the legislative power of the nation."

## COTTON-MILLS MOVING SOUTH.

IN a country which produces five sixths of the world's cotton crop, the manufacture of the raw material into cloth must be an industry of the first importance, and the migration of that industry from one part of the country to another will be a movement of great economic and industrial consequence. The beginnings of a migration of the cotton-mills from New England to the Southern States, therefore, continue to attract wide attention. Miss Sarah Scovill Whittelsey (in an interesting supplement to the current issue of *The Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of Philadelphia) notes

several instances where New England manufacturers have established mills in the South. She says:

"The Massachusetts Mills of Lowell have a plant in Alabama; the Dwight Company of Chicopee has also a branch there; the Lindale Mills in Georgia are owned in Massachusetts; the Spartan Mills, Spartenburg, were originally settled at Newburyport, Mass. Another Massachusetts mill-owner with important cotton interests told me that he was carrying on active negotiations with a view of actually moving a large concern, bag and baggage, to the South. He gave it as his opinion that many other Massachusetts treasurers were investigating in the same field, and that no new cotton-mill would now locate in Massachusetts, or a large mill burned be rebuilt there. It seems the very general opinion among these men, that the life of the cheap-grade cotton-mill of Massachusetts is rapidly ebbing, and that the industry must inevitably confine itself chiefly to the production of high-grade goods."

The Northern manufacturer has the advantage of less cost for shipping and marketing of goods, he pays less for machinery and for interest on borrowed capital, and has the benefit of the invigorating Northern climate and the invigorated, active, and intelligent Northern labor. The South, on the other hand, has cheap fuel, and abundant water power and produces the cotton almost at the mill door. Then, too, it "leads in cost of labor, estimated at from thirty to forty per cent. less than Northern, or at about two cents per pound of goods. It holds also an indefinite advantage in total freedom in hours. Against the Massachusetts mills, limited to a fifty-eight-hour week, the Southerner may run seventy-two hours at will. The lighter taxation in the South, even in many cases amounting to no taxation at all, is another evident advantage." The balance of these two composite forces of advantage results in favor of the Southern manufacturer by at least one fourth of a cent a yard, enough in dull times to make one mill an asset and the other a liability. To quote again:

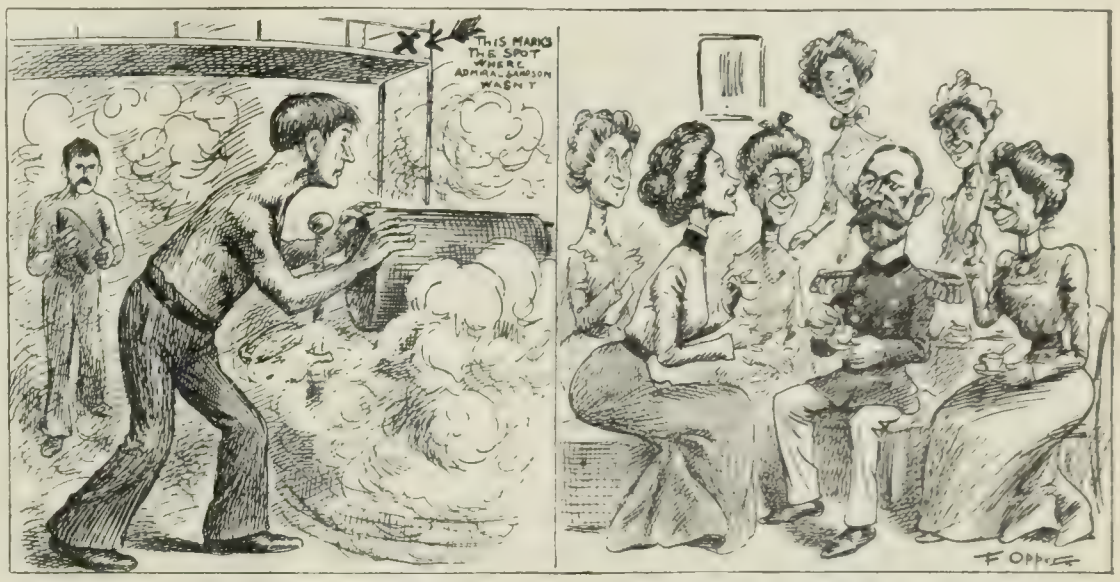
"While the Northern mills complained of overproduction, Southern mills were working day and night to fill their orders. The market continued perfectly good at the lower selling prices. In the South the mills manufactured at such price and with a profit. Cases are adduced in which the Northern mills relied upon their Southern branches to make good their loss. As an example, the Massachusetts Mills of Lowell have such a branch in Georgia. They went there in order to save their trade with China, when they found it impossible to continue the competition from Massachusetts because the Southern mills were underselling them in the New York market. Built in 1895, this mill has been 'unable to keep up with orders' and has 'made a profit from the start.' Mr. Southworth continues: 'We are able to sell, at a profit, goods made in that mill which we could not sell at all if they were produced in Lowell, owing to the difference in cost. Operations in the South have been so successful that we are now considering the increase of our plant there.' The Spartanburg mills tell the same tale. They had languished long at Newburyport, but they have built two new mills out of their Southern profits. The Arkwright Club, reporting upon its investigations concerning this Southern competition, stated its belief in the 'hopelessness' of continuing so one-sided a struggle as that in coarse-grade cottons.

"As yet, Southern mills have not attempted to make the finer grades. There seems no adequate reason why they should not in time, but advantages would at first weigh less strongly on their side. There is, therefore, prospect that the cotton industry of Massachusetts will tend to develop upon these lines. 'It will abandon certain kinds of goods which can not be profitably made; it will extend the output of others and cheapen production by improvements in machinery and processes; the industry in each section will take the form to which it is best adapted.'"

Altho the United States produces five sixths of the world's raw cotton, less than one fifth of the world's cotton spindles are turning in this country. Great Britain has 45,400,000 spindles in operation, the continent of Europe 33,000,000, the United States 18,590,000, and the East Indies 4,800,000. It is interesting to note, in this connection, the failure of a negro labor experiment in the Vesta cotton-mills at Charleston, S. C. The negro operatives were found to be unreliable and irregular in their work, and the mill is to be closed and the machinery moved to another part of the State, where white labor will be employed.

## THE SAMPSON-MORGAN INCIDENT.

THE only one injuriously affected by Rear-Admiral Sampson's letter opposing the advancement of warrant officers in the navy seems to be the admiral himself, whose prospect of promotion to the grade of vice-admiral has apparently met shipwreck in the storm of criticism that his letter has brought down upon him. The cause of the admiral's present troubles is to be found in a Senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing that upon proper recommendation and examination the President may appoint to the grade of ensign "from among the boatswains, gunners, or warrant machinists, not exceeding six in any one calendar year." This provision, it will be seen, opens the way for enlisted men who have not had the Naval Academy training at Annapolis, to become not only ensigns, but to rise, perhaps, to be captains, commodores, and admirals. In the expectation that this provision would become law, Gunner Charles Morgan, who had served on Admiral Sampson's flagship *New York*, wrote to him asking for the required recommendation. The admiral indorsed the application favorably and forwarded it to the Navy Department, but added:




THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN. THE MAN BEHIND THE TEA-CUP.
—*The New York Journal.*

"It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that the Secretary of the Navy will not find it necessary to take advantage of the authority which I understand is to be granted him to appoint a certain number of warrant officers to the grade of ensigns.

"While it is true that these men are selected from a large class of men of very unusual ability, which distinguishes them as perhaps the professional equals of their officers, as far as their technical education stands, it is also true that they are recruited from a class of men who have not had the social advantages that are a requisite for a commissioned officer.

"It is submitted that in time of peace the navy's function consists, to a certain extent, of representing the country abroad, and it is important that the navy's representatives should be men of at least refinement. While there are perhaps a certain few among the warrant officers who could fulfil this requirement, I am of the opinion that the vast majority of them could not.

"Once they are commissioned they will have the same social

standing as other officers, and no distinction properly could be made in extending general invitations. The consequences that would arise from their acceptance might not redound to the credit of the navy or the country which the navy represents.

"I do not mean to detract from the sterling worth of the warrant officers of the navy; I merely mean to suggest to the department that, unfortunately for them, they have been deprived of certain natural advantages, and in consequence their proper place is that of leading men among the crew, and not as representatives of the country in the wardroom and steerage."

In some unknown way a Washington reporter secured a copy of this letter, and another illustration of how great a matter a little fire kindleth was soon afforded. Secretary Long, Admiral Dewey, and many other prominent naval and government officials were interviewed, all promptly disclaiming any sympathy with Admiral Sampson's view. Secretary Long pointed out that he drew the amendment in favor of the promotion of warrant officers, and that the naval board, of which Admiral Dewey is the head, approved the amendment with certain unimportant changes. The history of our navy was ransacked to show that Paul Jones, Decatur, Hull, Stewart, Barron, Stockton, Porter, Farragut, Admiral O'Neill, Captain Dyer, who commanded the *Baltimore* in Manila Bay, Admiral Hichborn, and Admiral Melville all lacked the advantages of an education at Annapolis; and the history of the army was found to produce a similar list of commanders who were not educated at West Point.

The great majority of the newspapers, without regard to politics, disagree with the admiral and consider his proposal a bad blunder. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) thinks that "Admiral Sampson has made a blunder of tact and a blunder of fact," and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Rep.) thinks that his contention "scarcely admits of any serious defense." The Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.) calls it "the worst exhibition of snobbery that has ever been publicly presented in official life under our Government," and the Chicago *Record* (Ind.) says that his position is "distinctly offensive to American ideas." Indeed, remarks the Chicago *Journal* (Ind.), "our navy will be all the better for the infusion of blood that has not had so many 'social advantages.'" The "tea-cup admiral" is the term the New York *Journal* (Dem.) applies to Admiral Sampson, and the Washington *Times* (Dem.) refers to him as "the Man behind the Horizon," while the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) speaks of him as a "gent." "Sampson Shorn of His Strength" is the more or less pungent caption of the Brooklyn *Eagle's* (Ind.) remarks on the topic. The Washington *Post* (Ind.) says:

"It seems to us that Sampson confutes himself. He seeks to erect a standard of eligibility which would have closed every avenue of opportunity to him when he stood at the threshold of his career. Could he, when he knocked at the gates of the Naval Academy, thirty or more years ago, have claimed 'the social advantages that are a requisite for a commissioned officer'? We understand that he was the son of a gardener and that he himself had been a day laborer, a tiller of the soil. That being the case, has he not in his own person illustrated the possibilities of the American youth? We honor him for having broken through the limitations of his birth and breeding and, along with thousands of others, proved that under our institutions the plebeian may take precedence of the patrician if he have within him the elements of worth. It is late in the day and of very questionable taste for Admiral Sampson to raise this issue."

The New York *Sun* (Rep.), which has devoted many columns since Santiago to brightening the luster of Admiral Sampson's fame, and performing the opposite service for Admiral Schley, comes back at Admiral Sampson's critics with a quotation from John Paul Jones, whom they have paraded with great delight as a redoubtable naval commander who had no special education like that given at Annapolis. In a letter to the marine committee, of which Robert Morris was chairman, Jones wrote:

"It is by no means enough that an officer of the navy should be a capable mariner. He should be as well a gentleman of liberal education, refined manners, punctilious courtesy, and the nicest sense of personal honor.

"The naval officer should be familiar with the principles of international law, and the general practise of admiralty jurisprudence, because such knowledge may often, when cruising at a distance from home, be necessary to protect his flag from insult or his crew from imposition or injury in foreign ports.

"He should also be cognizant with the usages of diplomacy and capable of maintaining, if called upon, a dignified and judicious diplomatic correspondence; because it often happens that sudden emergencies in foreign waters make him the diplomatic as well as the military representative of his country.

"In his intercourse with subordinates he should ever maintain the attitude of the commander.

"His authority when off shore being necessarily absolute, the crew should be as one man impressed that the captain, like the sovereign, can do no wrong.

"But part, and often an important part, of his career must be in port or on duty ashore. Here he must be of affable temper and be master of civilities.

"In old-established navies, like, for example, those of Britain and France, generations are bred and specially educated to the duties and responsibilities of officers. In the land forces generals may and sometimes do rise from the ranks; but I have not yet heard of an admiral coming aft from the forecastle.

"In all my wide acquaintance with the merchant service I can now think of but three competent master mariners who made their first appearance on board ship 'through the hawse-hole,' as the saying is.

"The navy is essentially and necessarily aristocratic. True as may be the political principles for which we are now contending, they can never be practically applied or even admitted on board ship."

The New York *Times* (Ind.) says:

"The papers and politicians that aim at popularity with the unthinking and unintelligent are indulging in frenzied denunciation of the officer who dared to speak of refinement and social graces as necessary qualifications for the holding of naval commissions, while calmer critics admit the general truth of what the admiral said, and object chiefly to his failure to recognize the fact that there are exceptions to every rule and that the innovation he opposes was designed to turn one class of exceptions to good account."

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## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

OUR recent naval heroes seem to be much more adrift on shore than they ever were at sea.—*The Boston Transcript.*

MERELY as a matter of information we should like to know what the laws of Kansas do prohibit, anyway.—*The Detroit Journal.*

MRS. NATION is like some baseball players. She is seen to best advantage when performing on the home diamond.—*The Washington Star.*

"ANARCHY stalks in Mrs. Nation's wake," shouts a Kansas newspaper. If anarchy doesn't look out it will get hurt.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

IT is a little late now, perhaps, but has Andrew Carnegie ever noticed how badly off Alexandria, Egypt, is for want of a library?—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MR. HANNA may not be much on sawing wood, but when it comes to greasing the saw he has few equals and no superiors.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

GENERAL SHAFTER has been promoted. General Shafter will be remembered as the army officer that didn't write for the magazines.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MR. CLEVELAND will lecture to the Princeton students on Venezuela. The last time he tackled the subject he lectured England.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

MRS. MEDDERGRASS: "I see by the papers that this here man Carneegy still wants to die poor." Mr. Meddergrass: "Humph! If a man is rich enough he doesn't care whether he dies poor or not."—*The Baltimore American.*

IT is customary for the outgoing President and the incoming President to ride to inauguration together. As Senator Hanna has been selected to ride with President McKinley the question arises: Is Mr. Hanna just ending or just beginning his executive term?—*The Commoner.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

### "ELECTRA," AND THE RECENT DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

THE appearance of "Electra," a new drama by the celebrated playwright Perez Galdós, coming as it did close upon the widespread agitation throughout Spain produced by the marriage of Prince Charles of Bourbon to the Princess of Asturias, has been an event of far more than ordinary significance. The play, voicing the suppressed discontent of a large part of the people, has fanned into flame the smouldering elements of anti-Bourbon feeling, and has thus attained a celebrity and popularity beyond the wildest dreams of its author and his friends. It concentrates, so to speak, in a tremendous outburst of passion, the protest of the Spanish people against existing abuses and oppression, typified in the popular belief by the reactionary and clerical leader, the Count of Caserta, father of the bridegroom and formerly one of the Carlist chiefs.

The plot of "Electra" is given in an extensive review by Señor Zeda, the critic of *La Época*, and is in substance as follows:

A young girl loses her mother, who had not led a conventionally correct life. She is cared for and educated by her father, a narrow, old man, and by her aunt, a very pious woman. The father, in his fanatical zeal, wants the poor child to expiate, in a convent, the sins of those who brought her into the world. In this manner the bodies of father, mother, and daughter will rest some day together in the land of the grave and enjoy in common celestial happiness. The daughter, consecrated to God, will be like the Host, offered on the altar of sacrifice, in expiation of the crimes of her parents. Electra is, however, in love with an electrical engineer, a man of liberal, modern thought, wise, good, noble, and generous; the type of the legendary hero, the troubadour, who, with the lapse of time, has laid aside the sword to manipulate the alembic and the retort. Pantoja, the father of Electra, may be considered as the personification of religious fanaticism, the engineer as the emblem of progress, and Electra as the symbol of the young life of Spain. The young girl desires to enjoy life and the legitimate charms it offers; but the history of her mother, the ascetic and mystic ideas of her father, and the practical application of the axiom, "The end justifies the means," employed by Pantoja, compel the poor child to bury herself in the cloister. At length, after a fierce struggle, the progressive principle overcomes the reactionary. In other words, Electra, escaping from the convent, thanks to her mother's advice, who rises from the grave to give it to her, throws herself into the arms of the young engineer.

In "Electra," Señor Zeda continues, the contrast between two worlds which repel each other, between the conventional house of old Spain and the workshop which represents industry—the ideal of modern Spain—brings before us the sociological problem conceived by Galdós. Electra, yearning for the life of the world, of humanity, flees, at the first opportunity, from the gloomy palace, with vistas of mysticism, to the workshop, throbbing with life, and in which the evolution of progress is elaborated.

In this drama there are three stages of ascent before the climax is reached. The procedure employed by Galdós is more in the nature of a novel than a drama. The playwright inclines to analysis, he spends time on side-lights, and is slow in unfolding his plot, all of which fatigues the public, accustomed to authors attacking immediately the core of the subject.

Speaking of the approach to the climax of the play, Señor Zeda says:

"Whatever judgment may be formed concerning the first three acts, in the fourth the soul of the spectator feels as if bathed in light and purity. The dramatic crisis of the situation, the delirious joy of that poor child wounded in her two great loves, that of her mother and her lover, the efforts of the tools of the convent to prevent her escape and bury that young life in sterility, while in the background, in the leafy remote portions of the garden, sounds the monotonous chant of the choir of children—all that is so beautiful, so grand, of such deep human significance, that, in seeing it, the heart throbs, tears gush to the eyes, and the cry of admiration rises to the lips. That is art, sublime art. Only a privileged intellect, as great as the greatest of the world, could attain those sacred heights, which men of genius alone tread upon."

Señor Zeda condemns Galdós for marring his play by the irrelevant introduction of scenes and situations bearing on the present political conditions of Spain, and thus needlessly inflaming the passions of the multitude. Some of the characters introduced by Galdós are, according to the critic, monstrosities and wholly false to nature. Thus, Pantoja, the father of Electra, is painted in the darkest colors. It is not out of regard for the spiritual welfare of his innocent daughter that he consigns her to the living tomb of a convent, but to save his own soul from future wrath and destruction; he is a coward, traitor, slanderer, egoist, and misanthrope, the very incarnation of medieval Spain. In striking contrast to him is Maximo, the soul of honor, good, generous, noble, and dignified; the angelic spirit of his country, regenerated, enlightened, and free. These two opposites are mere animated machines, automatons constructed for a preconceived purpose, not two real beings produced by the genius of the dramatist. The two figures recall those groups of Satan and St. Michael frequently to be found in Spanish churches—Satan with all the ugliness the sculptor can bestow upon him, and the angel beautiful, with childlike countenance, plumed helmet, and conquering sword. Señor Zeda continues:

"Unfortunately, men are neither good nor bad angels. So many components entered into the formation of each individual that he can not be represented by the method employed by Galdós. Pantoja is not the true representation of religious fanaticism, which, like Jacobin fanaticism, can be, and usually is, honest. It is a monster on whom Galdós has heaped evil qualities. It is not for the good of his daughter that he wishes her to enter a convent. He knows, or ought to know, because he has preached it, and the Catholic Church preaches it, that marriage is not an obstacle against entering heaven. St. Bridget is on the altars, and, if I am not mistaken, had ten or twelve children. Pantoja wants to sacrifice Electra to redeem himself from his crimes."

The director of the Teatro Español, Señor Balart, has given his impressions of the play in one of the Madrid journals. Like many other critics, he laments the alleged exaggerations of the playwright, feeling that the latter has been animated by other than purely literary aims. *La Época* (January 31) takes a similar view. In reality, it says, "Electra" is only a pretext for adding fuel to popular discontent and for stimulating anti-clerical feeling. But the people have more to fear from an attempt to revise the "ephemeral republic, more grotesque than tragic," of the early seventies, than from a supposed clerical ascendancy; for the Spanish people are above all Catholic, it says, and the legitimate monarchy—by which it means the present monarchy—is the truest custodian of public order and national life.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Silver Jubilee of Henryk Sienkiewicz.**—Some new incidents relating to the silver jubilee of Henryk Sienkiewicz, which the Poles have recently celebrated, and to which we have already briefly alluded, are given by a writer in the *Magasin Pittoresque* (January 1 and 15). It will be remembered that upon that occasion the author of "Quo Vadis" was presented with a château and an estate. Says the writer:

"The ceremony took place in Warsaw. Delegates from all the Slav countries took part in the fête, which was a sort of official consecration of the celebrated novelist. The day began with a religious service in the church of St. Croix. When Sienkiewicz entered, all those present arose as tho a hero had come to be crowned with the laurel wreath. After the service was ended, the delegates and a crowd of admirers assembled in the great

hall of the *hôtel de ville* for the formal presentation of the deeds of the property. As Sienkiewicz entered, he was received with loud applause, while the ladies from the galleries let fall a shower of flowers upon the hero of the day. The Bishop of the diocese made a short speech, to which Sienkiewicz replied in a few words full of emotion. 'May it always live,' he said, 'this great heart of the Polish nation, which beats so warmly and recompenses a man in such manner for his persevering work.'

"This imposing manifestation was in fact of a national character and was addressed to the national spirit. The jubilee was the silver wedding of Sienkiewicz to the heart of his country. In fact the author of 'With Sword and Fire,' 'The Deluge,' and of 'Pan Michael' revives again the heroic days of Poland in a series of superb masterpieces written in the most dispassionate spirit, exposing at the same time the qualities and defects of his countrymen, and causing the Poles of to-day to understand why it is that their unhappy country has witnessed so many sad and disastrous events. He exalts the hearts of his countrymen, and, above all, he gives voice to the sentiment of patriotism in a country which from a political point of view no longer exists except as it continues to live through literature and art."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE FRENCH NOVEL OF TO-DAY.

NO one can examine the field of current French literature, observes Mr. Edmund Gosse, without perceiving that the novel is passing through a period which must prove highly perilous to its future. It is at once a period of transition and of experiment. "The school of realism or naturalism," he writes, "which was founded upon the practise of Balzac in direct opposition to the practises of George Sand and of Dumas *père*, achieved about twenty years ago, are of those violent victories which are more dangerous to a cause than defeat itself." In 1880, M. Zola published his volume of polemical criticism, "Le Roman Expérimental," that "plausible, audacious, magnificently casuistical plea, not merely for the acceptance of the realistic method, but for the exclusion of every other method from the processes of fiction." Its tremendous effect is well known. For many years Zola and the naturalists had things all their own way in France, and won many of the chief writers of other countries. But even tho, later, the naturalistic formula began to be discredited, and a whole group of disciples announced their defection, the old forms of fiction, represented by Cherbuliez and Octave Feuillet, had lost their savor. At present, says Mr. Gosse, there is a certain depression in French literature. Paul Bourget is perhaps the writer who has escaped least battered from the naturalistic fray, and he is becoming less and less a novelist and more a writer of *nouvelles* or short stories. He, like a large school of French writers of the day, has turned from his former themes to the analysis of life, and "is more than ever isolated in his exquisite attenuation of the enigmas of the human heart." Mr. Gosse continues (in *The Contemporary Review*, February):

"Elsewhere, in the French fiction with which the century is closing, we see little but experiment, and that experiment largely takes the form of *pastiche*. One thing has certainly been learned by the brief tyranny of realism, namely, that the mere exterior phenomena of experience, briefly observed, do not exhaust the significance of life. It is not to be denied that a worthy intellectual effort, a desire to make thought take its place again in esthetic literature, marks the tentatives, often very unsatisfactory in themselves and unrelated to one another, which are produced by the younger novelists in France. The books address, it must never be forgotten, an audience far more cultivated, far less hidebound in its prejudices, than does the output of the popular English novelist. It is difficult to conceive of a British Huysmans translating, with the utmost disregard for plot, the voluptuous languors of religion; it is even more difficult to conceive of a British Maurice Barrés engaged, in the form of fiction, in the glorification of a theory of individualism. It is proper that we should do honor to the man who writes and to the public that reads, with zeal and curiosity, these attempts to deal with spiritual problems in the form of fiction. But it is surely not unfair to ask whether the experiment so courageously attempted is perfectly successful?"

Among the most interesting of the younger French writers, says Mr. Gosse, is M. René Bazin, an author who is apparently destined to take a prominent place in French literature:

"Little seems to have been told about the very quiet career of M. René Bazin, who is evidently an enemy to self-advertisement. Of his purely literary career all that is known appears to be that in 1886 he published a romance, 'Ma Tante Giron,' to which I shall presently return, which fell almost unnoticed from the press. It found its way, however, to one highly appropriate reader, M. Ludovic Halévy, to whom its author was entirely unknown. M. Halévy was so much struck with the cleanliness and the freshness of this new writer that he recommended the editor of the *Journal des Débats* to secure him as a contributor. To the amazement of M. Bazin, he was invited, by a total stranger, to join the staff of the *Débats*. He did so, fourteen years ago, and for that newspaper he has written almost exclusively ever since, and there his successive novels and books of travel have first appeared."

Of M. Bazin's latest and most successful book, Mr. Gosse writes:

"When 'La Terre qui Meurt' ['The Dying Land'] was published in 1899, there were not a few critics who said that here at last was a really great novel. . . . He takes, in 'La Terre qui Meurt,' the agricultural class, and shows how the towns, with their offices, cafés, railway-stations, and shops, are tempting it away from the farms, and how, under the pressure of imported produce, the land itself, the ancient, free prerogative of France, the inalienable and faithful soil, is dying of a slow disease. To illustrate this theme, M. Bazin takes the history of a farm in the Vendée."

## "MICHAEL KRAMER," HAUPTMANN'S LATEST DRAMA.

WHEN, several years ago, Gerhart Hauptmann turned from the uncompromising realism of his earlier works, and in "Hannele," and still more in "The Sunken Bell," revealed a rare strain of poetic idealism, it was widely believed that the leading playwright of Germany had permanently forsaken the school of the realists. Within a year or so, however, in his "Fuhrmann Henschel," he evinced an inclination to return to his former manner. His latest play, "Michael Kramer," is accepted as unmistakably of a piece with his earlier revolutionary and realistic dramas, "Before Sunrise," and "The Weavers." It is a delineation—and in a certain sense an arraignment—of present-day capitalistic society; a picture of atrocious vulgarity, foulness, and vice, such as Hauptmann conceives a large part of German society to be.

Dr. Kuno Francke, professor of German literature in Harvard University, writes as follows (in the New York *Evening Post*, February 23) of the play and its plot:

"One might say, there is no action at all; there is only a situation, a calamitous family situation. The father, old Kramer himself, is a painter, a man of ardent convictions, but apparently mediocre talent. His convictions have been inherited by his daughter, who, however, is a singularly ungraceful person. His talents have been transmitted to his son, who, however, is a moral wretch. Add to this that Kramer has no inner relation whatever with his wife, a hopelessly humdrum and unintelligent person—and the necessary ingredients for family misery are at hand. The father, with stubborn tenacity, devotes himself to his art—so much so that he lives almost exclusively in his studio, apart from the family; the son, with equal consistency, wastes his vitality by lounging about in doubtful resorts, and his brain substance in intercourse with waitresses and chorus girls. The mother limits her activity to taking the son's part whenever the father's indignation at his conduct becomes particularly violent. The daughter bears the burden of the whole family. The end,

of course, is the son's suicide, borne by the father with the exaltation of a man brought face to face with eternity.

"No one would deny, I suppose, that a theme like this might form a proper subject for dramatic art. A number of conflicts arising from it may be imagined which would be genuinely tragic. . . . It would be preposterous to assume for a moment that a master like Hauptmann should not have thought of these various conflicts. Indeed, he has indicated traces of them himself throughout his drama; but he has only indicated them. With full deliberation, he pushes all these tragic conflicts into the background, and concentrates our attention upon the unqualifiedly painful, the loathsome spectacle of the moral wretchedness into which the son has at length sunk. In reading these scenes we feel as tho we were observing a case of progressive paralysis of the brain. Hardly a symptom of this most hideous of mental diseases are we spared. All the profane language, all the sexual excitement, all the vile hallucinations characteristic of this wretched state, are brought before us; and, in addition to this, there is forced upon us with awful distinctness a sight of those unspeakably vulgar surroundings, the bawling and carousing restaurant-life of 'respectable' society, in which this particular victim of modern city profligacy has lost his soul. In all this there is no false touch, there is no exaggeration, there is nothing but truth to life; there is consequently, technically speaking, perfect art. But I must confess, if this is art, I, for one, prefer a life in the desert, where there is no art, but plenty of air and plenty of sky."

Is this, then, really the life led by the typical German of to-day? asks Professor Franke:

"These unhappy and unintelligent marriages, these capricious and masterful parents, these rebellious and disloyal children, these swaggering men and these graceless women, this stupidly arrogant cavalierdom, this petty and self-seeking bureaucracy, this universal indecency, lust, and debauchery—that is Germany, that is what we were fond of calling the land of idealism, the land of intellectual aristocracy, the land of pure and loving family life? If it is, we can only pray that the sins of the present generation may not be visited upon our children and our children's children; for if they were, the future could bring nothing but national disintegration and degeneracy. However this may be, we can not but deplore the fact that a genius like Hauptmann's should have been condemned to live in surroundings which have imparted even to his noblest creations a fatal germ of morbidness and gloom. . . . Hauptmann's art seems to me like a wondrous flower, blossoming in lonely beauty upon a hideous, pestilential pool. Would not this flower blossom all the more beautifully if it were transplanted to a healthy soil? Would not, in other words, the poet Hauptmann appeal all the more strongly to our esthetic instinct if, instead of the abnormal and the diseased, he offered us types of the universally and harmoniously human?"

Another severe criticism of the play appears in the Berlin *Gegenwart*, which likes Hauptmann as a realist and painter of every-day life, with all its prosaic details, but which considers his efforts at poetic tragedy and subtle psychological analysis vain and painful. It recognizes a powerful dramatic germ in the play, and a well-conceived contrast in the two leading characters; but in the development and elaboration of the design it finds little to praise. The construction is defective; too many colorless minor characters appear and disappear, having nothing to do with the plot apart from telling each other and the spectators what they think about Kramer and his son; there is endless talk; and even the noble and poetic passages sound strange and out of place. Hauptmann's reconciliation with death, the critic says, does him honor, and his philosophy would have made fascinating material for a melancholy reflective lyrical volume, but in a drama it is inappropriate. The audience is not moved, but in the end bored. It comes to see a section taken from life as seen by Hauptmann, not to hear a solemn and awe-inspired disquisition on death. The critic confesses that he is not sure whether Hauptmann will ever surpass his best work of the period preceding the production of his last three plays.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE NEXT STAGE IN MUSICAL EVOLUTION.

IN forecasting the character and direction of the "music of the future," leading critics and conductors admit that the persistent influence of Wagner will for some time prevent the development of a new form or tendency, but take for granted that some change is highly probable. Wagner's triumph all along the line has lasted since the late seventies, and the world is believed to be ready for another great stride in advance. But what elements will the new school bring to the art of musical expression? Mr. Emil Paur, the eminent New York conductor, believes that the Russian composers will hold the stage in the early years of this century, displacing the Germans just as the latter had displaced the Italians. But the Russian writers on music do not seem to have formed similar expectations. They claim power and originality and expressiveness for their composers, but nothing is said about the prospects of a new world-school being started by them. In point of fact, one of the best-equipped critics, M. Ivanov, in reviewing the musical progress of the nineteenth century and comparing it with the history of music in the preceding century, formulates a theory of "cyclical" change and predicts a reversion to simplicity, "pure music" and melody. He begins by thus describing the past century's predominant note in opera:

"It may be affirmed that the fundamental idea in the musical art of the nineteenth century was *realism*, or, more correctly, 'veritism,' the aim to be truthful and sincere in sound. From Weber, the follower and successor of Mozart and Beethoven, through Meyerbeer, Wagner, Glinka, Rubinstein, etc., we hear constantly the appeal to 'truth' in music. Of course, each had a somewhat distinct conception of truth, dependent upon his individual artistic nature; but the demand for it was all-important. Wagner and his adherents censured Meyerbeer for alleged concessions to the mob, but the latter's greater works, in their time, in the thirties, fully expressed that truth which the most intelligent section of European society was capable of receiving."

"Les Huguenots" and other historico-social operas enjoyed a universal and genuine success because of their true dramatic situations, their significance, and relative depth. They were original, progressive for their time; but Meyerbeer degenerated under Parisian influences and lapsed from truth. The scepter then passed to Wagner, who once more raised the standard "veritism" and sincerity. But already there are critics even in Germany who charge him with inconsistencies, with compromise, and who believe that the principle of truth demands less "romanticism" and lyricism than Wagner put into his music dramas. In Russia certain veritists who out-Wagnered Wagner appeared, but they had a brief vogue and are already forgotten. M. Ivanov continues:

"Side by side with the school of veritism and the music drama throughout the whole century there has existed another school which has cared very little for truth and put external beauty above all else. This school, Italian, had at the beginning of the century Rossini for its chief exponent or exemplar. So powerful and numerous was it at one time that its supremacy seemed assured. But it has not held its own, and its last giant, Verdi, deserted its principles and late in life wrote operas radically different from his earlier ones. Now the Italian composers have wholly walked over into the opposite camp of the veritists and, for the sake of truth, are ready to perpetrate all sorts of folly."

This struggle was not the first of its kind in the history of music. It had its exact counterpart in the struggle in the eighteenth century between the realists and the romanticists or worshipers of beauty. Gluck, when fifty-four years of age, assumed the rôle of reformer and declared war on the Italian school of melodious and tuneful opera. At the head of the latter was Piccini, and he had many gifted followers and coworkers who wrote melody for melody's sake. The battle between these two leaders raged especially in Paris. Philosophical, religious, and

political disputes were forgotten in the salons and in cultivated circles. People asked each other: "Are you a Gluckist or a Piccinist?" After a long conflict, the Gluck school triumphed, but not until such masters as Mozart and Beethoven had appeared and combined the Gluck principle with the plastic beauty of Italian melody. And yet this triumph did not prevent the resurrection and prosperity and wide influence of the Italian school in the nineteenth century. What do these facts teach us? Ivanov writes:

"We have a right to think that in the near future a reaction will occur in music toward greater simplicity in operatic forms and the means of musical expression generally, and this in spite of the universal supremacy of Wagner. Notwithstanding Richard Strauss and his neo-Wagner school, we already observe symptoms of a new tendency in the direction indicated. In Russia there are composers who decline to adapt Wagnerian forms and regard them as unsuitable to musical art. In this departure from the recognized embodiment of 'truth' there will, however, be no violation of the higher truth to which all aspire. Truth is one, but the forms of expressing it may differ from one another. The natural, simple expression of a healthy, real sentiment can not fail to prevail over other and more complex musical manifestations of the human soul."

Instead, therefore, of looking forward to greater complexity, splendor, and massive effects, the new school may teach us to look for truth and sincerity and significance in simpler forms and expressive melodies. And the new school may find its first exponents in circles where Wagner is most worshiped, and without disloyalty to his basic principles. Music simply obeys a law of change, of cyclical development, an apparent reaction following each great advance.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

REPORTS from leading bookdealers and librarians in the chief cities of the United States give the two following composite lists, representing the most widely read books of the past month (we quote from the last monthly statement—March—in *The World's Work*):

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
2. Eleanor—Ward.
3. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
4. In the Palace of the King—Crawford.
5. Monsieur Beaucaire—Tarkington.
6. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
7. Napoleon, the Last Phase—Rosebery.
8. Master Christian—Corelli.
9. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
10. Literary Friends and Acquaintance—Howells.
11. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
12. The Mantle of Elijah—Zangwill.
13. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
14. Tommy and Grizel—Barrie.
15. An Englishwoman's Love Letters—Anon.
16. More Fables in Slang—Ade.
17. Elizabeth and her German Garden—Anon.
18. The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock—Page.
19. Bob, Son of Battle—Ollivant.
20. Crittendon—Fox.
21. L'Aiglon, par Rostand.
22. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
23. Home Folks—Riley.
24. Wanted, a Matchmaker—Ford.
25. The Lane that Had no Turning—Parker.
26. The Solitary Summer—Anon.
27. The Redemption of David Corson—Goss.
28. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major.
29. Herod—Phillips.
30. The Reign of Law—Allen.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
2. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
3. Eleanor—Ward.
4. In the Palace of a King—Crawford.
5. Master Christian—Corelli.
6. Elizabeth and her German Garden—Anon.
7. The Reign of Law—Allen.
8. The Redemption of David Corson—Goss.
9. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
10. Tommy and Grizel—Barrie.
11. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
24. David Harum—Wescott.
12. The Gentleman from Indiana—Tarkington.
13. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major.
14. Unleavened Bread—Grant.
15. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
16. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
17. To Have and to Hold—Johnston.
18. Quisanté—Hawkins.
19. Sky Pilot—Connor.
20. A Woman Tenderfoot—Mrs. Seton-Thompson.
21. The Maid of Maiden Lane—Barr.
22. Wanted, a Matchmaker—Ford.
23. Janice Meredith—Ford.
28. Fisherman's Luck—Van Dyke.
25. Richard Carvel—Churchill.
26. Prisoners of Hope—Johnston.
27. Stage-coach and Tavern Days—Earle.
29. The Solitary Summer—Anon.
30. From India to the Planet Mars—Flournoy.

Upon these lists *The World's Work* makes the following comment:

"Sixteen books are mentioned in both lists. Six of these, 'Eben Holden,' 'Alice of Old Vincennes,' 'Eleanor,' 'In the Palace of the King,' 'Master Christian,' and 'The Cardinal's Snuff-Box,' are among the first twelve in both lists. The four first named are the leading four books in both sets of reports—a remarkable coincidence. These are undoubtedly the most popular books of the month. And 'Eben Holden,' which last month led the dealers' list and was second in rank in the librarians' list, is *the* popular book, for in each list it is greatly in advance of any other book. There are seven volumes, not fiction, in the librarians' list, and eleven in the dealers' list. . . . . .

"In connection with the talk about the commercial value of the dramatized novel, it is interesting to notice that of the nineteen books of fiction in the dealers' list only two are on the stage, 'In the Palace of the King' and 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' and of the twenty-three in the librarians' list only six, 'In the Palace of the King,' 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' 'Unleavened Bread,' 'Janice Meredith,' 'David Harum,' and 'Richard Carvel.'"

Subjoined is a list (from the New York *Bookman*, March) of the most popular books in England:

The Master Christian—Marie Corelli.
Rue with a Difference—Rosa N. Carey.
In the Palace of the King—F. M. Crawford.
An Englishwoman's Love-Letters.
Richard Yea-and-Nay—Maurice Hewlett.
Isle of Unrest—H. S. Merriman.
Emma Marshall—Beatrice Marshall.
Irene Petrie—Mrs. Carus Wilson.
Eleanor—Mrs H. Ward.
Herod—Stephen Phillips.

## NOTES.

THE success of the late Maurice Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes" has resulted in its being dramatized. When it is presented, Virginia Harned (Mrs. E. H. Sothern) will appear in the title-rôle.

*The Courrier des États-Unis* (New York) relates a little incident showing Verdi's wit. When Victor Emmanuel, King of Piedmont, became king of all Italy, the composer sent the monarch his card, but with periods after each of the letters, thus: V. E. R. D. I. The quick-witted King at once saw the point and replied: "V. E. R. D. I.—Victor-Emmanuel, Roi d'Italie,—presents his thanks and compliments to Verdi, the great composer."

THE late Queen of England was one of the few people living in this decade who could remember Scott. The author of Waverley saw the little Princess Victoria when he was on a visit to her mother, the Duchess of Kent, four years before his death. The Manchester *Guardian* quotes this passage from his diary in Lockhart's "Life of Scott":

"May 19, 1828.—Dined by command with the Duchess of Kent. I was very kindly recognized by Prince Leopold, and presented to the little Princess Victoria—I hope they will change her name—the heir-apparent to the crown, as things now stand. How strange that so large and fine a family as that of his late Majesty should have died off, or decayed into old age, with so few descendants. Prince George of Cumberland is, they say, a fine boy about nine years old—a bit of a Pickle. This little lady is educating with much care, and watched so closely that no busy maid has a moment to whisper, 'You are heir to England.' I suspect if we could dissect the little heart we should find that some pigeon or other bird of the air had carried the matter. She is fair, like the royal family—the Duchess herself very pleasing and affable in her manners."

Lockhart prudently withheld the additional remark that Prince George "swears and romps like a brat that has been bred in a barrack-yard," and that the Princess Victoria "does not look as if she would be pretty."

ARCHEOLOGY and literature appear to be somewhat at variance—as they often are—in the poem of "Hiawatha." We lately gave an account of the Ojibway legends upon which "Hiawatha" was founded (THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 9). In the latest book on the Amerinds or American Indians, entitled "The North Americans of Yesterday," the author, Mr. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, says: "Longfellow's rendering of 'Hiawatha' is admired the world over. This is good literature, but it is not good ethnology, because in it an Iroquois hero-god is placed in a seating of Algonquin legends. But this was not Longfellow's mistake, but Schoolcraft's, on whose work Longfellow based his poem. Jeremiah Curtin [in 'Creation Myths of Primitive America'] says: 'Schoolcraft, with his amazing propensity to make mistakes, with his remarkable genius for missing the truth and confusing everything with which he came in contact, gave the name "Hiawatha" to his patchwork. . . . In the face of all this, Schoolcraft makes Hiawatha, who is peculiarly Iroquois, the leading personage in his Algonquin conglomerate; Hiawatha being an Iroquois character of central New York—he is connected particularly with the region about Schenectady—while the actions to which Schoolcraft relates him pertain to Algonquin Chippewas near Lake Superior. It is as if Europeans at some future age were to have placed before them a great epic narrative of French heroic adventure in which Prince Bismarck would appear as the chief and central Gallic figure in the glory and triumph of France.'"

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## LONG-DISTANCE POWER-TRANSMISSION—A NEW METHOD.

A NEW method of transmitting power to a distance has been patented in Italy and other countries by Albert Bagnulo. According to its inventor, this new system insures the greatest possible security with great economy of energy. It is based on the principles of the transmission of pressure in liquids and gases, but differs from the ordinary methods of hydraulic and pneumatic transmission, as will be seen from the following description translated from an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, February 9) by Dr. Albert Battandier. Says this author:

"Take a pipe filled with water and branching at one end into several smaller ones, each furnished with a piston. If, at the opening of the large pipe, we exert a given pressure, this must necessarily be transmitted through the whole conduit, and the small pistons that have been placed in the branches will be displaced by an amount [inversely] proportional to the ratio of their total surface to that of the moving piston. The principle, as we see, is very simple; the application of it is still more so.

"The piston must be able to move both backward and forward, by the action of a motor of any kind whatever, thus imparting the same oscillatory motion to the water in the pipes. The pistons at the ends of these pipes receive successive impulses, and hence oscillate in their turn. . . . Water being practically incompressible, it is certain that the pressure will be transmitted without heating, that is to say, without loss of mechanical energy by transformation into heat; and as, according to the inventor, this transmitter enables the realization of ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the initial energy, it follows that it would be an equal distributor of power. It should be added that the machinery would be absolutely silent, that all the mechanism would be out of sight, and that, provided the ratio of surface of the motor and receiving pistons had been well adjusted, their operation would be smooth, very sensitive, and absolutely without danger to the operator."

The inventor regards his system as preferable even to electricity, for the latter is more expensive and requires a dynamo at each end, while in this new method a piston is all that is wanted.

Monsignor Pietro Maffi, in his periodical the *Rivista di Fisica*, gives a description of the inventor's system, with a schematic plan of the proposed mechanism. The most important of his observations, according to M. Battandier, is this: "Altho we are certain that hydrostatic pressures are transmitted instantaneously, we can not admit that the same is true of pressures that are transmitted by movements of the liquid." On this M. Battandier remarks as follows:

"It is clear, in fact, that a liquid particle must take a certain amount of time to move from one point to another. But, besides this . . . it may be said that the author has neglected an important cause of loss, that is, the friction of the liquid in the tube. Since the liquid must be in motion, it is evident that there will be such friction, and this will be more energetic as the diameter of the tube is less. It follows that the results hoped for by the inventor will be far from realized in practise, especially if the operating-machines are at any considerable distance from the motor, and if the force to be transmitted is small; for then the friction of the liquid in the tubes will take it up. Regarding inventions of this kind, it is best to be skeptical, and to be somewhat cautious in drawing conclusions from the unsupported assertions of the inventor. We have on paper a host of brilliant ideas and ingenious devices that burst like a soap-bubble when we attempt to put them into practise. We have only to look into our own memories and we shall recollect how many splendid processes we have devised—which, happily, we have never ventured to put into execution. If we had, we should have lost our time, our trouble, and our money.

"Still, I hope that M. Albert Bagnulo will put his plans into practise, for I should like nothing better than to see my fears dissipated, and to witness the transmission of ninety-five per cent. of his power, as claimed by the inventor."

Most engineers will probably agree with Dr. Battandier in pronouncing M. Bagnulo's plan impracticable; any scheme of power transmission that involves the mechanical oscillation of a long column of water looks dubious, even aside from the objections brought up by the critic. Still, as a novelty which has been described by a reputable scientific journal, it is worth this word of notice.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE MAGNETIC PHONOGRAPH.

THE form of magnetic phonograph invented by Poulsen and called by him the telegraphone has now been exhibited in this country, and, according to *The Electrical Review*, scientific men are greatly surprised by it and pleased with it. As readers of these columns will remember, the record, instead of being impressed mechanically on a cylinder covered with some plastic substance, is made by varying the magnetic state of a steel ribbon. The device thus differs from the ordinary graphophone somewhat as the modern telephone does from the old mechanical "lovers' telegraph." Says the paper already mentioned (February 16):

"Electrical engineers have very nearly outgrown the ability to be astonished. We have dealt so long with apparatus and methods that seem to perform the impossible that it is only once in a while we can feel the thrill of real enthusiasm and surprise. To those who have had the privilege of seeing the remarkable performance of the telegraphone, described in *The Electrical Review* February 2, there comes back some of the old wonder that a few of us remember when first we heard the telephone or phonograph. The thing is so amazingly simple, and its performance is so astonishingly perfect, that one feels the natural wonder why it has not been done before and long ago. This instrument is one of a class that occasionally makes its appearance in the face of the belief of most people competent to know about it that it will not work. Doubtless if we had no telephones we would say on inspecting a drawing of the original Bell magneto-apparatus that, while there was a bare theoretical possibility that such a contrivance would transmit sound, yet it was perfectly evident that it could not do so in practise. Indeed, this feeling was shared by the public, engineers, Patent Office officials, and nearly every one else who had to do with the telephone in its early history—until they heard it talk. It was much the same with Herr Poulsen's invention. Nobody would believe that magnetic strains of a permanent and reproducible character would be set up in a steel wire by the delicate magnetic titillations of the little apparatus employed. Indeed, it is stated that when patents were applied for on this machine they were refused on the ground that such an instrument was absolutely inoperative. Still, it works; and it works very much better and more distinctly than any form of mechanical phonograph we have had the pleasure of seeing. What its future usefulness will be is a matter which the future alone can determine, but it is certainly most interesting and so ingenious and beautiful in principle that it deserves more than passing notice."

**The Strength of Women and Men.**—A comparison was recently made by *The World* (New York) between tests of strength at Vassar College and men's college records. The result indicates that the athletic feats of the college woman equal those of boys of fourteen or fifteen, and are far below those of college men or even of high-school boys. The young women run fifty per cent. more slowly than men; they jump sixty-two per cent. as far—the average of three events in each case—and they throw a baseball only forty-five per cent. as far. Commenting on these figures, *The World* says editorially (February 14):

"These figures are from a single woman's college, as against the men's records for all colleges. The latter are the supreme achievement of years of selection and training and of inherited traditions of 'form.' Where women have been trained for acrobats as carefully as men, much less allowance need be made for

sex. Professional women gymnasts are little less efficient than men in skill and agility, and sometimes even in strength. The softness of their muscles is favorable to rapid and dexterous motion. Some trainers have even held that there is practically no difference in possible muscular ability between men and women of the same size, but that women are subjectively less athletic; that they are not so much the weaker as the gentler sex. They make good scores at tennis and golf, and their long-distance achievements on the bicycle have shown them possessed of marvelous endurance. As might have been predicted from the results of athletic observation elsewhere, the champion athletes in girls' colleges are as a rule above the average of their mates in personal appearance, classroom rank, and campus popularity. Health, beauty, and intellect go together."

## THE THOUSANDTH PART OF A SECOND.

IN a lecture recently delivered before the Urania Club in Berlin, and summarized in the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, Dr. Spiess made the thousandth part of a second his theme. Such a fraction of a second is hardly perceptible by the human senses, and yet in physics and mechanics there are occurrences that can be measured only by a very much smaller interval. The human eye needs time to get ready for vision, and a flash of magnesium passes before the pupil is able to contract itself. Far more quickly does the gleam of the electric spark pass; it lasts perhaps the one hundred thousandth part of a second. A white line on a black disk that is turning with the greatest rapidity can not be seen while a flash of magnesium lasts, but can be seen easily enough under the electric gleam. Electricity has also made it possible for us to measure the speed of flying projectiles. The doctor explained the various apparatuses that are used to measure small intervals of time, such as the millisecond watch of Engineer Lipp. This watch is also used to indicate "exact time," which, as is well known, is of great importance to the astronomer when he desires to state precisely the moment of the transit of a star. The lecturer showed by illustration how much time is required for response to an excitation of the sense of hearing. The human nervous system works somewhat methodically, but still with great quickness. What happens from the time when a sound is heard to the time when perception of the sound indicates itself through physical movement, is very complicated. The sound-waves (produced in the professor's illustration by a blow which, by means of an electric current, set the index of the millisecond watch in motion) must first put in motion the tympanum (and thereby the whole mechanism of the organ of hearing and its adjuncts) before sound can act on the nerves of hearing; this sound leads aural sensibility to the brain, where it is changed into an incitation to movement, which is communicated by current to the muscles of the fingers. These must contract themselves before they can close a contact that stops the index of the millisecond watch. And yet all this has taken place in a few hundredths of a second, and can take place in exceptionally fine natures in the thousandth part of a second. Incidentally the demonstrator made use of the chronoscope in the measurement of wonderfully short intervals. He measured, for instance, with the Boulengé apparatus the velocity of a bullet. A long and short bar of iron respectively hang from an electromagnet; the bullet interrupts the current at the mouth of the rifle and at the goal, the electromagnets lose their strength and let the bars fall; a knife indents the longer bar and thus shows, in accordance with the law of gravity, how much later the longer one fell than the shorter one. In this demonstration the bullet acquired an initial velocity of 225 meters a second. Such tests must, of course, have great importance in ballistics. By means of the Pouillet mirror apparatus the lecturer even succeeded in measuring the velocity of the projectile while it was still in the barrel of the rifle.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Change of Weight in Chemical Reaction.**—We have been taught that the corner-stone of modern chemistry is the principle that the weight of substances entering into chemical combination remains the same; yet recent investigation throws some doubt on this. According to a note in *Science* (February 22), however, it is not believed that the theory of the indestructibility of matter will suffer. If the weight of a chemical compound differs from the sum of the weights of its constituents, this is due, doubtless, to some relation between gravity and chemical attraction, and not to any change in the mass of the substances involved. To quote the note already referred to:

"Experiments by Heydweiller similar to those of Landolt seem to show that a slight change of total weight accompanies some chemical reactions. These experiments have been interpreted by some reviewers as throwing doubt upon the axiom of the conservation of matter. This axiom is not, however, incompatible with variation of total weight in chemical or even in physical changes. If it should be found, for example, that the weight of a given amount of lead and of a given amount of oxygen varied with physical and chemical conditions, a *standard state* of lead and a *standard state* of oxygen would have to be adopted in which state these substances would always have to be weighed, and the principle of the conservation of matter would have to be stated thus: Given so much lead and so much oxygen, measured by weighing under standard conditions, then, whatever changes these substances undergo, the amount of each is found to be unchanged if both are brought back to standard conditions and weighed. Variation of weight with physical and chemical conditions would, no doubt, throw light upon the nature of gravitation; but if such a variation becomes established it will have but little disturbing influence upon the notion of the indestructibility of matter. In the light of Professor Fessenden's electrical theory of gravitation, it would seem that the change of state most likely to produce a change of weight would be the dissolving of an electrolytic salt in water. For, assuming electrolytic dissociation to be a separating of positively and negatively charged atoms of *ions*, the region throughout which the electric force of the atom is exerted would be greatly extended by the dissociation."

## SCIENCE AND THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

THE recent dismissal from Leland Stanford and other universities of professors because their teaching was not in accord with the policy of the institution in which they taught, or of its supporters (see LITERARY DIGEST, January 26), has been the cause of considerable discussion which has not yet subsided. In *Science* (February 22), F. W. Clarke treats the question from a scientific standpoint. He says:

"That a university professor should be free to teach his honest convictions would seem at first sight to be a most reasonable proposition. But the rights of the teacher are not absolute; they are limited by the rights of the pupils and the rights of the institution in which he is employed. The institution must protect its own dignity and reputation; the student is entitled to protection against obvious error and against the wastage of his time; and to these rights the rights of the professor are subordinate.

"Suppose, for example, that a professor of mechanics should spend his time in teaching his class the possibility of perpetual motion. Or that the professor of mathematics should try to demonstrate in the class-room the squaring of the circle. Or that the professor of astronomy should denounce the heliocentric theory of the solar system and adopt the medieval teachings of Cosmas Indicopleustes. His right to freedom of teaching would avail him little, and he would be promptly invited to resign his position. The right of the professor to teach is conditioned by the right of the pupil to learn, and the latter right is entitled to first consideration. The teacher has no right to teach nonsense nor to waste the time of his students over his own personal vagaries. Irresponsible freedom of speech or of teaching is plainly inadmissible; a point which certain sentimentalists have failed to see."

Mr. Clarke admits that in the controversies under discussion the question has not been one of mathematical truth and error, but of some subject still under discussion and unsettled. He says:

"In sociology and economics we find the chief difficulties, and here the rights of the professor are not quite so clear. Still, the responsibility on his part remains, and it can not be honestly

evaded. If a professor of sociology, speaking in his class-room, should denounce the present institution of marriage and advocate either polygamy or free love, his honesty of purpose, his right to teach his views, would not protect him from dismissal. This is an extreme case, a case not likely to arise, but it serves to illustrate the principles at issue. All the rights of the professor are governed by reasonable limitations.

"Unfortunately, at the present time, the leading economic and social questions are partly political in their nature. Their public discussion is almost wholly partizan, rarely scientific, and violent passions are easily aroused. The tariff, the coinage, the question of the so-called trusts are all alive in the public mind, and the professor of economics therefore stands on very precarious ground. What are his rights and his duties now? They are still limited, and his responsibilities are greater than ever."

In short, Mr. Clarke maintains, the teacher should put his personal bias under strict control the moment he enters his lecture-room. He should cease to be an advocate and become a judge. He must be fair, judicial, tactful, and dignified; and failure seriously limits his usefulness. He may believe in free trade, but he should give the evidence and arguments upon both sides of the question. If he neglects to do this, he defrauds the students of their rights and is a failure as a scientific teacher.

## DECAY OF SCIENTIFIC LECTURING.

THE art of popular scientific exposition is not what it was in the days of Tyndall and Huxley—so, at least, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (February 23). The result is, he says, "the absurd spectacle of a man who knows something addressing a number of people who want to be instructed, and yet not being able to make himself intelligible or to find a medium whereby to transmit his knowledge into their minds." In other words, the writer goes on to say, the art of lecturing has fallen into decay with men of science, and only a few in this country at least have the happy faculty of expressing themselves clearly upon subjects on which they are expert. To quote further:

"One such man as Tyndall does more for science in his generation than a host of teachers who deal in terms that only a favored few can understand. The reading of a paper before such a body as the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, for example, is an opportunity of a high character, but the delivery of a lecture before a considerable number of intelligent people, not specialists in the lecturer's own department of knowledge, is an even greater opportunity for the dissemination of knowledge and the production of good results to all concerned. We have in the ranks of American workers in electricity many men whose knowledge is such that they might well instruct the public, and in this way accomplish a result enormously to be desired. But in nearly every case, coupled with this knowledge, is an unfortunate inability to make use of it for the purpose. It seems reasonable, therefore, to hope that the art of telling what one knows may hereafter be taught. The schools fall short of their duty when they teach a man the basis of a science or an art and fill him with information concerning it, and then leave him bottled up, as it were, with no ability to uncork himself and pour forth the treasures of his accumulated wisdom. All of us have sat through weary and unprofitable hours listening to people who might greatly have instructed us and greatly benefited us if they had only known how. The matter is one of real importance and should be given more attention than it has received during the last decade or two."

**"Noiseless Milk."**—The lesson of the beneficial effect of quiet on the nerves is driven home in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* by means of a story which it quotes from a California medical paper. According to this authority an Indiana farmer was taken sick and went to the Hoosier capital for treatment. While lying in bed convalescing, he was greatly annoyed early each morning by the man who delivered milk. As soon as he recovered he had all his milkmen shod with rubber-heeled and rubber-soled shoes, and rubber tires put on all of his wagons. He presented each one of his customers a rubber mat upon which to set the milk can by the door, and he had his horses all shod with rubber shoes. Then he began to exploit his noiseless milk, and as a result his business has quadrupled and his noiseless milk has gained great popularity. *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* comments as follows:

"There is a lesson in the above instance that I believe will be of great benefit. Let us all endeavor to reduce the noises of our cities. The rubber-tired vehicles have reduced greatly the noises on our streets. Many people are learning the personal advantage of wearing rubber-heeled shoes; this is materially lessening the street din. One physician in Los Angeles told us that his buggy with the rubber tires would last four times as long as one with metal tires. We do not doubt this, and on the same principle we believe that the man or woman who wears rubber-heeled shoes will be protected and life will be prolonged, as is the life of the buggy with the rubber tires."

## ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.

THOSE who regale themselves with "real fruit juices" at the soda-fountain and those who buy the essences of divers blossoms for their handkerchiefs may flatter themselves that their favorite flavors and perfumes are derived from the vegetable products whose name they bear; but this is usually far from the case. Modern chemists are so skilful that if they can not manufacture the actual odorous principle that they want, they can at least make something that passes for it. In a recent note, the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 12) speaks as follows of this industry:

"During these last years France seems to have made great progress in the industry of manufacturing perfumes by chemical synthesis, and at the Paris Exposition this branch of chemistry appears to be the only one in which the French exhibit was equal to that of Germany. . . . . .

"In the perfumery industry there are three principal methods; the extraction of odors from the products where they occur in nature; the artificial preparation by synthesis of odorous compounds that occur also in nature; and, finally, the fabrication of compounds that have odors similar to those possessed by natural substances.

"The odoriferous principle of oil of bitter almonds is one of the first that was isolated and afterward made synthetically. In 1832 Liebig and Woehler separated benzyl aldehyd from this oil, and now it is prepared no longer from almonds, but by the hydrolysis and oxidation of benzyl chlorid. Unfortunately, there remain some traces of this latter substance, whose odor is penetrating and disagreeable, so benzyl aldehyd serves only to perfume common soaps.

"Vanillin was prepared artificially in 1874 by Tiemann and Harmann by the oxidation of coniferin; but now it is generally extracted from eugenol, which when treated with soda gives isoeugenol, which by oxidation becomes vanillin. This synthetic vanilla has altogether replaced the vanilla-bean in perfumery and the manufacture of confectionery, and it now costs only about one-one hundredth of what it did in 1876. Piperonal, under the name of heliotropin, has replaced the essence of heliotrope, whose odor it has. It is extracted from safrol, an ether of the oil of sassafras or of camphor; in twenty years its price has fallen ninety-nine to one hundred per cent. . . . . .

"As the artificial perfume industry is evidently only in its infancy, we should expect interesting discoveries from the chemists who are at work in this line of investigation. They will be very bounteously rewarded, and, considering the prices paid for work in pure science, we can but congratulate them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**The "Oil-Pond" in the Gulf.**—In a recent account of the petroleum discoveries in Texas we quoted a notice of an outflow of oil in the waters of the Gulf, with a report that a company had been formed to exploit the supposed submarine oil-well

that caused it. We are assured by *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (February 9) that there is probably very little truth in this story. It says:

"The testimony of oil-men who have personally investigated this report [of the oil-lake] is to the effect that it has no foundation. This opinion is confirmed by that of pilots and seafaring men who are intimately acquainted with that part of the Gulf. All agree as to the quiet spot in stormy weather, and they offer the explanation that the depth of water there varies from 9 to 15 feet, with a soft, black mud for bottom. This mud, which contains more or less of the products of decomposing organic matter, becomes stirred up by the waves and rises to the surface, where it spreads out and acts to some extent as oil does in subduing the turbulence of the sea. Samples were collected at various points within the so-called 'pond' and were examined for oil, but yielded none. We may have in this locality an illustration of how oil deposits are made in the course of time, by the decomposition of material deposited on the bottom of shallow seas, covered with sediments and finally buried to considerable depths. One fact in connection with the so-called oil-'pond' militates against the statement that it is due to the outflowing of oil. The 'pond' is slowly changing its location and traveling toward the east. Some years ago it was much farther from the end of the jetty than it is now, and it is quite possible that the construction of the jetty has had a good deal to do with its restless moods."

## ELECTRICITY IN GLASS-MAKING.

THE components of glass have been usually melted together either in furnaces of ordinary construction, or, more recently, in gas-furnaces. The inconveniences of both are numerous. In the first place, the construction of the furnaces is difficult in the extreme, the expense varying from $5,000 to $14,000; their duration is limited, and it is very costly work keeping them in order. They require an enormous space, both below and above ground; the workmen who tend them must infallibly ruin their health; and the results obtained are far from proportionate to the expense. To make one pound of glass requires three to four pounds of coal in an ordinary furnace, and one and a half to three pounds with gas apparatus. The fusion is never complete in less than twenty-four hours, and manufacture must be uninterrupted, a furnace once extinguished being useless and requiring complete reconstruction. To obviate these inconveniences, various attempts have been made to utilize electric-arc furnaces. The experiments made by a company in Cologne, Germany, have been quite successful, as we learn from *L'Electriciene* (Paris). The process is thus described:

"In this process the components, after mixture, are placed on a series of platforms arranged like steps, and on each of these steps the material is subjected to the action of the voltaic arc. The fusion, incomplete on the first step, is completed as the fluid mass passes over the other steps in succession, carrying with it such of the material as still remains solid. At the foot of this staircase, so to speak, the vitrified substance falls into a receiver communicating by its lower part with a second, where the mass is cleared of impurities; it finally reaches a third receiver from which it is taken to be worked. . . . The cost of this new process can not yet be completely reported on, but, so far as the consumption of fuel is concerned, it can certainly compete on favorable terms with the old method."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Decrease of Population in France.**—The decrease of population in France has generally been treated from the alarmist standpoint, and various efforts have been made to stop it. These have proved so far unsuccessful, and apparently the French are now beginning to argue that it may not be such a great evil after all. In an answer to a correspondent, published in its issue for February 9, *La Science Illustrée* (Paris) speaks of it as follows:

"The tendency to diminution of population is noticeable as well in Germany as in France. The number of births has diminished by four and one-half per cent. during the period from 1880 to 1890. This rate of decrease has since become greater. We should present these figures to the snobs who spread the common alarmist stories, for want of sufficient instruction and brains to reflect. Besides, it is not the number of inhabitants, it is the individual value of each of them, that makes a country strong. An eagle is worth a hundred goslings. Unfortunately, our cowards are not eagles. Read Paul Combes's book on 'The Boer Heroes.' There you will see one of the smallest states in the world raising its head in victory above one of the most powerful, because it consists of men, not of chickens."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Grip and Appendicitis.**—It is reported in the daily press that on February 20, in a paper read before the Paris Academy of Medicine, Dr. Lucas Championnière demonstrated that one of the common causes of appendicitis is the grip, or influenza. This theory had been already advanced, but Dr. Championnière's statements were particularly well supported by facts and are said to have produced a sensation. Says the correspondent of *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia, February 21):

"He called attention to the fact that an epidemic of appendicitis has ever followed a grip epidemic, or that the two often coexisted. He then demonstrated that appendicitis is but a localization of the grip affecting the intestines, and often the appendix itself. The paper cited innumerable instances where this had been directly proved by careful observation, the coincidence of parallel symptoms in every case observed admitting of no doubt. It was pointed out, however, that a similar localization of the grip often attacked the throat or ear. Appendicitis resulted most frequently when an improper diet has been pursued by the patient before grip set in. This was especially true, Dr. Championnière said, when the patient had been an excessive eater of freshly slaughtered meat. In such a case, it was pointed out, the grip almost invariably localized in the intestines near the appendix, or in the appendix itself, producing acute or chronic appendicitis. This, said Dr. Lucas Championnière, frequently gave rise to diagnostic difficulties attended by grave or even fatal results."

Hundreds of recent grip cases in Philadelphia are said to have been attended or followed by more or less serious attacks of appendicitis. Dr. W. W. Keen, of that city, has been quoted as saying that one third of its inhabitants have had appendicitis in some form; but, when interviewed by a *Ledger* reporter, the doctor made denial, and said that he knew of no connection whatever between meat-eating and appendicitis. "I may have said," concluded Dr. Keen, "that grip, being a catarrhal affection, predisposed those suffering from it to appendicitis."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE question of fatigue caused to the eyes by various kinds of artificial lights has recently been taken up and studied at some length by a Russian government expert," says *Electricity*. "He says that the involuntary closing of the eye (winking) is a sign of weariness. Using surfaces illuminated by various lights he counted the involuntary movements of the eyelid, his results being that when candle-light was used the eyes were closed 6.8 times a minute; with gas-light, winking occurred 2.8 times a minute; with sun-light, the eyes closed 2.2 times, and with electric-light 1.8 times. From these facts he draws the conclusion, which seems to be corroborated by other observations, that the electric-light is the least injurious to the eyesight of all varieties of artificial illuminants."

A DESCRIPTION of the ravages of white ants, or termites, in Rhodesia is furnished by the Rev. A. Lebœuf to *The Zambesi Mission Record*, January. It is no uncommon thing, says the writer, for the colonist, on returning from his day's labor, to find the coat he left hanging on a nail of his cottage wall and the books on the table absolutely destroyed by these tiny marauders. Nor is this all. "On awaking next morning," writes Mr. Lebœuf, "you are astonished to see in the dim light a cone-shaped object rising from the brick floor a short distance from your bed, with two holes on the top like the crater of a miniature volcano. Upon closer examination you discover that the holes have just the size and shape of the inside of your boots, which you incautiously left on the brick floor the night before. They have given form and proportion to an ant heap, and nothing is left of them except the nails, eyelets, and maybe part of the heels."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## DOES RELIGION REQUIRE WOMAN'S SUBJECTION TO MAN?

IT will be remembered that when Victoria was wedded to Prince Albert, she said she wanted to be married like any other woman, and that the promise to obey must not be omitted. The Anglican Church service requires the wife to make the solemn promise to "love, honor, and obey," and a similar promise is embodied in the marriage service of the Dutch Reformed Church, and was lately made by Queen Wilhelmina, another reigning sovereign whose legal position even after marriage is immeasurably superior to that of her husband, Prince Henry of the Netherlands.

The New York *Independent* (February 14), which alludes to these incidents, holds that true religious duty should no longer be invoked in behalf of a wife's subjection to her husband. It says:

"The promise of the wife to obey is the ragged remnant from the days when women were the despised servants and drudges of men. In old English usage the woman promised to be 'buxom' (bow-some, submissive). Now the phrase is, in nearly all churches that she will 'love, honor, and obey' him. The obedience is made very pronounced, and after the service the organ rattles out the music of 'Now you are married, you must obey,' and the bride is jibed about her promise, and declares that she had told the expectant groom that she would say it, but that she does not mean to keep the vow. . . . Clergymen, of conservative ideas, and whole denominations that provide a required form of marriage, insist on the retention of the falsehood. Sometimes they even try to justify it from Scripture. They quote Paul on the silence and obedience of women, as if what was right in Paul's day were to be right always. They even go back to the Garden of Eden for argument. But we know better now, because social and moral conditions are better. When the condition changes the law changes. But the sad thing is to see these teachers of religion requiring women to perjure themselves on such a solemn occasion, to promise to do what they do not intend to do, and ought not to engage to do. It is of a piece with the pledge required of ministers or theological professors giving their adhesion to a creed which was made generations ago, and which can be accepted only in some very loose construction of language. It tends to insincerity, to flippancy of thought about marriage, even to misunderstandings and differences that may lead to quarrels and divorce.

"Marriage is the foundation of society; it should be the fit foundation for the best society we know. Such society requires the best development of woman as well as of man. It makes neither a tyrant and neither a slave, but each the helpful mate and adviser of the other. In such society as the Christian religion has developed, with education and culture, the right and the achievement of the woman as well as of the man should be recognized. To require the woman to put herself under the will of the man, to obey him, as well as to love and honor him, is a cruel, wicked anachronism; and no clergyman is justified in compelling a woman to make such a promise, and hardly so even if she desires to make it. For her to make it is to dishonor her sex, if she intends to keep it; and if not, it is a falsehood which, on such a solemn occasion and on so serious a subject, approaches perjury."

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who from her long years of service in behalf of "woman's rights," is in her old age looked upon by certain classes as an uncrowned American queen, takes a somewhat different view. She holds that the teachings of Christianity about woman's subservience are too plain to be denied or explained away, and that religion is directly responsible for the unhappy marital conditions and for the social evil of to-day. The first step toward a better and nobler society, she says (in *The Free-Thought Magazine*, Chicago, January), is "to inspire woman with new self-respect, and the rising generation with a profound reverence for the mothers of the race":

"So long as we assign to woman an inferior position in the scale of being, emphasize the fables of her creation as an afterthought, the guilty factor in the fall of man, cursed of God in her maternity, a marplot in the life of a Solomon or a Samson, unfit to stand in the 'Holy of Holies,' in the cathedrals, to take a seat as a delegate in a synod, general assembly, or conference, to be ordained to preach the Gospel or administer the sacraments—the church and the Bible make woman the football for all the gibes and jeers of the multitude. When the Episcopal Church, in the great gathering at Washington two years ago, held a meeting for the discussion of a national law for divorce, tho an auxiliary meeting of fifteen hundred women belonging to the same church assembled there at the same time, the bishops discussed the questions of marriage and divorce with closed doors, and not one woman was permitted to be present, tho equally interested in these social questions; the moral effect of that act degraded woman in the estimation of every man connected with the Episcopal Church.

"The sentiments of men in high places are responsible for the outrages of the lower orders in the haunts of vice and on the highways; when, in their marriage service, woman must promise to obey, she is made the inferior and subject of the man she marries; when the following passages of Scripture are read from the pulpit they make woman the mere football of man's lust: 'Wives, obey your husbands; if you wish to know anything, ask of them at home.' 'As Christ is the head of man, so is man the head of woman.' 'For a man indeed ought not to cover his head, for as much as he is the image and glory of God, but the woman is the glory of the man. For the man is not of the woman; but the woman of the man. Neither was the man created for the woman, but the woman for the man.' 'Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law.' 'It is a shame for women to speak in the church.' 'Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord.' 'As the church is subject unto Christ, so let wives be to their own husbands in everything.' 'But I suffer not a woman to teach nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence.' 'For Adam was first formed, then Eve.' Such are some of the texts found in a book we are all taught to venerate as inspired by the great Creator of the universe.

"All our efforts to suppress prostitution are hopeless until woman is recognized in the canon law and all church discipline as equal in goodness, grace, and dignity with bishops, archbishops, yea, the Pope himself; we must have expurgated editions of canon and civil law, of Bibles, catechisms, creeds, codes, and constitutions, and of Paul's toilet directions as to covered heads, long hair, and sitting in silence and subjection, hanging on man's lips for inspiration and wisdom. Canon Charles Kingsley has well said: 'This will never be a good world for woman until the last remnant of the canon law is civilized from the face of the earth.' Lord Brougham is equally pronounced in regard to the civil law. He says: 'The laws for woman on our statute books are a disgrace to the Christianity and civilization of the nineteenth century.' The chaotic conditions of society can never become harmonious until the masculine and feminine elements are in perfect equilibrium."

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**Roman Catholics who are Socialists.**—Tho commonly classified as a capitalist organ, like most of the metropolitan dailies, the New York *Press*—as we have lately noted—criticized the Pope's recent encyclical directed against socialism, and took issue with the Pontiff upon several points. Among other things, *The Press* calls attention to the fact that socialism in the Roman Catholic Church is by no means uncommon. It says (February 17):

"Two things occur to us in connection with this letter. The first is that socialism in the Church of Rome is by no means uncommon. Prof. Francesco Nitti, of the University of Naples, has written a volume of nearly five hundred pages entirely devoted to an account of Catholic socialism. In this treatise Professor Nitti traces the rise and progress of the doctrine among influential Catholics in various countries. One of the foremost advocates of Christian socialism was the powerful Bishop Ketteler, of Mayence. The bishop contended, as against the third

encyclical letter, that the Catholic Church had never maintained the absolute right of property. And Canon Moufang, another prelate of distinction, labored earnestly to devise some scheme by which workingmen might be delivered from dependence upon the current fluctuations of the market. This he would achieve by vastly enlarging the powers of the state, what we term 'state socialism.' In truth the group of Catholic socialists in Europe has been noted for ability and independence of thinking. The movement abroad goes a long way with the socialists in their cries of wrong, but only a short way in plans of redress. But the curious thing is that, in spite of encyclical letters, socialism as a scientific doctrine of industrial readjustment should have appealed with such force to many educated leaders of the Catholic Party."

Among American Roman Catholics there have been several priests who have shown marked sympathy with socialistic ideals. One of the most pronounced socialists in the United States is the Rev. Father McGrady, of Bellevue, Ky., whose book on "Socialism and the Labor Problem" takes the ground that in socialism the working classes find their only hope of freedom and equality. His novel, "Beyond the Black Ocean," is written from the same standpoint.

Exactly what effect the Pope's letter will have upon Roman Catholics who are intellectually convinced of the truth of socialism it is as yet too early to say. A papal encyclical, unless an *ex cathedra* utterance on a question of faith or morals, is not generally regarded as absolutely binding on the conscience of Roman Catholics, for according to Catholic theology a sovereign pontiff may err or possibly be in actual heresy in his ordinary letters. Yet it is probable that the solemn admonitions of Leo, conveyed in this formal guise, will have much weight with all except the class called "liberal Catholics."

## THE COMING OF LENT.

THE fact that the observance of the penitential season of Lent (which began on February 20) is growing among Christians of almost all denominations is generally recognized at present. One need not go far for evidence of this, remarks *The Christian Work* (non-denom., February 21); for in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities some of the least liturgical of the Protestant bodies, such as the Presbyterians, are uniting in holding Lenten services, and the movement extends westward also. The writer believes that these facts are proof that Lent meets a real want, such as had never been felt so strongly before. He says:

"And why should not this want be everywhere felt, and why should not Christians observe the Lenten period as the Christians before them have done for more than seventeen centuries?—altho the celebration of Lent was not introduced into the English church until the latter part of the eighth century. The truth is, all Christians need this period of rest and retirement from the round of pleasure, else unceasing, which enters into the life of society, and never so much as to-day. And is not change an essential principle of all growth? Do not the physicians tell us that change of atmosphere and environment is necessary to the maintenance of the general health, and do we not find change of occupation equally essential? And then consider what this Lenten season in its highest expression really is; for it is not a mere phase of a ritual, a mere ceremonial period of observance: it is not a phylactery or a robe, nor is it one other added method of expressing beauty in the service of the church. On the contrary, the Lenten period is something which takes hold of the daily life of the Christian. Lent lays its quiet finger upon the whirling wheels of the social life and teaches them rest. As the new year has been ushered in with festivities which continue through the long nights of winter, so Lent interposes when pleasure is on the throne, and declares that the time has come for 'holy calm and solitude'—for cessation from the endless round of social dissipation. The voice is heeded; even fashion owns its sway, for are not its votaries tired and dulled by this unceasing indulgence? Do not their bodies, their minds, their very souls seek for rest, even if not the spiritual rest which Lent affords?"

The Catholic view of the season is thus presented by the New York *Catholic News* (Rom. Cath., February 23):

"While the church never ceases to warn her children against the allurements of the world, the flesh, and the devil, it is during the holy season of Lent particularly that Catholics are urged to meditate long and earnestly on the subjects which concern their eternal salvation, to draw apart from the careless, worldly, pleasure-seeking throngs and devote themselves to spiritual things, to the sacraments, to penitential practises, to frequent prayer and meditation upon Christ's passion.

"It is unnecessary to remark that Lent is not so 'strenuously' observed as formerly. The ecclesiastical law regarding fasting and abstinence has been so moderated that a very small proportion of native-born Catholics trouble themselves much about their diet during Lent. With those who come from the 'old sod' it is different. They were reared in a different atmosphere, where fasting of the genuine sort was rigidly observed by young and old from Ash Wednesday until Easter, and there was little fuss made over the hardship it entailed."

## BRAHMANISM: A FAITH WITH TWO HUNDRED MILLION VOTARIES.

AMONG the great living religions of the world, Brahmanism, it has been pointed out, alone can not be traced back to a single founder, such as Confucius, Zarathushtra, Moses, Buddha, Jesus, or Mohammed. Like the ancient Egyptian religion, it comes down from an immeasurably remote period, and is first definitely found in the utterances of certain semi-divine sages and in philosophic systems which, altho formulated several millenniums before our era, in their subtlety and breadth of thought make many of our present-day religions appear elementary and semi-barbaric. In *The North American Review* (December), Sir A. C. Lyall, a member of the Council of State for India and an accepted authority on Indian affairs, gives an extended account of this great religion, which numbers most of the teeming millions of Hindustan among its adherents, and is now sending missionaries to America and Europe, represented in New York by the Swamis of the Vedanta Society. He says:

"In the first place it is neither militant nor aggressively missionary: it does not openly attempt to make proselytes, in the sense of persuading them or compelling them to come in. Secondly, it is not historic; it has sacred books, but no sacred history. And, thirdly, it has never been defined by formal creeds, nor has it ever accepted a single personal Deity. The general character of Indian religion is that it is unlimited and comprehensive, up to the point of confusion; it is a boundless sea of divine beliefs and practises; it encourages the worship of innumerable gods by an infinite variety of rites; it permits every doctrine to be taught, every kind of mystery to be imagined, any sort of theory to be held as to the inner nature and visible operation of the divine power.

"Now, at first sight this is not unlike the old polytheism of Greece, Rome, and the pre-Christian world generally, with its multitude of divinities and multifarious ceremonials. There are passages in Augustine's 'Civitas Dei,' describing the worship of the unconverted folk among whom he lived, the deification of every natural object and even of physical functions, that might have been written yesterday by a Christian bishop in India. But then, one might ask, why was not all this paganism swept out from among such an intellectual people as the Indians, as it was out of the Western countries, by some superior and more highly organized faith? Undoubtedly, the permanent conditions and the course of events which contrive to stamp a particular form of religion upon any great people are complex and manifold; but into an analysis of these elements I can not go. It is sufficient for my present purpose to point out that the two sheet-anchors of Brahmanism are the institution of caste and the sacred books, both of which were unknown to European paganism. The effect of caste is to give all Hindu society a religious basis;

and the sacred books provide Brahmanism with a theology—that is, with a science or philosophy of religion. I believe I may say that the old polytheism of the Roman empire had neither of these two things. According to Greek ideas, the business of framing laws for all departments of human life, of laying down rules of conduct, belonged to politics; while the philosophers of Greece and Rome were rationalists and teachers of morals, they seem to have regarded the popular superstitions with good-natured contempt. They conformed to public worship that they might avoid odium and accusations of impiety, but they gave it no help or countenance; and in philosophic discussions they treated the ordinary polytheism as unworthy the notice of serious men. They never, or very rarely, gave an inner meaning to myths and fables, or read the minds of the people through their fanciful beliefs.

"But the Indian philosophy does not ignore or hold aloof from the religion of the masses; it underlies, supports, and interprets their polytheism. This may be accounted the keystone of the fabric of Brahmanism, which accepts and even encourages the rudest forms of idolatry, explaining everything by giving it a higher meaning. It treats all the worships as outward, visible signs of some spiritual truth, and is ready to show how each particular image or rite is the symbol of some aspect of universal divinity. The Hindus, like the pagans of antiquity, adore natural objects and forces—a mountain, a river, or an animal. The Brahman holds all nature to be the vesture or cloak of indwelling, divine energy, which inspires everything that produces awe or passes man's understanding. Again, it is very common in India, as it was in Greece and Rome, to deify extraordinary men, and the Brahman does not tell his disciples that this is absurd; he agrees that such persons must have been special embodiments of all-pervading divine power. In short, he accepts every variety of cult and objective worship as symbolical; it is merely the expression or emblem, suited to the common intelligence, of mysterious truths known to the philosophic theologian. In this manner, the gross idolatry of the people is defended and connected with the loftier ideas. It is maintained that God is a pure spirit, but to make Him wholly impersonal is to place Him beyond the reach of ordinary human interest and imagination; so it is well for the less advanced minds to be encouraged by forms and signs of His presence. . . . . .

"Above and beyond the miscellaneous crowd of things and persons, living or inanimate, unseen or embodied, that are worshiped as possessed by divine power, we have the great deities of Brahmanism, from whom all this divine power proceeds, and in whom the principal energies and the fundamental laws of nature are personified. Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva are the realistic abstractions of the understanding from objects of sense. They denote creation, preservation, and destruction, the constant succession of birth and death throughout all existence, the process of destroying to produce, and of producing to destroy. Here we perceive that, as soon as we pass upward through the disorderly mass of ordinary paganism, we come upon polytheism backed by philosophy; we may scatter the irregular levies, and are confronted by the outworks of disciplined theology. The great Brahmanic trinity are adored with various rites and sacrifices; they have innumerable temples, images, and personified attributes. Yet to all the more intellectual worshipers, Vishnu and Siva represent the course and constitution of nature. And, if you inquire further about these things, you will learn that all phenomenal existence is a kind of illusion, to be gradually dissipated by the acquisition of knowledge; for the reality becomes intelligible only to those whose souls have been strengthened and clarified by long meditation, by ascetic exercises, by casting out all worldly thoughts and desires. To the eye of inner illumination, those who know God only by delusive appearances see no more than the shadow of divinity. And conversely, to the empirical or naturalistic mind the whole religion is intelligible as a kind of reflection or mystical transformation of human experience, the vast shadow of the earth projected upon the sky."

Science, we are further told, troubles the Eastern Mystic no more than a fresh religion; for science may be understood as merely a symbolical language, shadowing forth the truths of divinity. The Indians would accept Coleridge's view that the development theory—a theory of progress as regards the physical being—is typical of the progress of man as a spiritual being; that the living soul, springing from an unknown eternity, is capable of endless improvement, ever rising higher and higher through numberless cycles of existence.

## OUTLOOK FOR PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION.

THE meeting of the Presbyterian Creed-Revision Committee, held at Washington on February 12 to formulate a report to be submitted to the General Assembly this spring, has resulted in the following statement, given out officially for publication:

"The Committee on the Revision of the Creed came to the following conclusions, thirteen members out of sixteen being present:

"1. It was unanimously agreed that some change in the creedal statement was necessary.

"2. A majority of the members present agreed to recommend to the General Assembly that a change should be made by a supplemental explanatory statement, to cover certain points in the Confession of Faith, and also to include statements as to the doctrines of the Holy Spirit, missions, and the love of God for all men."

*The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia, February 20), which represents the conservative wing in the church, thus explains the outlook:

"It is given out in the secular papers that there will be a minority report in the line of a new creed, or, as it is more plausibly put, 'a supplementary statement of doctrine, without being restricted to specific and limited points in the Confession, but in entire harmony with the system of doctrine contained in the creed.' As yet, we understand, the dissenting members have not taken formal action, but have the matter under advisement, and so there is no official mention of their purpose or recommendation. But from what we hear and know of these brethren, there does not seem to be any question but what they will lay their views formally before the assembly and rally their forces upon the clean-cut issue which they shall present. They represent the more radical wing of our doctrinal formulators.

"The majority report stands for the more conservative element of the committee, and appears to favor only what is more popularly known as a declaratory statement respecting the meaning of the Confession of Faith on specific and misunderstood clauses. As far as we are able to gather the nature and extent of its recommendation, it simply means an explanatory confessional statement, similar to that adopted by the Free Presbyterian churches of Scotland, when the question of revising the Westminster document was before them. In view of the committee's conferences and conclusions, it is quite apparent that a revision of the text of our creed is a dead issue. The movement has lost its force. The committee has nothing to say in its favor. Some of the members favored it at first, but the more it was canvassed *pro* and *con*, the less practical and politic it appeared to be. Gradually 'the explanatory statement' took form and shape and became a rallying center. . . . It strikes us, in the light of the committee's report, that the 'new creed' is also in a dying state. The minority may try to galvanize it into some sort of life, but we believe it will not survive the hard blows which it will receive from devoted friends of a distinct Calvinistic theology, whether in the ranks of moderate revisionists or of those who want our standards to remain unchanged. Our church, as a body, is thoroughly sound, and does not, in our judgment, desire any substitute for it, nor any statement covering doctrines which it does not traverse. She may possibly favor some explanations respecting points about which difficulties exist, in order to obtain a better and clearer understanding of them, but she will not permit any formulations that will weaken, alter, or modify her distinctive doctrinal testimony."

The New York *Evangelist* (Presb.) says:

"Whatever the immediate decision of the coming assembly, therefore, the individual minister may now with good conscience

and with good courage exercise the freeman's right. For the disclosure of the mind of the church in the discussions of the recent months gives the assurance that it is only a question of time when she will frame a creed in harmony with her faith, when her sons shall stand forth to proclaim the truth, with the proud declaration of the apostle on their lips: 'But we were free-born!' There are not a few in the church to whom the present question is of little moment, because for themselves they have anticipated the day, not so very remote let us hope, when all 'creeds' shall be relegated to the cloister. But those who still feel a scruple at remaining in the church whose official documents give them pause may now in good faith continue to do so—yes, should more than ever feel the obligation to do so, to hasten on the coming day. For the new wine has already burst the bottles, whether those remote from the church's actual life are aware of the fact or not. The work of the church is done today by those who have to blow the dust from the confession—in case they have occasion to take it down from the upper shelf."

## THE BABYLONIAN STORY OF PARADISE.

THE Babylonian myths concerning creation and the deluge have been known to scholars for many years; but it is only of late that the cuneiform tablets have also furnished a story resembling the biblical tale of Paradise. The story is treated in an especially instructive manner by Professor Zimmern, of the University of Breslau, in a recent brochure entitled "Biblische und Babylonische Urgeschichte." According to Professor Zimmern, the Babylonian paradise myth, as extracted from the original sources, which are now deposited in the Berlin Museum, and which date from the fifteenth century before Christ, reads substantially as follows:

Adapa, evidently the first human being according to Babylonian tradition, is the son of the sea-god Ea. The latter has created him and endowed him with great wisdom, but has not given him immortality. Adapa lives in the sanctuary of Ea in Eridu, at the mouth of the Euphrates and Tigris. Here he acts in the capacity of a priest of Ea, and among other things is engaged in catching fish in the sea near by in order to supply the sanctuary. One day, as he is out on the waters in the pursuit of his calling, the sea is suddenly lashed into fury by a sudden South Wind, and the boat in which Adapa is seated is overturned and he himself cast into the sea. As a punishment for this, Adapa seizes the South Wind and breaks one of his wings, so that for seven days he is not able to fly over the land. Anu, the god of heavens, hears of this, and sends his messenger upon the earth in order to call Adapa before his throne to give an account of his deed. Ea instructs Adapa concerning the things in heaven and what he can expect there at the hands of Anu. "When you appear in the presence of Anu, they will offer you the food of death—don't eat it! They will give you water of death—don't drink it!" The messenger of Anu arrives and everything happens as predicted, with the one exception that instead of the food and the drink of death, they offer him the food and the drink of life. But, obedient to the command of Ea, Adapa refuses to take this food and drink, and thereby forfeits his chances of obtaining immortality. Anu says: "Get for him the food of life and let him eat!" And they brought him the food of life, but he would not eat. Water of life was brought, and he refused to drink. In amazement Anu says: "O Adapa, why did you not eat and why not drink? Now you shall not live!" And he commanded: "Take him hence and return him to the earth!"

It would be a mistake, says Professor Zimmern, to consider this Babylonian myth as the direct source of the Bible story; yet there are striking similarities between them. He writes in substance as follows:

According to the Babylonian story, Paradise is not on earth but in the heavens. The Hebrews, too, originally placed Paradise in the heavens. The story as found in Genesis is really a later phase, while the oldest Hebrew form is reflected especially by the prophet Ezekiel and by St. John. In that wonderful and mysterious forty-seventh chapter of Ezekiel, especially verses 9 and 12, the prophet describes the river and the tree of life as proceeding from the temple; but the whole connection shows that he is not thinking of the earthly but of the heavenly Jerusalem. In the apocalypse of John (Chap. 23) it is written: "And he showed me a river of water of life, bright as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of the Lamb, in the midst of the street thereof [*i.e.*, of the heavenly Jerusalem]. And on this side of the river and on that was the tree of life, bearing twelve manner of fruits, yielding its fruit every month, and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

These statements are understood by many scholars as reflecting really the oldest sentiments prevalent in the beginning among the Hebrews concerning Paradise, and it is believed that they, too, like the Babylonians, originally found Paradise not on earth but in heaven. This is regarded as one of the reasons why the four Paradise streams can not be identified with perfect accuracy.

In many of the details the two stories agree to a remarkable degree. When Ea declares that the food and drink of death will be offered to Adapa, he reminds one of the statement made in Genesis that on the day that Adam and Eve eat of the tree of life they shall die. Fundamentally, both stories have the same underlying thought, namely, that man still falls short of perfect equality with God, in that he lacks immortality. As in Genesis (chap. iii.) it is declared that man is to be driven from Paradise lest he eat of the tree of life and live forever, so in the Babylonian narrative Anu remarks that Ea has revealed to Adapa the secrets of heaven and of earth (has given him the highest wisdom) and asks, what can be added to this that is even more valuable than Ea's gift? The answer is, the food of life; but as Adapa refuses to take this, he thereby loses immortality, both for himself and his descendants.

Singular details are added to this story from other sources. In the British Museum there is now deposited an old Babylonian seal cylinder, in the middle of which stands the holy tree of life, and to the right and to the left are found a male and a female figure, eating of the fruit of this tree; and behind the woman a serpent is unfolding its coils.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A "Converts' League" was lately organized in New York, composed of men and women who have left Protestant bodies for the Roman Catholic Church. The president is Dr. B. F. De Costa, late rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York, and the membership is several hundred. The aim is mutual instruction and encouragement in their new faith. About the same time an Anglican "Society for Converts" was organized, composed of about two hundred converts from the Roman Catholic communion, about forty of them said to be former Roman priests.

THE discontinuance of *The New World* because of lack of support has caused some debate as to recent changes in religious journalism. The Boston *Evening Transcript* remarks: "The religious weeklies, owing to changed typographical form and altered methods of make-up, print fewer addresses on theological themes, and print less elaborate reviews of new works on theology and Biblical scholarship than they formerly did. This fact would seem to make for greater need of the monthly review, in which space can be set apart for such lengthy and technical articles as the weekly can not publish. And yet, one by one, the denominational quarterlies have died, the few that remain in the country at large either being subsidized by great denominations like the Methodists or Presbyterians, or by educational institutions like the University of Chicago, which is sponsor for *The American Journal of Theology*."

MANY Protestants who hope for the conversion of Italians to their faith believe that the ancient Waldensian Church possesses the most practicable organization for that purpose. *The United Presbyterian* says of this body: "It is a native Italian church, understanding thoroughly the Italian people, and belonging to the same part of Italy which has given to Italy Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, and Cavour. It is a martyr church, and has earned the confidence and respect of the Italian people by its endurance of centuries of persecution for its faith, and not a church whose pastors are made up of 'perverts' and 'converted priests' from whom Roman Catholics and unbelievers alike are disposed to turn away with distrust. It is a church which, by its loyalty, has secured the favor and friendship of the Government, the late King Humbert having knighted several of its pastors, and in many ways shown his admiration and love for the Waldensian people. . . . The Waldensian Church has by far the ablest evangelical ministry in Italy, her theological institutions maintaining the highest standard of excellence, and the greatest care being taken to guard her ministry against the admission of men disqualified as to scholarship or character. It is doing a splendid work in providing, through her eminent scholars and Christian professors, an Italian evangelical literature for the Italian people at home and abroad."

## FOREIGN TOPICS.

### THE LATEST SPANISH CRISIS.

THE present disorders in Spain, which have already assumed the proportions of a revolution, were precipitated (according to an anonymous writer in the *Journal des Débats*, Paris) by "four simultaneous incendiary events." These events were: the publication, by one of the young King's tutors, of a violent anti-liberal book; the taking of the nun's veil "under Jesuit pressure" by a rich Spanish girl (the famous Ubao case); the production in the Madrid theaters of Galdós's anti-clerical play "Electra"; and the marriage of the Princess of the Asturias, eldest daughter of the Queen Regent, to Don Carlos de Bourbon, son of the hated Caserta. The long-deferred but long-expected revolution in Spain "against a complication of national misery" is "nearer than it ever has been before," according to Señor Pi y Margall, the well-known republican leader and ex-president of the Spanish republic of 1873. An English writer, Lionel Holland, in *The National Review* (London) recals Macaulay's statement, that "all the causes of the decay of Spain resolve themselves into one cause, bad government." Spain, with a formal constitution almost as democratic as that of France (says Mr. Holland), and a people "far more democratic in temperament than the English," is arbitrarily misgoverned by a self-chosen, self-seeking dynasty of parliamentarians. Election results are prearranged by the party organizers in Madrid, even to the size of the majorities:

"The falsification of election returns is flagrant and unabashed. It will be decided with the utmost complacency that a constituency overwhelmingly republican shall be represented in congress by a reactionary legitimist. And when the elections are over, and the benches duly occupied by their quota of deputies—for the most part members of the legal profession—the nefarious trade in appointments and favors commences. If a change of government has been deemed expedient, a clean sweep is made of all existing officials, from the governor of the province and the mayor of a city to a messenger in a government office and the road-mender of a municipality. Those dispossessed receive pensions, those installed receive salaries and the prospect of a pension. The needs of members of the opposition are not overlooked. There is a friend to place, a coreligionist to promote, there is a monopoly to sustain, there is a convenient road to be constructed. So matters are satisfactorily arranged, and benevolence is insured by a cementing of mutual interests. It is only rarely this atmosphere of corruption will be disturbed by the voice of one of the tiny band of republican deputies, when the congress will hear in silence or with indignant murmurs an echo of the unplumbed sentiments of the great mass of the people whom it has tricked out of a share in the control of national destinies."

Galdós's drama, "Electra," which is described this week on another page, called forth violent anti-clerical demonstrations, including attacks on priests and the looting of monasteries. On this point Mr. Holland writes:

"The Spanish priesthood has forfeited, through the misconduct of many of its members, the respect of the populace, who now regard it with a curious combination of a half-jealous, half-contemptuous dislike and a superstitious reverence for its superhuman attributes. . . . The curse of untempered liberty has carried corruption to her [the church's] core. Every charge that Luther hurled against the hierarchy of the Roman Church in the sixteenth century can be established against her Spanish dioceses in the twentieth. Bishoprics are sold to the highest bidder regardless of the fitness of applicants, yet simony is one of the least of the scandals that flourish under ecclesiastical protection. Vicars and *curas* are sheltered from the punishment which their crimes or the disgrace which their immorality should entail by the fear of sacerdotal authority. An outrage of a character too grave to overlook and too widely known to hush up may necessitate the banishment to South America of an occasional reverend offender, his escape from justice being invariably connived at by provincial officials and the central Government. The vow of celibacy has become a mockery, the idea of serving mankind in poverty mere topic for ridicule. Irreverence often sneers through the stately service of the church, immodesty and skepticism make merry the conversation of her clergy, until it has become a proverbial saying among the people how the best way to follow the example of Christ is to avoid following the example of His ministers."

A writer in the *Revue Bleu* (Paris) points out the "striking difference between the national conditions of unity and disunion revealed by the two royal marriages of the month: that of Holland and that of Spain."

In the event of the death of the young King Alfonso, whose health is at present very feeble, Mercedes, his older sister, generally known as the Princess of the Asturias, would become Queen, and her possible issue heir to the throne. This fact makes her husband's antecedents of vital interest to all Spaniards. He is the son of the Count of Caserta, the famous leader who fought against King Alfonso XII., and who has been since regarded as an enemy of Spain. He is the grandson of Ferdinand II., the Bourbon King of Naples, whose misrule, says *The Guardian* (Manchester), was exposed by Gladstone and ended by Garibaldi. The newly married prince is generally credited with all the ultramontane and reactionary sympathies of his race. The marriage has the support and approval of the Pope, and its consummation (to quote *The Times*, London) "indicates that the Queen Regent has made up her mind to side definitely with the reactionaries, clerical and otherwise, and to conciliate the Carlists." The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) points out that this is not by any means the first time that "the Austrian woman" (as Spaniards contemptuously call the Queen Regent) has proved that she "cares more for the dynasty and tradition than for the Spanish people."

Comment in the Spanish papers is very meager, two of the Madrid journals having been suspended and a rigid censorship being exercised over the others by order of General Weyler, who has also proclaimed martial law in the capital. The *Epoca*, chief ministerial organ of the conservatives and Catholics, charges all the liberal factions with fanning the popular excitement against the Jesuits and other religious orders for political reasons. The *Imparcial* finds fault with the methods employed by the authorities to suppress riots. We are much afraid, concludes this latter journal, that the "ineptitude of the Government, which has been proved again and again in simpler matters, is displaying itself again in a more serious form during the dangerous crisis through which we are passing." The expression, "the suspension of the constitutional guaranties," which so often appears in despatches from Spain, is thus explained by Mr. Holland, in the article already quoted:

"A suspension of the constitutional guaranties, which involves the substitution of military for civil jurisdiction, has been the constant recourse of the conservative ministry since the war [with the United States]. . . . A movement is started at Zaragoza against certain projected taxation; the constitutional guaranties are suspended at Zaragoza. A few foolish enthusiasts hoist a Carlist standard at Bilbao; the guaranties are suspended in the province of Viscaya. At Ferrol, in Galicia, there are disturbances among the workmen in the arsenal; a state of siege is declared there. Some traders in Barcelona protest against the Budget by refusing to pay taxes; the constitutional guaranties are suspended and Barcelona subjected to a state of siege. Valencians follow the lead of the Barcelonese; Valencia also is deprived of her constitutional safeguards. The National Union, an association of commercial and agricultural firms, issues a manifesto; the union is denounced, and in various industrial centers of Spain the guaranties are placed in abeyance. A few dozen men take up arms at the instigation of some bourse manipulators; the constitutional guaranties are suspended throughout the whole of Spain. A government could not more clearly

manifest its distrust of popular tendencies than by availing itself so repeatedly of this extreme remedy against revolution."

M. Alcide Ebray, writing in the *Revue Universelle* (Paris), declares that the National Union, the association of progressive merchants and manufacturers organized last year in Valladolid, constitutes the "sole force or party capable of regenerating Spain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## AMERICA AS A POLITICAL FACTOR IN THE TWENTETH CENTURY.

THAT this country has taken its position among the world powers and is destined to become a controlling force in the future is a conviction that seems to be gaining ground in other lands. In a series of articles in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich), Professor Molden, of Vienna, publishes an estimate of the leading actors on the international stage during the new century, the significance of which lies in the fact that it is not the view of the journalist or the politician, but of the thoughtful student and savant. Of special interest to American readers are the following views, which form the kernel of the discussion:

The two most powerful forces in the new century will be Russia and the North American republic; and to a great extent the fate of the English empire will depend on what these countries do or do not do. Of these two colossal empires, the American republic occupies a favored position. In population, it indeed does not equal Russia; but it surpasses that country in energy and practical intelligence, and is the superior of all other nations numerically, having more than forty per cent. more inhabitants than Germany and a still greater lead over England. To this must be added the fact that it possesses an advantage over Britain in having a compact territory, which even in the time of war could supply its own needs and wants undisturbed by any foe; and over Russia and Germany it has this advantage, that its borders touch upon military powers against which it must not keep on its guard. It is like a mighty island, and as such it will be almost beyond attack from the day when it shall have a navy that can cope with the vessels of England, and that day is sure to come in the near future. Then, too, America is not under the necessity of keeping a large standing army after the manner of the continental powers of Europe, but is nevertheless able to maintain an armament sufficiently large to meet European nations, with the exception of Russia, on non-European territory. Now that the wild period of primitive development is passed and the interior of the country has been settled, the native energy and inherent activity will seek fields of operation elsewhere, as shown already, tho in a most awkward manner, by the Spanish-American war. It is possible that revolutionary agitations will not be wanting in the development of this new policy, and they certainly would not be so entirely without significance as such movements are in the republics of Central and South America, but would probably assume the form of a reaction against the autocratic sway of capitalism; but these would all end in securing an unwonted power for some military leader, for it is not at all impossible that out of these upheavals an American Bonaparte should arise. At any rate, this is no more than natural, that with the wonderful reserve power which is found in American life, there will be no lack of excellent soldiers and military leaders. A wonderful field of activity no doubt awaits the new world, altho no prophet can with a certainty predict in which direction this spirit of push and progress will make itself felt most. America, being in many respects an England in potentiality, has also this in common with that country, that it is a mobile and elastic democracy that is without the hindrance of universal military duty. All the more easily can it become a danger for all that come within the sphere of its operation, not only the other American republics, but also the Germans, the Dutch, the French (in their posessions in the Pacific), and the English in Canada. Two years ago England could not hide its joy that America jumped on helpless Spain, for this kept American ambition away from Canada. But in the long run it will be impossible to keep America's eye from this magnificent possession, and it must be regarded as quite natural that during the present century England should lose and America should gain Canada.

As far as Germany is concerned, it will be good policy to live on a friendly footing with America. The authorities must make this a matter of deep concern and earnest effort. The North American republic, as also England, has a deep interest in the position of Germany among the continental powers of Europe, because in this prominence lies the best security against the aggression of the Russian empire. England and America do not want Germany to be a strong colonial power, but they keenly recognize the importance of Germany in the congress of European nations, to maintain which Germany must depend solely on the sword. There seems to be no possibility of an open alliance between Germany, England, and America; but their interests are so much in common that their cooperation and friendship are of the deepest importance to the peace and prosperity of modern civilization.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FEAR AS THE BASIS OF CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY.

THE relations between the Chinese and foreigners have been little better than those of pirates who attack an inoffensive land and the inhabitants who defend their homes. This is the verdict of Maurice Courant, who analyzes Chinese character as shown in the foreign relations of the empire for the past five

THE BANQUET IN CHINA.

RUSSIA: "Good appetite, gentlemen!"
—*Kladderadatsch.*

thousand years. The dominant trait of the Chinese, says M. Courant (in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*), is a practical, patient, prudent disposition joined to an imagination essentially weak and impersonal. The Chinese know how to extract from a situation every possible practical application. They began, five thousand years ago, under a patriarchal *régime*, with the first regular organization of the family, founded on the so-called "filial cult." Since then it has never occurred to them to develop anything else. The respect for family ties inculcated by the family form of government has developed respect for ancestors and love of justice; and the hold obtained on his countrymen by Confucius is due to the fact that in his philosophy are united to a remarkable degree these national characteristics. M. Courant continues:

"Like his compatriots, Confucius lacked the imagination that constructs, he was incapable of the abstraction that generalizes. An analyst of men and of institutions, he attempted to restore their ancient purity; but he ignored the material nature in which man is placed and by which he is surrounded; he did not possess that remarkable penetration into the mystery of the world so characteristic of Taoist writers; he did not thrill with that universal sympathy which is such a marked characteristic of Buddhism; . . . he was a stranger to that 'curiosity for ideas' which spurred on the Greeks before Socrates and Euclid. Neither he nor his followers understood anything of science, of metaphysics, of philanthropy, of love, or of truth; this is the reason that, for

the past two thousand years, cast in the mold of an education so constrained and unprogressive, the Chinese, particularly those of the upper classes, having willingly remained dead to every sentiment of national expansion, almost literally imprisoned in their admiration for the orthodox forms of their moral code and their literature."

Religion, this writer continues, is not a force in China, neither is patriotism.

"The peasant defends his own field and his own hut, he worries over the troubles of his own district or the neighboring district—for the latter may become the former; but the man of Chantong does not bother himself at all over the invasion which threatens Chihli, and that province concerns itself as little about his."

A rapid survey of the early history of China brings the writer to the period of maritime expansion of Europe in the sixteenth century. Then, he declares, the "pirates" began their descents on the coasts of the Celestial Empire. First came the Portuguese (in 1517), whose relations with the Chinese M. Courant characterizes as "a succession of outrages and indignities." The Dutch arrived in 1622 and the English in 1637, and both began by attacking a Chinese city. In Batavia, Java, the Dutch always "quieted the suspicion of a conspiracy by a massacre of the Chinese." The Spaniards "made things very uncomfortable" from Manila. This, M. Courant declares, "cultivated in the Chinese that disposition which made them, up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, regard a foreigner as a man to be immediately killed. Since 1840, the Chinese have learned that foreign nations, when united, are stronger than themselves, and accordingly have played off one European power against the other. Only the Japanese and the Russians, concludes M. Courant, thoroughly understand the Chinese, and realize that they are real men like other men, the first by reason of living so close to them for generations, the second because of that subtlety of intellect and that humanitarian sentiment that is innate with them.

A writer in *The Contemporary Review* (John Ross) declares that Chinese foreign policy has always been founded on "fear of the foreigner, a fear arising from the belief in the unknown prowess and aggressive avarice of the West." He writes:

ST. PETER: "Kindly have the heads checked. Heathens are not permitted inside."
—*Simplicissimus.*

"It [this fear] sprang originally from dread of the unknown prowess of the West. Since 1842 it has been based upon fear arising from the known prowess of the West. Both the earlier ignorance and the more recent knowledge have produced a continuous policy. That policy may be summed up in the one word—exclusion. They sought no intercourse. They avoided every step toward intercourse. They dreaded intercourse as involving ultimate calamity to their country. The one ideal to which the policy of China has consistently clung is the passionate desire to avoid the foreigner. Happy would be the Chinese if no foreign ship ever sailed their seas, if no 'red-beard' ever offended their vision. We set before them the advantages of commerce. They do not want them. We speak of the utility of railways. They would prefer never to look upon the 'iron cart.' As well as we do they understand the benefits of railways. . . . [But] they knew that where a steam-engine appeared there must be a European, and there could come a European army to utilize the railway to seize the land. Fear of foreign aggression, and fear alone, has been the secret spring, and is the only explanation, of Chinese foreign policy. Hence the dread of any connection with the foreigner. It has caused the persistent objections to every treaty. It is the reason why every treaty, extorted by force, has been evaded, modified, or nullified at every turn where Chinese astuteness could find an opportunity."

AN INDIAN VIEW OF CHINESE POLICY.

"Too fond of Chinese Honey?"
—*Hindu Punch, Bombay.*

The Roman Catholic bishop of Peking, Mgr. Favier, upon whom the French Government has recently conferred the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for "brave, pious work in the East," in an interview in Marseilles, declares that the present revolution in China is entirely and solely the work of Prince Tuan. We quote from this interview as reported in the *Courrier des États-Unis* (New York):

"Constantly held aloof from affairs of state for thirty-five years, Prince Tuan resolved to avenge himself and to stir up a revolt in China. When Tuan took up the reins of government, he was completely ignorant of state affairs. He was completely ignorant of the treaties that had been made, and he vowed an implacable hatred toward all those who had assisted in forming them. But when, with the aid of the Boxers, he fomented the Revolution, he was ignorant of the strength of the Europeans who had control of the mines and other industries. Having rallied about him all the discontented, he began by cutting off the heads of all Chinese suspected by his emissaries of holding commercial relations with the Europeans. The aim of Tuan was to gain possession of Peking, and he partially succeeded; but the result was far from that of which he had dreamed."

The Boxers, Mgr. Favier declares, are simply robbers and assassins. There has not been, he says, a religious war in China, but an uprising of bandits. A writer in *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), on the other hand, declares that the Boxers are the patriots of China, and that they are not anti-missionary, but anti-foreign. He declares that, having searched the native papers for expressions of their opinion, he has "everywhere come upon this statement, with but slight variations: 'The Christians, relying upon foreign protection, have cheated their neighbors and evaded their responsibilities, and the missionaries, not understanding the situation, have protected them.'" He says, in conclusion, that the Chinese regard Russia as their most dangerous opponent, and they "heartily fear and abhor her." But the sentiment of good-will toward Americans is practically unanimous. The most conservative native journal in Shanghai, he asserts, recently made the following editorial statement:

"Truly wise and just were the words of the American statesmen at Washington. . . . Amid this international jealousy and strife, heaven has preserved one great country which all alike regard without suspicion, and doubtless it is her allotted task to lead in bringing in the new era, the thousand years of peace and prosperity."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## "THERE'S TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS."

RECENT developments in the Balkan nations, especially Macedonia, have called the attention of the world anew to "the most violent storm-center of Europe." The death of the notorious ex-King Milan, of Servia, has elicited considerable comment, and his death is considered a gain for Russia and a loss for Austria. It will be remembered that, in 1889, Milan abdicated in favor of his son. Since his abdication, according to *The Pilot* (London), he has been an Austrian agent, "kept to oppose the Russophile tendencies of the Servians." Now that he is gone, Servia will turn toward Russia, and what will Austria do? The ex-King was always a disturbing force, says the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), and "his death will mean for his country a guarantee of peace."

THE LATE EX-KING MILAN OF SERVIA.

The recent difficulty experienced by the Rumanian premier in forming a new cabinet is significant, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), of grave impending changes. German influence, it says, along commercial and industrial lines has heretofore been paramount in Rumania; but now the Slavic propaganda of Russia has begun to bear fruit, and the present unsettled condition has been purposely fomented. Russian influence is also very plainly visible, so the Belgrade correspondent of the London *Times* thinks, in Bulgaria, which has just held a general election. A writer in the *Temps* (Paris), moreover, points out that Montenegro is "making a fight to become the center of a future Slav empire in the South; as Prussia united Germany and Piedmont brought Italy into being. Inhabited by a race of hardy mountaineers who were never conquered by the Turks, Montenegro became such a recognized force in the Balkans that, in 1878, it was given a road to the sea. The *Journal des Débats* sees in Montenegro a friend worth cultivating by France. It says:

"France should cultivate the friendship of Montenegro, even if only on account of Russia. The Czar highly appreciates Prince Nicholas, who has it in his power to form a coalition of the smaller Balkan states under Russian guidance, and two of the Prince's daughters have married Russian grand dukes. More important is the fact that another daughter has become Queen of Italy as the wife of Victor Emanuel. For it is no secret that Italy can not remain in the Triple Alliance. The Italians under Austrian rule are more restive than they have been for a long time, and Italy does not repel their advances as much as Austria could wish. On the other hand, the relations between France and Italy have been much improved, and an alliance between France, Russia, and Italy could be brought about by Prince Nicholas of Montenegro."

The Russian papers also speak highly of Prince Nicholas. The *Birshewya Viedomosti* (Moscow) says on this point:

"The Montenegrinian crown prince is specially interested in the formation of an alliance between Montenegro, Servia, and Bulgaria. Such an alliance would be the best protection for the new nations as well as the best guaranty for their economic development. Its realization would lead to the building of a railway through their territory and thus neutralize the efforts of Austria, who hopes to divide them by a railway from Serajewo to Soloniki, and thereby keep them in perfect economic dependence to the Hapsburg monarchy."

The "burning question" in the Balkans at present, however, proceeds from Macedonia. The *Journal des Débats* thus describes it:

"It has long been thought that the Turkish empire will sooner or later disappear, and ever since the Greeks obtained their independence they have regarded Macedonia as their heritage. Not without reason. The majority of the people speak a Greek dialect, the Greek Church is predominant, and in the local assemblies the Greek element predominates. But since the Bulgarians, too, have become independent, the Greeks find that their pretensions are not accepted without opposition. The Slav minority in Macedonia sympathizes with the Bulgarians, and the latter have behind them the prestige and influence of Russia. There is really a deadly rivalry between the Greeks and the young Bulgarian people. The Greeks hoped to increase their prestige by the war against Turkey. How grievously they failed is still in everybody's memory. If we remember that Rumania and Servia also wish for increase of territory, and that Austria is not at all anxious to see her smaller neighbors increase, it will be seen that the Macedonian question is not easy to solve."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## WHY AMERICANS MOURN FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE tributes paid by the American people to the memory of Queen Victoria have been ascribed by some to the fact that the Queen took the side of the Union during the Civil War and was always, politically, a firm friend of America. Others have ascribed them to the Queen's domestic virtues, which are supposed to make a special appeal to the American people. One English writer has asserted that, as Americans honor womanhood beyond other nations, they naturally mourned her who was the "representative of all that is best in woman." *The Spectator* (London) holds that the true explanation lies much deeper than any of these reasons, though it includes the others. Says *The Spectator*:

"The American people have felt the Queen's death so deeply because they and we belong to the same race speak the same language, follow the same ideals, moral, social, and political—because, in brief, truth, justice, freedom, honor, honesty, sincerity, and 'the conduct of a gentleman' mean not something that needs a shade of difference in translation, but exactly the same things to them and to us. Americans and Englishmen are, as Carlyle said, all subjects of King Shakespeare. They all vibrate to the deep elemental emotion of Wordsworth, to the passion of Byron, to the magic splendor of Scott. These are the essential reasons why the American people felt the death of the Queen as we felt it ourselves, and not as foreigners. They were sharers in our sorrow, while the foreigner, however much he was struck by the Queen's high character, and however anxious he was to show his respect, was merely an external sympathizer. Theirs was no complimentary mourning, for they are of the house. The feeling expressed by the American people is, in fact, a proof of the essential oneness of the English-speaking race. It is impossible for any person, sovereign or president, poet or divine, philosopher or weaver of romance, to rise to the very highest place in either land without becoming the common property of both peoples. Say what we will, we are sharers in the really great. The smaller men are sectional, and may belong exclusively to one nation, but in the highest both have a share."

*The Spectator* then refers to British grief at the death of Lincoln, whom the British nation recognized as "a representative of what was highest and noblest in the English-speaking kin." No Englishman, it says, "ever dreams of thinking of Washington in the way he thinks of foreign national heroes. He may admire and respect the foreigner, but for the American there is always in addition that thrill of emotion which is added by the freemasonry of race, language, and the tradition of kindred moral ideals." The "desire of both peoples to share in what is best in either" will last, concludes this British journal, "as long as we speak the same language and read the same Bible, and as long as Mr. Lincoln and the Queen remain as examples of public duty."

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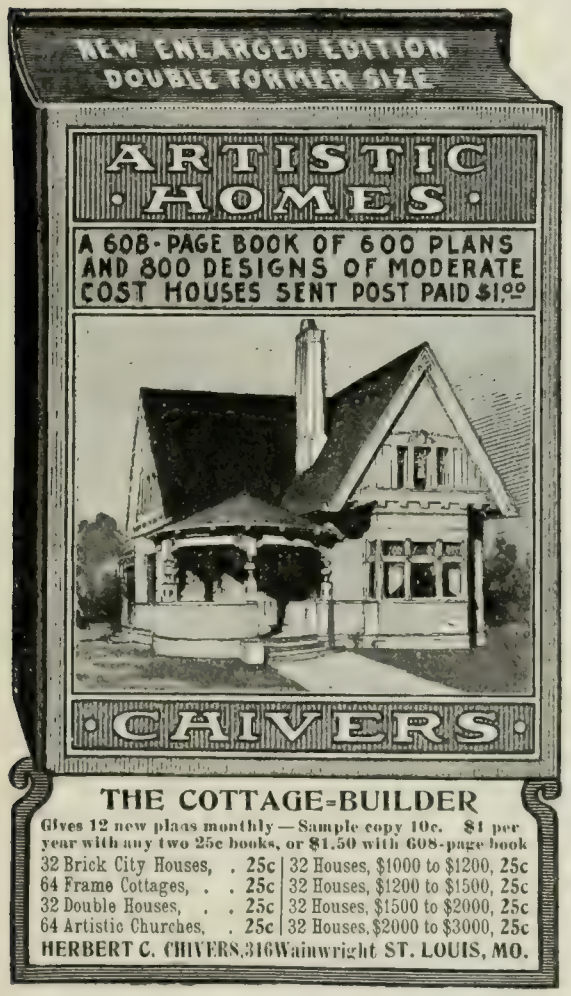


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## CURRENT POETRY.

### The Black Bear.

By FRANCES STERNE PALMER.

At rustle of bud the red fawn leaps,
Its mother trembles while she sleeps,—
A whisper breaks the forest hush,
And both are off through the underbrush.

But not a fawn in wild wood born
So timid as he of the coat unshorn,
This mighty one who shuffles along
And never dreams that he is strong;
A cowardly bully, put to flight
By hares that romp in the still twilight,
Barked at by squirrel, by bird-cry stung,
Belabored by every forest tongue:

Gone—a black flash—ere you can make out
What all in the wood are scolding about.

—In *Harper's Magazine* (January).

### The Rose's Avatar.

By CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

There grew a rose more wonderful
Than ever Saadi sang,
Its loveliness occult and strange,
A rapture and a pang.

Its petals had the pulsing touch
That shakes the blood with fire;
Its warm deeps were the avatar
Of unassuaged desire.

Hid scents and hushed seraglio dreams
Were in its subtle breath,
The madness of the Mænad's joy,
The tenderness of death.

Its soul was all the mystic East,
Its heart was all the South—
Till tears and love transmuted it
To the dark rose of your mouth,

—In February *Smart Set*.

### Is it Spring Again in Ohio?

By EDITH M. THOMAS.

Is it Spring again in Ohio?
Is the sleep of the Winter over?
Far in the heavens the bluebird,
Low in the marshland the plover,
Anear, in the orchard, the redbreast;
Wherever one looks, the hover
Of wings—wherever one listens,
The note of the homing rover!
Is it Spring again in Ohio?

Is it Spring again in Ohio,
And the sleep of the Winter over?
Blooms in the woods the wild service?
Where Zephyr bendeth above her,
Gleams the faint dawn of the windflower?
Breaks from the turfy cover
The tender star of the thistle,—
The dew-cradling leaf of the clover?
Is it spring again in Ohio?

Is it Spring again in Ohio,
And the sleep of the winter over?
Are these the rare days—O my Comrade—
Blithest for homing rover?
Once would we forth and follow
Far as the cry of the plover—
By stream, and by greening pasture,
By fallow, and breezy cover!
Is it Spring again in Ohio?

Is it Spring again in Ohio—
Is the sleep of the Winter over?
Say to each wakening beauty,
I am, as ever, its lover,
Hourly, from far saluting:
I, too, were a homing rover,
If I, from the sleep of the Winter,
All that I loved might recover!
Is it Spring again in Ohio?

—In the March *Lippincott*.

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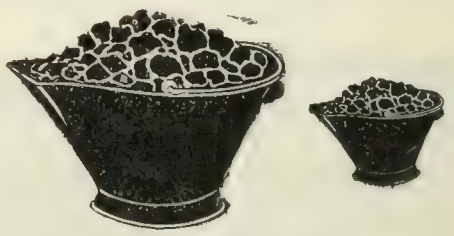

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## PERSONALS.

**The Rajah and the Chinese Ship.**—The guile of the "Heathen Chinee" dates back beyond the days of Ah Sin, and seems to have stood the Celestials in good stead in parlous times of the long ago. The story is retold as follows in the New York *Staats-Zeitung:*

"The Rajah Suran was one of the earliest rulers of India. He overran the entire East with the exception of China, killed innumerable sultans with his own hand, and married all their daughters.

When the Chinese heard of his triumphant progress, and learned that he had reached their frontier, they became much alarmed. The Emperor called a council of his generals and mandarins, and upon the advice of a crafty old mandarin the following strategem was carried out:

"A large ship was loaded with rusty nails, trees were planted on the deck, the vessel was manned by a numerous crew of old men and despatched to the Rajah's capital. When it arrived (the most wonderful part of the story is that it did arrive) the Rajah sent an officer to ask how long it had taken the vessel to make the trip from China. The Chinamen answered that they had all been young men when they set sail, and that on the voyage they had planted the seeds from which the great trees had grown. In corroboration of their story they pointed to the rusty nails which, they said, had been stout iron bars as thick as a man's arm when they started. 'You can see,' they concluded, 'that China must be a very long distance away.' The Rajah was so much impressed by these plausible arguments that he concluded he would not live long enough to reach China, and abandoned his projected invasion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Verdi and the Hand-Organs.**—Every summer Verdi was accustomed to spend some time at the springs of Montecatini, where he rented a small house. A few years ago, according to the *Courrier des États-Unis*, one of his friends who came to pay him a visit was greatly surprised to be received in a room which evidently served the composer as salon, dining-room, and bed-chamber.

"I have two other large rooms," said Verdi to his visitor, whose astonishment did not escape him, "but they are at present invaded by a quantity of objects that I have rented for the season." With these words Verdi opened two doors and the *maestro* perceived two large rooms literally filled with hand-organs.

"Upon my arrival," continued Verdi, "all the proprietors of these instruments continually serenaded me from morning till night. There was a constant repetition of 'Rigoletto,' 'Il Trovatore,' and 'La Traviata.' Then I made a resolution. I rented all these organs for the season. That cost me fifteen hundred francs. But now at least I am quiet and shall be able to work in peace."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**A Severe Blow**—"That will be a popular song," commented the composer's friend. "Is it as bad as that?" groaned the composer.—*Detroit Free Press.*

---

**A Natural Result.**—"Hist!" whispered the villain, creeping stealthily away. "I expected you


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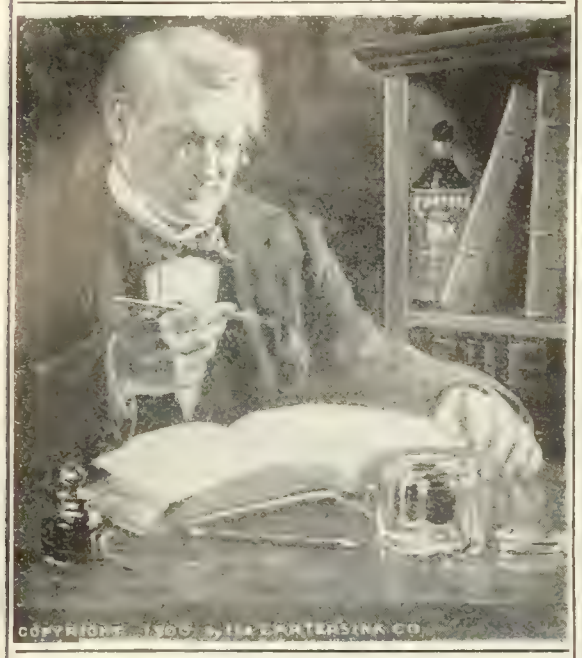

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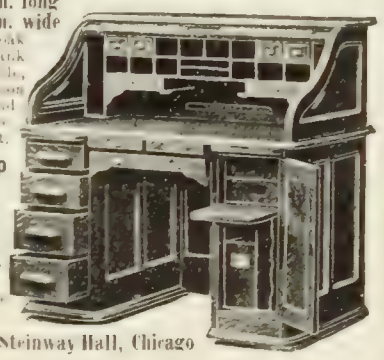

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would be," rejoined the stage manager, with curling lip.—*Tit-Bits.*

**The Absent-Minded Professor.**—The nurse excitedly and joyously announces an interesting family event that the absent-minded professor has forgotten all about. "Professor, a little boy!" "Well, ask him what he wants."—*Philadelphia Times.*

**The Sacrifice.**—MAMMA: "Now, Teddy, we must all try and give up something while times are so hard."

TEDDY: "I'm willing."

MAMMA: "What will it be, dear?"

TEDDY: "Soap."—*Tit-Bits.*

**The Last Stage of Degeneracy.**—MAJOR MOBILE: "And how did you find New York, sah?"

MAJOR HOTTBUN: "In the last stages of intellectual turpitude and moral decreptitude, sah! They was actually talkin' of cutting up a race-track into building-lots, sah!"—*Puck.*

**The Beginning.**—MAGISTRATE: "Did you see the beginning of this quarrel?"

WITNESS: "Yes, sir; I saw the very commencement. It was about two years ago."

MAGISTRATE: "Two years ago?"

WITNESS: "Yes, sir. The minister said, 'Will you take this man to be your lawful husband?' and she said, 'I will.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

**His Preference.**—A fat man who lived on the Rhine was asked, "At what hour will you dine?" He answered, "Eleven, three, four, five and seven, six, eight and a quarter to nine!"

—*Paul West in "Life."*

**Sarcasm.**—LADY (in poulterer's shop): "You can put aside a half a dozen of your plumpest partridges."

POULTERER: "Yes, ma'am. Shall I send them at once?"

LADY: "No, my husband is out shooting partridges to-day, and he will call for them this evening."

—*Tit-Bits.*

**N. B.**—A writer says "The ears should be so placed as not to be higher than the eyebrow or lower than the tip of the nose." People who are dressing for a party should not forget this.

—*Tit-Bits.*

**A True Philanthropist.**—"MR. GOODMAN: You should tell our doctor to call on the washerwoman's family."

MRS. G.: Dear me! What's the matter there?"

MR. G.: "Influenza, I think."

MRS. G.: "Who told you?"

MR. G.: "No one; but I notice that only two of my handkerchiefs came back this week."

—*New York Weekly.*

**He Arrived at the Right Age.**—The lady in the witness-box was reluctant to disclose her age, and the presiding magistrate was astute enough not to press the question.

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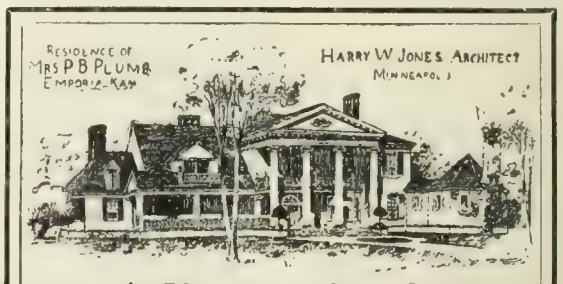


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the magistrate to the clerk. "What is your occupation, madam?"

"Sir," said the witness, "you have made a mistake of ten years in my age."

"Put down fifty-five years, then," directed the magistrate. "Your residence——"

"Sir," exclaimed the lady, angrily, "my age is thirty-five years, not fifty-five!"

"Thank you, madam," said the magistrate, blandly, and the entire bench joined in the smile that went round the court. —*Tit-Bits.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

February 25.—Minister Conger turns over the conduct of affairs at Peking to W. W. Rockhill, preparatory to his return to America.

February 26.—Two Chinese officials are publicly beheaded in Peking in compliance with the demands of the powers.

February 28.—A new list of Chinese officials, whose punishment is demanded, is announced at Shanghai; Germany disclaims any thirst for more vengeance.

March 2.—A Russian column near Moukden, China, is defeated by a Chinese force, losing a gun and having twenty-men killed and thirty wounded.

SOUTH AFRICA.

February 25.—It is announced in the British House of Commons that ten officers have been dismissed for their connection with surrenders of British posts in South Africa; the cost of the Boer war to date is estimated at $130,000,000.

March 1.—General Kitchener reports that De Wet has been driven north toward the Orange River, with heavy loss; also that the Boers captured a scouting party of eighty British.

March 3.—Fifteen hundred Boers, led by De Wet and Steyn, elude the British forces and succeed in crossing the Orange River.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 25.—King Edward arrives at Cronberg on a visit to his sister; he is met by Emperor William.

February 26.—The House of Commons adopts an address in reply to the King's speech, by a vote of 297 to 71.

An exciting scene occurs in the French chamber of deputies, when one member referred to the execution of Louis XVI. as assassination, and a retraction of his words is demanded.

February 28.—The Turkish Government orders fifty thousand troops to the Bulgarian frontier to prevent marauding.

March 2.—The Pope on the ninety-first anniversary of his birth delivers an address on the attitude of the church.

March 3.—King Edward returns to London from his visit to Cronberg.

A strike among the dock-workers at Marseilles reaches large proportions, and prevents the unloading of cargoes and the landing of steamers.

### Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 26.—*Senate:* A modification of the Spooner Philippine amendment, offered by Mr. Hoar, is accepted; Mr. Allen makes a sharp attack on Admiral Sampson's letter to the Navy Department regarding Gunner Morgan's request for promotion.

February 27.—*Senate:* The Spooner amendment for the government of the Philippines, and the Cuban amendment, are both adopted. The army appropriation bill is also passed.

February 28.—*Senate:* Both houses adopt the conference report on the war revenue reduction bill, thus finally passing that measure.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 25.—The articles of incorporation of the United States steel corporation — the


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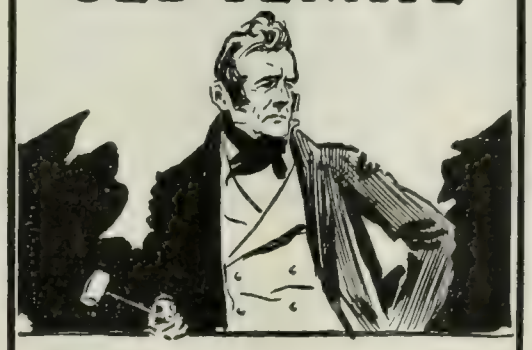

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February [illegible].—Mrs. Nation gives bail in Topeka, and goes to [illegible], Ill., to address public meetings, [illegible] *Journal* of that city.

Frank A. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the treasury, resigns, and Milton E. Ailes, of Ohio, is chosen to succeed him.

About forty persons are injured in a wreck on the Wabash Railroad, near Benton, Ind.; [illegible] miners are lost in a fire in a coal-mine at Kemmerer, Wyo.

[illegible]ry 26.—A negro accused of assaulting a young woman is lynched at Terre Haute, Ind.

The prevailing rate of wages law, in New York State, is declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals.

Mark Twain speaks at a joint hearing at Albany in favor of the bill to permit osteopaths to practise their profession.

February 28.—The Pittsburg "Ripper" bill passes both houses in Pennsylvania.

March 1.—The members of the Cabinet tender their resignation to the President; it is expected that all of them, with the exception of Mr. Griggs, will be renominated.

Preparations are made for the inaugural ceremonies at Washington.

March 2.—The members of the Senate present a loving-cup to Mr. Frye, of Maine, on the occasion of his retirement from the office of President *pro tem.*

March 3.—The plans for the reinauguration of the President and the induction into office of Vice-President Roosevelt are completed; Washington is crowded with visitors from all parts of the country.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 25.—*Philippines:* Father McKinnon, at Manila, says the new Federal movement is a veiled attack on the Catholic Church in the Philippines.

February 27.—José Serapis, an uncle of Aguinaldo, is appointed governor of the province of Bulacan by the Philippine commission.

*Cuba:* Provisions are added to the Cuban constitution covering relations with the United States, and are adopted at the Havana convention with only three dissenting votes.

March 1.—*Philippines:* Twenty-one Filipino officers and 120 bolomen surrender to the American forces in the province of Albay, Southern Luzon.

March 2.—A force of Filipinos on Leyte Island is defeated by an American detachment; the work of installing civil governments in the various provinces of Luzon continues.


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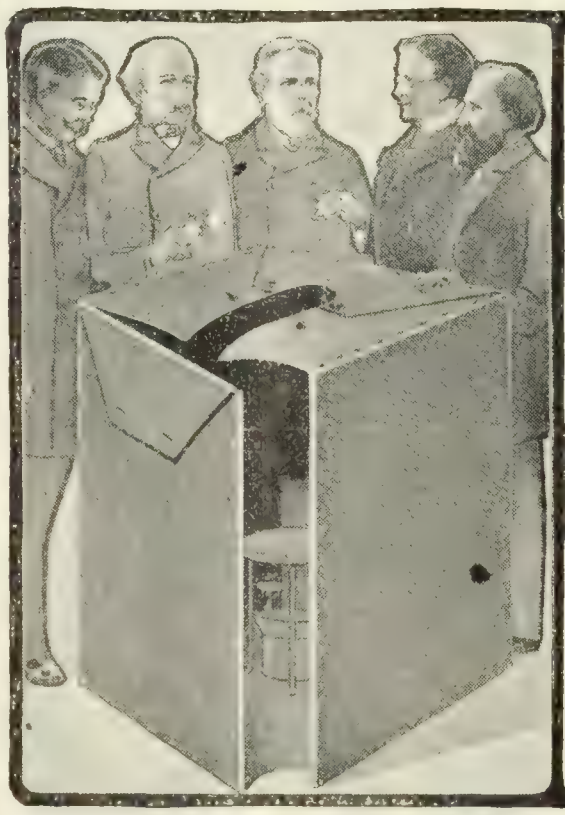

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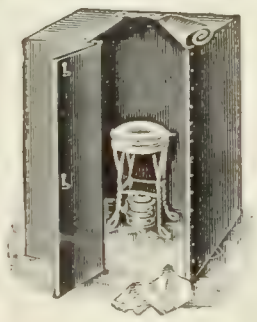

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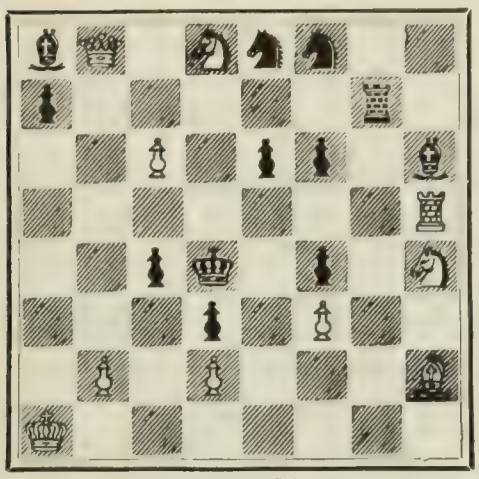
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 541.

By STANLEY B. BAXTER.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



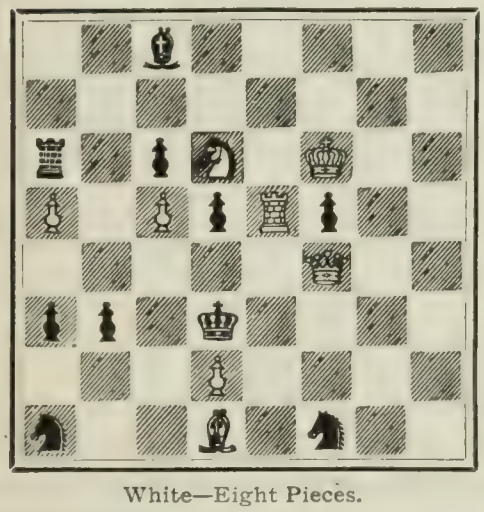
White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Problem 542.

By B. G. LAWS.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

These problems, published in *The B. C. M.* (February), were submitted for solution at a recent meeting of the Surrey County Chess-Association, England, and "no papers were handed in." There were two prizes offered for the solution, and the prizes were not won. We do not know the time-limit, but it would be interesting to know how long it takes our solvers to master them.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 537.

Key-move, B R 5.

No. 538.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B—R 4 / B—R 4 | 2. R—Q Kt 6 / Any | 3. B—B 6, mate | |
| 1. ..... / B—B 6 | 2. K—K 7 / Any | 3. R—B 8, mate | |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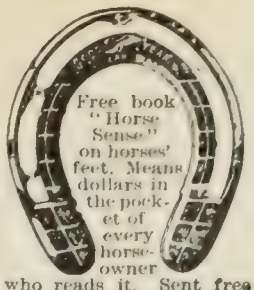

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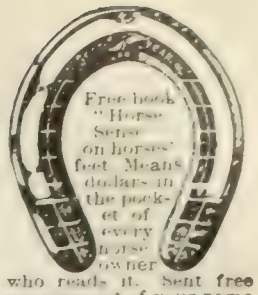

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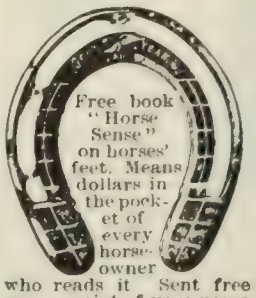

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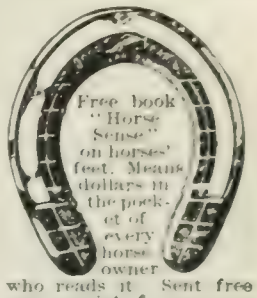

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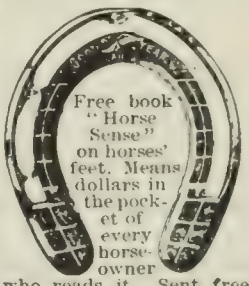

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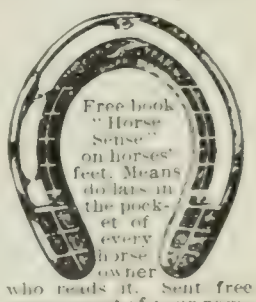

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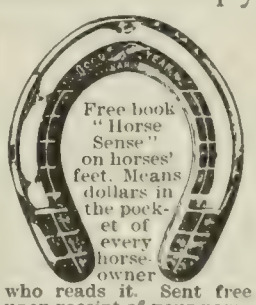

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ..... | R—B 5 | B—B 6, mate |
| 1. —— B—B 7 | 2. —— Any | 3. —— |
| ..... | R—B 4 | B—B 6, mate |
| 1. —— B—Q 7 | 2. —— Any | 3. —— |
| ..... | R—B 2 | B—B 6, mate |
| 1. —— B—K 8 | 2. —— Any | 3. —— |
| ..... | R—K 6 | B—B 6, mate |
| 1. —— B—Kt 6 | 2. —— Any | 3. —— |
| ..... | R—Q 6 | B—B 6, mate |
| 1. —— P x Kt | 2. —— Any | 3. —— |
| ..... | R—K 6 | B—B 6, mate |
| 1. —— P—B 6 | 2. —— Any | 3. —— |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; J. T. M., Cornwall, Conn.; D. H. Leake, Licking, Va.; L.W. Payue, Jr., Evergreen, Ala.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; the Rev. R. S. Eskridge, Swannanoa, N. C.; J. E. Vincent, Lafargeville, N. Y.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; J. T. Graves, Chicago, Ill.; R. L. M., St. Louis; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; the Rev. J. W. Young, Gilbertsville, N. Y.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; F. E. Reid, New York City; L. A. Gouldie, Brooklyn. R. Renshaw, Richmond, Va.; A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, Ga.; E. J. Lewis and E. W. McDaniel, La Junta, Colo.; G. H. Rising, Homer, Mich.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.

537 (only): The Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore Md.; M.F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; W. De Laun, New York City; Prof. A. H. Pratt, Schuyler Lake, N. Y.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C.H., O.; "Merope," Cincinnati; M. K. Hartmann, Y. C. Seminary, Minneapolis; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; T. Hilgers, Paterson, N. J.

538 (only): F. Handel, Jr., Onawa, Ia.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; O. Horner and J. C. Gregg, Brazil, Ind.

Comments (537): "Not hard but most excellent"—S. M. M.; "Well and attractively made"—A K.; "Fine finesse"—G. D.; "First prize well won"—J. G. L.; "Neat, but too easy"—J. E. W.; "Not so easy as it looks"—J. T. M.; "A marvel"—L. W. P.; "A good average problem"—D. G. H.; "Difficult"—H. W. F.; "Exceptionally rich; not improbable in an end-game"—O. C. B.; "One of the very best"—R. S. E.; "One of the most intricate 2-ers I ever saw"—J. E. V.

(538): "Have always admired the work of this problematist, and this is one of his best compositions"—C. R. O.; "A theme, however well presented, that must always yield more pleasure to the constructor than to the solver"—W. W.; "Ingenious, novel, and original"—S. M. M.; "Curious, but really tip-top"—A K.; "An excellent example of the 'cut-off' theme"—G. D.; "Brilliant and beautiful"—J. G. L.; "Very clean and economical, with many carefully planned misleading suggestions—W. R. C.; "I like it better, I believe, than any problem I have seen in your column"—A. S. O.; "Unique"—J. E. W.; "Should be called 'the Saucy Rook'"—J. T. M.; "Not so difficult as 537"—H. W. F.; "Remarkable"—G. P.

In addition to those reported, 535 and 536 were solved by H. A. S.; Dr. O. L. Telling, Denver, Col.; F. F. C., S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can.; J. P. Plehn, Toledo, O.; J. E. Cannon, Richmond, Va.

535 (only) by R. R., the Rev. A. De R. M., W. De L., Prof. A. H. P., W. W. S., the Rev. R. S. E., "Merope"; 536 by W. W. S.; 533 (2d) by E. Bayliss, Bessemer, Mich.

The Van Dyk problem has a third solution, beginning with B—B 5.

### Washington Birthday Tourneys.

In the Pennsylvania Chess-Association Tourney, C. J. Newman took first prize; H. G. Voigt, second; Bampton, Shipley, and Haussman, three minor prizes.

In the New York State Chess-Association Tourney, Finn took first prize with a clean score of 4 wins; Hanham, second, 3½; Ryan, third, 2½.

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THE Monte Carlo Tourney is finished. Janowski takes first prize; Schlechter, second; Tschigorin and Von Scheve divide third and fourth; Alapin, fifth. Our representative, Marshall, didn't get anything.

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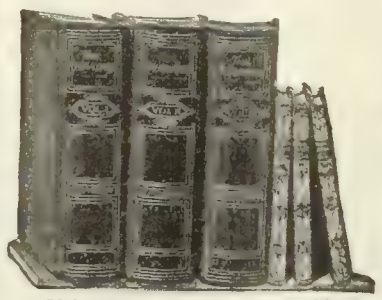

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### ANOTHER FILIPINO APPEAL.

JUDGE TAFT'S encouraging cablegram from Manila last week, declaring that the conditions in the Philippines "have in fact never been so favorable to restoration of complete peace and accomplishment of declared purposes of the President," gives to the earnest appeal for Philippine independence delivered by Señor Sixto Lopez (Agoncillo's secretary) before a Philadelphia audience on the evening of March 12, something of the interest that attaches to a last entreaty for a dying cause. That the opposition to the American arms is at last really dying out continues to be manifest in the despatches from Manila. The hostilities in the island of Panay have ended in the surrender of the native forces, negotiations are said to be in progress for the surrender of all the insurgents in the island of Cebu, and all the northern half of Luzon is reported quiet. Judge Taft says that "anxiety for provincial government" is everywhere apparent, and satisfaction with the form adopted is manifest. He adds: "Federal Party, avowed and direct outgrowth election, has spread with wonderful rapidity all parts archipelago, and is active and urgent in advocacy of peace and presenting advantage of civil liberty under American sovereignty, assisted in securing surrenders in Panay. Party's banquet of 300, eve Washington's Birthday, and gathering of 7,000 members party on Luneta to hear loyal earnest addresses leading Filipinos, were most convincing of its power, purpose, completely representative character."

Many of the facts brought out in the address of Señor Lopez (as given in an advance report sent to us) relate to the native capacity of the Filipinos. Little has been said hitherto in the Philippine discussion about the early history and civilization of the natives. Many appear to think that they are just emerging from savagery. Says Señor Lopez:

"At that period when the Normans were invading Britain, and bringing to Celt and Saxon new institutions and a greater degree of social refinement, the Moors were migrating to the Philippines, taking with them their science and arts. Long prior to the Spanish occupation, that degree of civilization and culture to which the Filipinos had attained was remarkable, and was regarded by many as superior to that of Mexico, Peru, or Japan. Their form of government was similar to European feudalism, and was as good in practise as were those of European countries at the same period. Education was further advanced, and was more general than in any country in the world at the time. The people had a written language, Moorish in character, which was taught in almost every village school, and 'there were very *few*,' says Dr. de Morga, the first Spanish governor-general, 'who could not write well and correctly.' The religion of the people was similar to that of Zoroaster. When Christianity was being introduced into the islands, it was found that there were words in the language of the Filipinos capable of expressing all the higher spiritual phases and doctrines of the Christian religion.

SIXTO LOPEZ.

"The industries of the country at that time were extensive. Most of the arts of peace and domestic life were flourishing. There were factories for the weaving of delicate silks and other textile fabrics. Father St. Augustine mentions that the making of cotton stockings for exportation was then a large and flourishing industry. The secret of the manufacture of gunpowder was known to the Filipinos from an early period. They had powder and ammunition factories; and there were brass and iron foundries in Bulacan, Pangasinan, Ilocos, and Manila. When some of the European armies were assaulting city walls with the battering-ram, the Filipinos were making double-barreled revolving cannon, or 'lantacas,' as they were called, many of which were afterward exported to Spain and South America."

Some of the charges of Filipino barbarism during the present war Señor Lopez refers to, and says:

"It is no doubt true that during this war some irresponsible Filipinos have been guilty of acts of cruelty. It is said that some such Filipinos buried alive one of the Macabebe scouts who had tortured Filipino prisoners of war. I do not know whether that is true; I hope it is not. But in any case, it should no more be taken as a gage of Filipino character, generally, than the burning alive of a negro should be taken as a gage of American character generally. Burying alive is no more characteristic of the Filipinos than burning alive is characteristic of Americans."

And as to the present intellectual condition of the Filipinos he says:

"The number of those who can read and write has been estimated by various authorities at from 70 to 90 per cent. of the entire population. My own opinion is that between 70 and 80 per cent. of the people can read and write. This compares very favorably with the 58 per cent. of Italians, 31 per cent. of Rus-

sians, and, according to the census of 1887, the 28½ per cent. of Spaniards who can read and write. The percentage in the Philippines is higher than in any European country, with the exception of Germany, France, and Switzerland. It is higher even than in some of the States in America, and very much higher than in any of the South American States."

"There was a university in Manila," he continues, "several years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock," and he enumerates a large number of other colleges now existing in Manila and in other parts of the archipelago, and declares "with very great pride" that "the funds for the foundation and maintenance of every one of these colleges have been provided exclusively by the Filipinos themselves."

The point of all this, in the view of Señor Lopez, is that the Filipinos are capable of self-government and fit for independence. Judge Taft, he thinks, is mistaken in his impression that the natives want American rule. No Filipino, remarks Señor Lopez, dares express sympathy with the native cause within hearing of the American authorities, so that "only those who are favorable to American sovereignty are allowed to express their opinions"; and, "as a consequence, Judge Taft is surrounded from morning till night by office-seekers and others who pour into his ear the sought-for assurances that a majority of Filipinos are favorable to that to which he desires they should be favorable. He never hears an expression of the contrary opinion, and consequently he does not know how he is being deceived." The natives are "united," he declares, "in their desire for independence, and in their opposition to foreign rule," and he quotes the words of General MacArthur and several other American officers in support of this statement. He quotes from our Declaration of Independence and refers to the early history of the United States to bear out his argument in favor of the right of the Filipinos to independent self-government, and says:

"Are the Filipinos fit for independence? Who has a right to be the judge? That is a question to which there is but one answer, namely: the Filipinos themselves. Let it once be established as a precedent that America or any other nation has the right to judge of another people's fitness for independence, and not only will the fundamental principles of human liberty be uprooted, but every weak and struggling nation will be placed at the mercy of the powerful and despotic."

## PLAN TO LIMIT DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

THE death of the shipping subsidy bill and the river and harbor bill by filibustering tactics in the Senate has given unusual interest to the proposal of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, as expressed in a resolution offered in that body, that when a matter has been considered for a "reasonable" time, "it shall be in order for any Senator to demand that debate shall be closed." The resolution continues: "The demand shall not be debatable, and if it is seconded by a majority of Senators present, the question shall be taken without debate. Once the decision to close debate having been reached, the measure under consideration shall have precedence over all other business. Action shall be taken upon the measure in its successive stages according to the rules without further debate, except that every Senator who may desire shall be permitted to speak upon the measure, including all amendments, not more than once, and not exceeding thirty minutes." The resolution has been referred to the committee on rules, and will probably come up at the next session of the Senate.

Many papers are heartily in favor of the proposed reform. The New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.), for example, says: "The 'courtesy of the Senate,' carried to the absurd extreme of permitting any Senator, however fanatical or perverse, to talk to death any measure, however important to the country, instead of being a safeguard of dignity and deliberation, has become a legislative nuisance and a national scandal. Its abuse enables a little gang of filibusterers to hold up and defeat action of the greatest pith and moment, for which its occasional use in blocking bad legislation affords no compensation. There is, in fact, no permanent justification for saving the majority from the responsibility of bad legislation." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks that it is "only rational that a legislative body should have the power to limit debate, and that the majority should be able to bring a question to a vote." The Boston *Journal* (Rep.) declares that "it is a very stupid thing for the American people to provide all the elaborate machinery of a republican government and then weakly to permit their hands to be tied by a few unprincipled autocrats in the Senate." The present custom, it says, "is really a parody on republican government." Says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.): "There have, of course, been occasions when unlimited debate has proved of great benefit to the general public. But these instances are far outnumbered by the others in which, by the absence of such a rule as is now proposed, the majority has been placed at the mercy of a filibustering minority. In this country, where one of the salient principles is a government by the majority, anything that gives the minority practically absolute powers is wrong, and should be corrected."

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE MINORITY IN CONGRESS.
—*The New York World.*

On the other side, the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) believes that filibustering has its good uses, and the New York *Sun* (Rep.) thinks that "unlimited debate in the Senate is one of the safeguards of our institutions," and that "the Senate's methods have counted for good government ten times where they have counted once against it." So, too, thinks the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), which points out that "filibustering has rarely been successful except when applied to bad measures which were condemned by a large body of public opinion, without regard to party." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.) and the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) express similar opinions, and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) fears that the limitation of debate would increase the power of the Executive over Congress. It says: "The Congress must be made more completely a mere register of the Executive will. Deliberation must give way to action in the Senate as in the House. The exigencies of imperialism demand it, and the spirit of imperialism demands it. It is no doubt important especially that extreme celerity of movement be put at the command of the majority at Washington during the next two years, before the possibility arises of Congress passing into opposition hands."

The Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.) facetiously advocates a still more radical reform. It says:

"An improvement on this patent has just been introduced in the British House of Commons that is worthy the attention of the Senate. When some Irish members, who objected to having debate cut off before it reached the subjects in which they were especially interested, refused to vote at the speaker's command, he summoned the police and threw them out. One of the honorable members and several of the police seem to have fared badly in the melée, but the speaker's authority was maintained and closure was successfully applied.

"The timeliness of this suggestion for the Senate is obvious. The Vice-President would not need to call in the police. All that would be necessary, when a Senator had occupied the floor 'a reasonable time' and refused to leave off, would be for the Terrible Teddy to descend from his dais and with his own strenuous arm fire the recalcitrant into the lobby. The Senate rules should be so amended as to give the Vice-President this authority."

## ERNEST CROSBY ON THE ABSURDITIES OF MILITARISM.

ERNEST HOWARD CROSBY, the author and social reformer, is an apostle of non-resistance, but he confesses that he once served eight years in the National Guard of New York and attained the rank of major, and that he "used to wear a cocked hat with an ostrich feather a yard long," and knows what it is "to prance up and down Fifth Avenue on a riding-school nag, feeling like a composite photograph of Washington and Napoleon." His opinion of the military spirit now is that "there is nothing but vanity at the bottom of the whole business." In a recent address in Tremont Temple, Boston, delivered during the meetings held in commemoration of the progress of the cause of international peace during the nineteenth century, and now published in pamphlet form, Mr. Crosby directed his attention to this subject of military vanity, and said, in part:

"Picture to yourselves, if you can, a village in which each householder spends the greater part of his time in fortifying his home. He keeps a keen lookout at the window, and every time

THE GUNNER OF THE FUTURE
Meeting the Representatives of Foreign Powers Politely.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

he sees his next-door neighbor come in with a new blunderbuss, he rushes off to invest in another catapult for himself. Twice a day he drills his children and makes them shoot at a mark in the backyard, and all night long they carefully patrol the garden fence. Every cent that can be scraped together is spent on powder and dynamite, and most of the inhabitants in consequence are forced to go about half-fed and in rags. There is only one flourishing man in the place, and that is the gunsmith. Meanwhile, strange to say, these people never dare to fight each other, but act to their neighbors with the most punctilious politeness, bowing almost to the ground as they pass in the street, and addressing each other as if they were the best of friends, altho their pockets are bulging with small artillery. For over twenty long years there has not been a fight in the place, except one insignificant row in a corner of the village in which two small boys were the belligerents.

ERNEST HOWARD CROSBY.

"Would not this be a good subject for an opera by Gilbert and Sullivan? Even in Kentucky such a comic piece would bring down the house. It is impossible, we all should say, that men could be such fools. Yet this is precisely the condition of armed Europe to-day. To this pass has the wisdom of rulers and diplomats brought the great powers of Christendom! Is this really history or is it opera-bouffe?

"But let us return to our village for a moment. One of the starving householders at last suggests, very modestly and tentatively, that it might be a good plan to have a conference to consider how they may spare themselves the necessity of spending every penny of income on bludgeons and shillalahs. The meeting is convened under safe-conducts in a room bristling with bayonets and smelling of powder. Each of the parties comes in toying with the hair trigger of the revolver in his hip-pocket, and the sound of drilling, of drum and fife, is borne in on the summer air. Can these gentlemen, thus coming together, look each other in the eye with a straight face? Ordinary, every-day people like you and me could not. But statesmen and diplomats, courtiers and generals, find nothing unusual in it. It is a part of their business. But it seems to me that if they had not been blinded by the atmosphere of make-believe in which they live, they would have shaken down the whole structure of militarism in a hearty fit of laughter, which would have been heard all round the world. Think of it! Generals and admirals played a conspicuous part at the Peace Conference. Fancy sending butchers to a congress in the interests of vegetarianism!"

Directing his attention to the comicality of the petty jealousies that run all through our army and navy, Mr. Crosby remarks that "when a few hours' fighting is followed by as many years' quarreling over the results, our admiration is put severely to the test. I may add that the habit of rushing home from the field of battle to advertise one's own exploits in the magazines at a hundred dollars a page makes hero-worhip a difficult job. I shall not dwell on the sad fatality which dooms naval heroes, old and young, to lose their laurels among the petticoats." He continues:

"The truth is that the profession of the modern warrior is indeed a curious bundle of anomalies, with its torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat-destroyers, and its torpedo-boat-destroyer-destroyers; with its smokeless powder and its artificial smoke to counteract the smokeless powder; with its barbarous enginery for mangling men, and its Red Cross for piecing them again; with its indignation at such a crime as the destruction of the *Maine*, and its high honors for the wretched men who prostitute their talents to the invention of the infernal machines which produce such catastrophes; with its precious mysteries and secrets, its

foreign military attachés specially licensed to find them out, and its assumption of horror when, as in the Dreyfus case, the attaché actually fulfils his only ostensible function; and, finally, with its proud claim to the monopoly of honor, and its readiness to obey anybody's order to do anything! Oh, for a little sense of humor in this all too solemn world of ours!"

War's pomp and circumstance, too, fail to impress ex-Major Crosby any more seriously than does his discarded ostrich-feather. "Can anything be more comical," he asks, "than the little round pill-boxes which the English soldiers tie on the side of their heads, and which are supposed to be particularly smart?" Yet, he observes, "a standing army could not be kept together a month without brass buttons and epaulets."

"All soldiering is a 'playing at soldiers.' Not a man takes it seriously. It is all a grand hurrah, until some fine morning the novice finds himself on the field of battle, where there is not one in a hundred but would give his ears to be safe at home again; while the hundredth man is temporarily insane, hypnotized into a 'hero' by all the stage-machinery of a semi-savage histrionic and hysterical civilization. It is the feathers and tom-toms that do it. The man who beats the drum, to screw up the courage of himself and his fellow soldiers, is but a short step in advance of the medicine man of Central Africa. We will display the head-feathers of the red Indian, and in the navy at least tattooing is still common, while the fondness for dressing up in bright colors with plenty of gilt is distinctly a relic of barbarous tastes.

"Then think for a moment of the military custom of hanging medals and ribbons on your breast, which say, 'I am brave,' as clearly as the beggar's placard says, 'I am blind.' Other people get medals sometimes for life-saving or something of the kind, but they never think of wearing them. They hide them away in bureau drawers, and blush when they are questioned about them. It is only the military man who goes into society with a decoration on to say, 'Look at me, I am a hero!' I have seen British officers with a string of ribbons on that ran across the chest from shoulder to shoulder. They are the civilized equivalent of the scalps that dangle at a savage's belt.

"The committee which has been examining into the matter of hazing at West Point has been puzzled to understand why this childish custom should survive there so long after it has died out in other institutions of learning. Why should young men of twenty and more, at the Military Academy, still take pleasure in dosing their juniors with red pepper and Tobasco sauce? The secret lies, I believe, in the silver buttons and rooster-tail feathers which they are obliged to wear. A reversion to the infancy of the race in costume is sure to bring with it a reversion in spirit."

All this reveals that the time is ripe for a new Cervantes. Says Mr. Crosby:

"Cervantes has often been erroneously credited with bringing the age of chivalry to a close in a roar of laughter. This is of course a mistake. It was not chivalry, but the literature of chivalry, that Don Quixote ended. There is an opportunity to-day for a new Cervantes to perform a far greater exploit than has ever been ascribed to the Spanish author. A new Don Quixote might, nay, could, make the profession of war impossible by opening our eyes to the irresistible comicality of it. Mr. Dooley has done excellent work in this direction. Mark Twain has given some evidence of his insight into the truth. Will not one of these gentlemen, or some other genius yet to be discovered, turn his winged shafts squarely against war and the war-maker? When another Cervantes shall have decked out another soldier Don Quixote in his true colors—when he shall have laid bare the childishness of the paint and tinsel that have so long held us under their spell, then, indeed, the twentieth century will be able to boast of a greater star in literature than has as yet appeared, and bold indeed will be the 'hero' who will thereafter select war as a career. Such a book would ring down the curtain upon the profession of the soldier."

"I AM afraid I am going to have trouble with this ark," said Noah, reflectively. "In what way?" "The boys are so scared for fear they won't be considered officers and gentlemen that I doubt whether I can get them to lend a hand and help run the ship." *The Washington Star.*

## SENATORIAL DEADLOCKS IN DELAWARE AND MONTANA.

IN two of the last three congresses Delaware has had but one representative in the Senate, and now, by the failure of the legislature to elect, both its seats in the upper House are vacant. This situation is credited to the ambition of Mr. J. Edward Addicks (Rep.), a capitalist and promoter of gas companies, who has shown an unusually persistent desire to represent Delaware in the Senate. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Rep.) tells the story of his efforts as follows:

"Addicks appeared on the scene in Delaware in 1888 as a candidate for the senatorship. He had never had any previous connection with Delaware politics and was wholly unknown to the people of the State. His pretensions were laughed at and derided as preposterous by all parties and everybody. In 1895 he had in the legislature four members devoted to his interests, who announced that they would vote for 'Addicks or nobody.' The Republicans in the legislature had decided to elect Colonel H. A. Du Pont, a lifelong Republican, a man of character and standing, and he received fifteen votes. One more vote was necessary to elect, but the four Addicks members refused to vote for Du Pont, and carried out their threat to make it 'Addicks or nobody.' The State was left with a vacancy in the Senate, and at the next session Kenney, a Democrat, was chosen. In 1899 the Addicks contingent was much increased, and in the balloting three Democratic recruits were added to the Addicks forces, amid the execration of their party associates. After 113 fruitless ballots the legislature adjourned without filling the vacancy in the Senate. The failure to elect Senators yesterday leaves two vacancies in the United States Senate as the result of J. E. Addicks's unfortunate participation in politics."

Mr. Addicks does not seem to enjoy the favor of the leading papers of his own party. "It is unfortunate," observes the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "that the two seats in the Senate which belong to Delaware should be left unoccupied for two years, but it would have been a greater misfortune for that State, for the Republican Party, and for the whole country if Addicks and a colleague congenial to him had been sent to take them." And the New York *Sun* (Rep.) says: "We may add that a temporary appointment of Addicks by Governor Hunn would be no stain on this sturdy little State. The stain would be on the governor, personally and individually."

Montana, which has gained notice before by its methods in senatorial elections, has just chosen Mr. Paris Gibson (Dem.) as colleague of W. A. Clark to represent that State in the upper House. The legislature elected Mr. Gibson three and a half hours after the constitutional limit of its session had expired, turning back the clock several times, and finally smashing it. Says the New York *Journal* (Dem.): "It would be interesting to have a judicial decision upon the exact extent to which a legislative body can prolong its existence by manipulating a clock. The United States Senate usually takes from twenty minutes to half an hour. A week would probably be too much for any court's patience. Would the line be drawn on this or the other side of the Montana legislature's three hours and a half?" The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says of the other Montana Senator:

"William A. Clark comes to the Senate branded with the previous verdict and with a presumption against his present title. It deserves scrutiny. It ought to have investigation. The case bears manifest analogies to the position in court of an habiual criminal. William A. Clark may have been elected from Montana this time on an honest money-free canvass. He has been sworn in and no objection has been made. The case may never be opened.

"But it is idle to suppose that a man with this trail behind him and this record on the files of the Senate can take his seat without a deep hint to the Senate, its place, its power, and its position in the republic. The cup fills slowly, but it is filling. Some day it will overflow. The result no man can predict. The presence without protest, objection or inquiry of a man like Clark in

the Senate will be found to have done much to bring the great mass of Americans near drastic reform in the Senate."

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, in the closing hours of the Senate session on March 4, spoke against the admission of Mr. Clark, saying, among other things, that Mr. Clark spent $829,850 in 1900 and 1901 in his efforts to obtain his Senate seat. Mr. Clark took his seat in the extra session last week.

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## EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON ON GREAT BRITAIN'S COURSE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

EX-PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON continues his "Musings upon Current Topics" in the current number of *The North American Review*, touching this time upon two important questions concerning recent British politics. For an ex-President, he is surprisingly outspoken on both questions—the talk of an Anglo-American alliance, and the British treatment of the South African republics. On the former subject, his musings are to the effect that a close friendship between Great Britain and America is quite desirable and quite "in the course of nature"; but he sees more in our personal debt to the English people than he sees in our governmental debt to the British Government. He writes:

"We have fellowship with the stout Britons who sheared the prerogatives of the King, and with the martyrs who died for freedom of worship. We are grateful to *them*, not to the government that persecuted them. But is it logical to derive from such considerations the deduction that our sympathies must be given to every British ministry that inaugurates a war, without reference to its origin or its justice? We did not take English literature or English law by voluntary conveyance, upon a consideration of love and affection. Will not the argument for a friendly spirit toward Great Britain be stronger, if the plea of gratitude is made less of? For gratitude takes account, not of one incident, but of all; and the average between 1774 and 1898 had better not be struck. There may be found more things that it would be pleasant to forget than to remember!"

If Great Britain stood by us in the war with Spain, her sympathy is robbed of all moral quality unless it sprung from a belief in the justice of our cause. "To say that we must stand by Great Britain in the wrong because she stood by us in the right is not reasoning—it is the camaraderie of brigands." By "Great Britain in the wrong," Mr. Harrison evidently refers to her position in South Africa, and in his further musings on that subject he takes even a humorous view of one of the principal reasons advanced in justification for the present war—namely, the denial of the Outlanders' request for suffrage in the Transvaal. He writes:

"Any self-respecting government, which was strong enough to make its diplomatic notes express its true emotions, would have answered Great Britain's complaints by a flat refusal to discuss them, on the ground that they related to matters of internal administration. That such would have been the answer of the United States, if we had stood in the place of the Transvaal Republic, can not be doubted—and there is no more room for doubt that the answer would have terminated the discussion.

"If the subject of naturalization is not a matter to be determined by a nation for itself, and solely upon a consideration of its own interests and safety, there is no subject that is free from the meddlesome intervention of other states. . . . . .

"The idea of a war waged to enforce, as an international right, the privilege of British subjects to renounce their allegiance to the Queen, and to assume a condition in which they might be obliged to take up arms against her, would be a taking theme for a comic opera. And the interest and amusement would be greatly promoted if the composer should, in the opening act, introduce the 'Ruler of the Queen's Navy' overhauling an American merchantman in 1812, and dragging from her decks men who *had* renounced their allegiance to Great Britain to become American citizens, to man the guns of British war-ships!

"'If he produced naturalization papers,' says McMaster, 'from the country under whose flag he sailed, he was told that England did not admit the right of expatriation.'

"But, in those days, the 'renunciation' was sincere and final. The men who made it meant it—meant to fight the King of Great Britain, if war came. Did these Transvaal Britons, who were seeking Boer naturalization, mean that? Did Mr. Chamberlain suppose that he was turning over to Mr. Kruger a body of Englishmen skilled in engineering and the use of explosives upon whose loyalty to the Boer cause Mr. Kruger could rely? The climax of the fun will be reached when the opera composer offers this situation. Most of these men whose naturalization was to be forced upon the Boers were actively and aggressively hostile to the Boer Government. No safe occasion to show this hostility was missed. . . . . .

"But it has been stated, upon apparently excellent authority, that the British commission expressly rejected a form of naturalization oath that contained, as our form does, a renunciation of allegiance to all other governments. If, upon the basis of a retained British allegiance, suffrage, whether in local or general affairs, was demanded for the Outlanders, the comic aspect of the situation disappears; the unreason is too great for comedy.

A QUICK FINISH NEEDED.

JOHN BULL: "I 'ope I'll get there soon or my blasted machine will give out." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

"Great Britain can not, we are told, safely give local government to the Boers when she shall have subjugated them, because she can not trust their loyalty to the crown; but she is seeking to destroy the republics, because the Transvaal refused suffrage and local control to Englishmen who had attempted by arms to overthrow the Boer Government, and who sought suffrage for the same end."

It is interesting in this connection to note that Mr. Arthur B. Markham, a member of the British Parliament, advocates (in the February *Nineteenth Century and After*, London) the importation of Chinese coolie labor to work the mines, the "coolies working under indentures." He seems to think, too, that the Government's proposal to pay the cost of the war by taxing the mine-owners is impracticable, for the present at least. "To levy at an early date a heavy tribute on the Transvaal," he says, "would be a suicidal policy, and would destroy and ruin the trade of South Africa. It will be no doubt a matter of years fully to develop the resources of the Transvaal, but the future of a great continent is after all of more account than the immediate repayment of the war debt." As the war has cost about $500,000,000 up to date, and as the gold-mines of South Africa produced only about $75,000,000 worth of gold during their last productive year, it can be seen that a tax of even five per cent. on their production would fail to pay the interest on the war budget, and would leave the principal untouched.

## EXPIRATION OF THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

AS the period for the exchange of ratifications of the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty expired on March 4 without action by the British Government, that much-discussed convention falls to the ground, leaving the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty to define the powers of the United States and Great Britain in the construction of an isthmian canal. The American newspapers pretty generally agree that the Senate amendments, demanding American control of the canal in peace and war, made the treaty unacceptable to England. The New York *Press* (Rep.) remarks:

"This is the net result of the amateur bungling of the foreign relations committee. They have killed the canal treaty. They have killed the canal bill. For the time being they have killed the canal. Not even a beginning at new legislation can be made until next December."

The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), on the other hand, thinks that "the lapsing of the canal treaty will cause no embarrassment." "Perhaps," it says, "by the time the subject is again brought up, Great Britain will have reason to display a more accommodating spirit. In any event, we can not permit ourselves to be bulldozed into doing something incompatible with our national dignity and the interests of the American people." "It has been intimated," observes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.), "that the British Government might be willing to concede something beyond the original Hay-Pauncefote agreement if the United States were to make such changes in the Alaskan boundary line as to give Canada that access to the Pacific which was rigidly denied it when Alaska was Russian-America"; but, it remarks, "an arrangement of that kind would be harder to get through the Senate than the original Hay-Pauncefote convention."

The Detroit *News* (Ind.) declares that "it might be just as well, indeed, that the whole subject were dropped"; for "the proposal to get a canal at any cost had many merits while it was to be an American canal in ownership and control; but a scheme to build a canal at a cost to this country of from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000, and then hand it over to the control of a syndicate of possibly hostile foreign powers, or of England alone, is an entirely different thing. It is not worth the money. Indeed, under the circumstances, it would be very much better for this country that no canal should be built at all." A different opinion is held by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), which believes that it is "a narrow-minded and mistaken" view to hold that we must assert and exercise over the canal "an absolute and entirely irresponsible ownership"; for "the primary purpose of the canal is not military, but commercial," and "the insistence upon its fortification," declares *The Inquirer*, "shows a failure to grasp and understand the facts of the situation."

A Pacific-coast opinion may be seen in the following comment from the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.):

"There is no occasion to concede any doubt of our building the canal, anything in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to the contrary notwithstanding. We shall build the canal, and we should be perfectly frank about it; but if, by the failure of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the old treaty of 1850 again becomes an obstacle, we should get rid of it in the way least calculated to injure the pride of the British people or to cause adverse comment in the international forum. It is not wise to deny that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has just as much force as it ever had, and much more than it has had at some periods of its existence. There is no doubt that the treaty as interpreted was never ratified by the Senate. There is no doubt that Great Britain violated its terms as directly as we should violate them by now building the canal, and that at that time there was no question of our right to declare the treaty void. But we have condoned all those things. Our executive department, which doubtless in such matters has the power to bind the nation, has recognized and still recognizes the validity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. To ignore its provisions on the ground that its terms were many years since, for a short time, violated by Great Britain, would be to base our contention on a quibble unworthy of a great nation. Our right to abrogate the treaty must rest on the broad grounds that when conditions have essentially changed, treaties based on those conditions become voidable, and that former generations have no power to bind mankind forever to their policies. Treaties affecting the future policy of nations ought always to contain within themselves a reasonable time limit. If they do not, they should be treated as if they did contain it. We should announce this as the principle by which this country is guided and that the weakest nation in the world is at any time at liberty to invoke it against us without objection. Then we shall occupy a tenable position founded on reason and justice, under which we may, if we are unfortunately unable to secure the concurrence of Great Britain, proceed of our own motion to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That treaty is now in all essential respects a commercial as opposed to a political treaty. Our political influence

THE RETIRING TO THE INCOMING PRESIDENT: "Take my advice and be careful of the company you keep." —*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF "HERE'S YOUR HAT; WHAT'S YOUR HURRY?" —*The St. Louis Republic.*

## CURRENT CARTOONS.

in Central America is conceded, by Great Britain at least, to be paramount. The canal has no important military bearing, as it is conceded that no nation with which we might be at war would attempt to make use of it or would be permitted to do so. The canal would be built for the purposes of peace and not for war, and treaties regarding it must be regarded as commercial treaties, which, in the nature of things, can not bind eternally."

## "THE WOMAN WITH THE AX."

ALTHO Mrs. Nation's activities have been recently considerably curtailed by four arrests in one day in Topeka, Kans., and prolonged imprisonment in the county jail, in default of a bail bond for $2,000, her unquenched ardor but illustrates anew that—

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage."

While confined in prison, she spends her time in praying and in writing temperance articles; when she emerges, it is always to inaugurate a still more energetic campaign against the "joints." Mrs. Nation made a contract some time ago to edit the Peoria *Journal* for one day (February 26), but as the date drew near she found that a serious obstacle, to wit, the jail walls, stood between her and the fulfilment of her promise. She accordingly wrote a note to Judge Hazen, of Topeka. "I want you to quit your fooling," she said, "and let me out of here, so I can be in Peoria Monday morning. I am to edit *The Journal* there and get $150, and if you are the cause of me missing my engagement there I shall not feel like a ministering angel unto you." The judge was deaf to her appeal, and tho she had conscientious scruples against giving bond, she finally consented to do so. She took charge of the Peoria newspaper for one day, and contributed to it eight columns of temperance editorials and an account of her crusade against the "joints." In her leading article, she declared:

"Love is the one thing that gives us real happiness, and I am glad to be able to love the worst of men so much that I will dare to smash the thing that injures them. And the more I love them the more I smash; and the more I smash the more I love. And the more I love and smash the more the people love me. Loving and smashing are two good yoke-fellows, and should never be separated.

"I have never hurt a hair of the heads of my bad brothers, the saloon-keepers, and hope for pity's sake none of them ever will get in the way of my hatchet, for it gets dreadful reckless when it flies around smashing that which murders men. I long to see the day when all men shall be freed from the slavery of drink. And if any poor effort of mine shall hasten that day, I count it a great privilege to give it—no matter what the cost."

No attempt was made by Mrs. Nation to handle the advertising space in the paper, and whisky advertisements filled several pages. A "Special Sale of Hatchets" occupies a prominent place in the advertising columns, and intending purchasers are advised not to miss "this opportunity of getting the best at reduced prices." To a recent issue of *Leslie's Weekly* (New York) Mrs. Nation contributes an article explaining and analyzing the motives that led her to take up her crusade. She says:

"My heart is bursting with the wail of outraged motherhood. 'Tho seas threaten they are merciful,' and with mother-love we should overcome evil, rather than, year by year, day by day, and night by night, beholding with a bursting heart and distracted brain the crushing out of these lights into outer-darkness, where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth. O woman! you can be but the 'painting of a sorrow, a face without a heart,' should you submit to this outrage. Ask of those who know me at my home in Barber county, Kansas. They will tell you, if they speak right, that I was led to my last resort. Man's extremity is God's opportunity, and this way was shown me by God. Truly, 'Diseases desperate grown by desperate appliances are relieved.' I was ready for this desperate remedy, and when my Lord showed it me I said, 'Good is the road of the Lord.' For use almost can change the stamp of nature and either curb the devil or throw him out with murderous potency. So I suited the action to the word and the word to the action. The impulse was *smash* and so was the act.

"A saloon has no right in any place. I will smash the saloons in New York, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Chicago just as in Kansas. But I must clean up my own home before I dare say to my neighbor, 'I can tell you how to clean yours.' . . . . . .

"We propose to organize an army of true mothers who are physically able and willing to join in a crusade to drive out the murder-shops by destroying their instruments. We do not desire

MRS. NATION AT PRAYER IN HER CELL IN A KANSAS JAIL.
From a Photograph. Courtesy of *Leslie's Weekly*.

nor intend to injure the person of any one. We in self-defense go out from our homes to the rescue of children which are the victims of this traffic. We can bear it no longer and live, and wherever the mother-heart is crushed with this outrage we desire to fly to its relief."

In conclusion, Mrs. Nation adds that she may lecture in some of the large cities in order to raise funds for the transportation and board of "brave mothers" who are willing to take part in her crusade; and she advises good citizens to boycott any class of merchants who uphold the saloon. Mrs. Nation has just started, in Topeka, a paper called *The Smasher's Mail*, whose purpose is indicated in its name.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ACCORDING to the latest advices, Mr. Carnegie's scheme for dying poor is in rapid reverse motion.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT looks as if Mr. Bryan's third battle might be a desperate struggle to keep *The Commoner* alive.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT would have saved time if the Senate had picked out some one particular in which Cuba might be independent.—*The Detroit News.*

IT is a thankless task, this conferring the blessings of liberty upon ungrateful peoples who want the goods delivered.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE courtesy of wealth is shown in the way other millionaires are letting Carnegie have the library field to himself.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT is unfortunate for Admiral Sampson that he was not "ten miles away" when that note of recommendation was written.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THERE are two sides to the new steel combine, as with other trusts. Those inside help themselves and those outside can't help themselves.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## POETRY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

WHO will be the English poets of the twentieth century? What will they be like? Of what will they write? These questions, of much moment at the end of the century and of the Victorian era, are asked by a well-known English scholar, Dr. T. Herbert Warren, president of Magdalen College, Oxford, himself a poet of merit. After the death of Chaucer, he points out, England had to wait a century and a half for another great poet, and there have been other similar altho less prolonged poetical interregnums. But this, he thinks, is hardly likely to happen again. The eighteenth century had scarcely closed with the death of Cowper when the bells were ringing the first chimes of the new and far more glorious era of Wordsworth, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats. Mr. Warren writes (in *Literature*, London, January 19):

"With, and following them, there set in, as we all know, something like a hundred years of song which closed only the other day. The truth is that here again the old era ended with the century or a few years before. The change of date coincided with a real transition. . . . . .

"Are we now again at the end of an era? Has an old order broken up; are we on the threshold of a new? The answer would seem to be that we are. The expression *fin de siècle* on so many lips ten years ago anticipated and discounted the real end of the century, because the era was even then already dead or dying. When will the new age begin? What will it be like? Two things we seem to see, that it will be an era of empire, or the struggle for it; an era perforce of larger national aggregations, and an era of scientific discovery, progressing in an accelerated ratio. An age of empire. But what is the poetry of empire? Virgil and Horace sang the Roman empire in. For about a century the provinces reinforced it. Then it sank into stagnation and silence. Will our empire and its poetry go the way of the Roman? Tennyson, the English Virgil, is its first poet. Will he be the last? Hardly, for unlike the Roman it will have to struggle to maintain its existence. Unlike the Roman it rests not on the compelled obedience of tributary states, but on the spontaneous cooperation of young and growing daughter nations. And Tennyson again—and it is another reason why, as the multitude of books being written about him show, he is still as popular as ever and is indeed, tho dead, emphatically a poet of the twentieth century—was the first English poet of science. It was his view that in the development of science the poet of the future would have new material and more opportunity than the poet of the past. Such announcements as those of Mr. Tesla, even if premature, would have interested him profoundly. Once more he would have felt and sung how

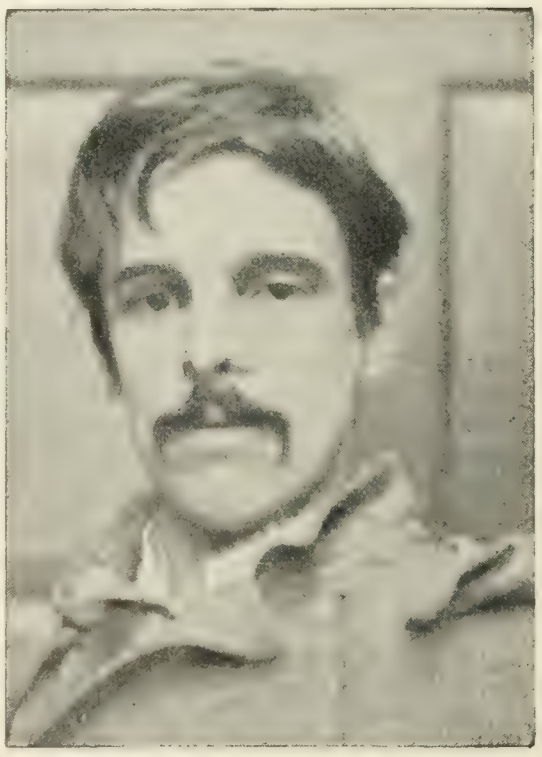
> Science reaches forth her arms
> To feel from world to world, and charms
> Her secret from the latest morn.

"And poetry, again like all art, is the expression not only of thought but of feeling—nay, even more of feeling than of thought. And it exists for delectation, even for amusement, yet more directly than for illumination, much less instruction. There are signs that the stage, which so many actors and managers have toiled to lift, has reached a really higher level, and that it will bear and even welcome true poetry. There are signs, too, of a general elevation of the standard of literary technique through education. Such works as Professor Raleigh's on Style and on Milton are significant; significant in themselves, still more in their popularity. A new style will go with the new themes and tastes. Here, then, is much promise and certainly ample scope for poetry as fine, as great, as any we have heard before. Mr. Stephen Phillips, one of the most gifted of the Victorian Elizabethans, in an ode of much dignity and grace, full of a solemn unearthly beauty, as of night and dream, has endeavored to forecast what the new age will be. Happier, healthier—we shall have no war, he tells us, and no death, or rather a death which will not be death, for it will not part us from our friends. But, alas! too probably we shall find that his is indeed a dream. Yet even so the reality of the morning may be less but also more beautiful. Happier times, happier poets; healthier lives, healthier songs. Let us hope so. Anyhow the poets will be different and yet similar. For there are eternal canons in every art. The new poets may be different as Dante is from Virgil, Goethe from Sophocles, Wordsworth from Milton, Tennyson from Spenser, or Mr. Phillips, shall we say? from Marlowe; but perhaps not more different. Anyhow, let us hope that they will be yet happier and gentler, not less serious, not more voluptuous, but more 'humane' voices of a serener world."

*Literature*, commenting on this, remarks that there are plenty of instances in which periods of national greatness have not been followed by golden ages of literature. The Periclean age of Grecian literature *preceded* and did not follow the Peloponnesian war. The wars of the Roses stimulated no great writers. The golden age of Anne had no connection with any clash of arms. Neither does the writer see in Mr. Stephen Phillips a sure augury of the much-desired elevation of the stage, for one swallow does not make a summer. In the main, however, *Literature* is in accord with Mr. Warren.

## MR. YEATS'S NEW MYSTICAL DRAMA.

MR. W. B. YEATS, *doyen* of the Celtic cult of Irish poetry, which has its headquarters in Dublin, has long been known for his mystical, unearthly, insubstantial verse.



MR. W. B. YEATS.
Courtesy of *The Lookman*.

His last work, a drama named "The Shadowy Waters," is spoken of as a still nearer approximation to the stuff that dreams are made of. The London *Academy* (January 26) gives the following analysis of the play:

"The motive of 'The Shadowy Waters' is apparently to be found in the contrast between the earthly and the mystical conception of love. The chief persons are Forgael and Dectora. Forgael is upon his galley. Mysterious messages have bidden him to

> Seek
> His heart's desire where the world dwindles out.

He neglects his craft of buccaneering, to the loud discontent of his men, in a dream of 'a love that the gods give.' His friend warns him that:

> No man nor woman has loved otherwise
> Than in brief longing and deceiving hope
> And bodily tenderness; and he who longs
> For happier love but finds unhappiness,
> And falls among the dreams the drowsy gods
> Breathe on the burnished mirror of the world,
> And then smooth out with ivory hands, and sigh.

But Forgael is faithful to his dreams. Then another ship looms through the fog. The sailors board it, slay the crew and the king, whose souls hover round the mast like gray birds, and bring on to their own ship Dectora. At first Forgael will have none of her:

> I wait
> For an immortal woman, as I think.

But as the queen speaks, endeavoring to persuade the sailors to take her home, he becomes half-convinced that this is the love

of his eternal quest. With his harp, given him on an island by the fool of the wood, he charms the sailors, who threaten to slay him, and they betake themselves to the ale. He charms Dectora, and she forgets.

> I know you now, beseeching hands and eyes,
> I have been waiting you. A moment since
> My foster-mother sang in an old rime
> That my true-love would come in a ship of pearl
> Under a silken sail and silver yard,
> And bring me where the children of Ængus wind
> In happy dances, under a windy moon;
> But these waste waters and wind-beaten sails
> Are wiser witchcraft, and our peace awakes
> In one another's arms.

And still Forgael has to teach the woman that the love of dreams is beyond the bodily tenderness.

> DECTORA.
>
> The love I know is hidden in these hands
> That I would mix with yours, and in this hair
> That I would shed like twilight over you.
>
> FORGAEL.
>
> The love of all under the light of the sun
> Is but brief longing and deceiving hope
> And bodily tenderness; but love is made
> Imperishable fire under the boughs
> Of chrysoberyl and beryl and chrysolite
> And chrysoprase and ruby and sardonyx.

There is an ebb and flow of the spirit. Dectora is half won, and the voices of the sailors quarreling over their ale half recall her to the light of the sun. Forgael bids her go and love his friend with the earthly love and share his happy throne. But in the end the dream triumphs over the reality, or the reality over the dream, which you will, and the lovers cut the rope that binds them to the other galley with the sailors in it, and glide away together to the music of the harp-strings.

"Certainly, Mr. Yeats makes a beautiful thing of it, with his gift of level, unruffled speech. Yet it is all rather impalpable, and one has an uneasy sense that it is all rather inhuman."

## HAS THE PHILIPPINE WAR HURT OUR LITERATURE?

SOME new views of our literature have recently been stated by Mr. James Lane Allen, author of "The Choir Invisible" and "The Reign of Law." National fiction and national poetry, he says, always follow the flag if they can. "I mean," he explains, "that the flag of a country sums up its ideas and ideals. If they are right, literature is eloquent; if they are wrong, literature is silent. If these are worthy, national literature may be worthy; if they are worthless, national literature must be worthless. The two rise and fall together. English literature has followed with enthusiasm, whenever it has been possible, every movement of the flag. The same has been true in the United States." Mr. Allen further explains his position as follows (in a syndicate article, quoted in the St. Louis *Republic*, February 10):

"The novels of a country and the poetry of a country are two ways in which its life is recorded, and always recorded with reference to its best deeds and highest ideals. And in modern civilization these two are never silent. History may long be silent, but modern fiction and poetry are irrepressible forces, incessantly active, and whenever it is possible intensely patriotic. If they can not find in their own country and time the ideals they delight to celebrate, then they seek these in other countries and in other times; or they turn away from national ideas altogether. . . . And the first man to write the American novel on a national scale was Fenimore Cooper. He was a true child of that Revolution, and tho he did not always celebrate he always felt the great human forces which had made the American people independent and made them one, which had created a new nation and a new flag among the nations and flags of the world. It was a great time and place for a novelist—a fresh earth; a young republic of Anglo-Saxon freemen; a home of the oppressed; a spotless flag, waving victoriously on land and ocean. The first national movement in our literature was inspired by the Revolution and followed the flag. It did not die out till toward the close of the first half of the nineteenth century, for Cooper himself lasted till then, and he worked while he lasted. . . . . .

"The second movement began some time after the Revolution. It turned away from the entire American past to deal with other national ideas which began to threaten and darken the American future. The country had already become divided on the subject of slavery, the introduction of which was the first blot on the flag of freemen, the first contradiction by the young republic of its own great writ of human independence, the first wrong inflicted by the American people on their own type of government. I am not now speaking of the South or of the North, but of the American republic, conceived as the unit of state by the entire American people, when I say that the presence of slavery within the nation gave rise to a second movement in American literature, which was national in ideas but sectional in feeling, which began soon after the Revolution and lasted till the close of the Civil War. . . . From the time that slavery became an issue between parts of the American people until it ceased to be an issue, it affected every form of public utterance. For one thing, the press gradually ceased to be simply American and became sectional, the newspapers being ranged on one side or the other of the great quarrel. This quarrel spread to the pulpits of the land. Only read the sermons of those days. It took possession of the hustings, it invaded state legislatures, it filled the halls of Congress; it embodied itself in lectures and orations and pamphlets; it was in the voices of a million firesides. On the whole, it produced a body of embittered writing, the variety and vastness of which no one would to-day believe without express examination. And the effect of it all was to drive the halves of the nation farther and farther apart until they should meet in a war of partial annihilation. . . . It brought out of the North some of the most memorable of American poems. But these were not national, in the sense that they were hurled at part of the nation. Remember Lowell, Bryant, Whittier, Longfellow! Its effect upon fiction also was deep and ineradicable. Examine the Northern novels of this period and find, if you can, a single one that is in sympathy with Southern institutions or Southern types of character. Examine the Southern novels of the period and find, if you can, a single one that does not treat the North with ridicule or aversion. The entire attitude of the two sectional literatures of fiction was antagonistic."

Mr. Allen does not agree with Mr. Hopkinson Smith (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 9, page 158) that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was largely responsible for the Civil War; neither does he think that this war helped the national literature:

"Had Mrs. Stowe never lived the war would have come when and as it did. No doubt her work inflamed the passions of the time. But it did not add anything to the convictions of the nation; and such a war is not fought out on the basis of passions, but on the basis of ideas. As to the truth or falseness of her work, that is not a question here. This should be borne in mind, however, that her book belongs to the class of great prose satires which so often precede a revolution; and it is the very genius of satire to exhibit what it attacks on a scale of gross exaggeration. Witness Rabelais. In a word, Mrs. Stowe was only one voice among innumerable ones that had been sounding over half a century. She did not produce the Civil War; it was produced by the uncontrollable evolution of human societies, from the slaveholding to the non-slaveholding type. It was not Mrs. Stowe who was back of that evolution; it was God. . . . . .

"But this must be remembered, that the literature of a country, whether or not it deals with national ideas, is always affected by the condition of the country, by its prosperity or reverses, its rest or its unrest. The very fact that some of the best literature produced in the United States at this time was not national only goes to prove how the American writers turned away from their own civilization in its disturbed and excited condition. . . . No civil war has ever helped any national literature when it has been fought out by parts of the nation on questions of right and conscience. How could the Civil War have helped national literature? It broke down national unity; it was a case of a house divided against itself. How could either part speak for the whole? How, afterward, could either celebrate its triumph over the other in the name of the whole nation? The

best that such a war can do is to put an end to an old quarrel which had made national literature impossible, and in this way to prepare for a new movement."

What Mr. Allen calls the "third great movement" was a direct result of the Civil War. That war "had taught the Northern people more about the South than all the preceding years of peace"; and, moreover, the old cause of misunderstanding was gone forever. "Out of the North sounded for the first time the new voices of peace, forgetfulness, reconciliation, reunion"; and similarly at the South sprang up a new generation of native writers who sent all their work North to be published. Mutual sympathy and understanding were thus developed. These two south-going and north-going waves thus performed "one of the most important historic offices ever performed after a civil war by the literature of a dissevered nation"; nevertheless the century closed, and "not a single great national work appeared on the subject of the Civil War—one of the most heroic that the human race ever fought."

Concerning the phase of American literature inspired by the recent outbreak of militarism, Mr. Allen is not enthusiastic. He says:

"The disparity of the powers [Spain and America] and the shortness of the struggle put an end to the conflict almost before the literary movement had expressed itself; but the beginning was spontaneous and irrepressible. But note what followed. Scarcely had our war with Spain become our war against the Philippine Islands before there was absolutely literary silence. I challenge any one to make any sort of collection of American literature that celebrates our long war of two years to subjugate an innocent people who never wronged us but by desiring the same liberty which we ourselves would die to defend. One important distinction should be observed here; it is often possible to celebrate the soldier without celebrating his cause, for he has nothing to do with that cause. The American people are ready to a man to back up the American soldier, whether in the Philippines or anywhere else; the national feeling about him never changes; but that is a different thing from backing up what may happen to be the policy of the nation as directed by a particular Congress. So far from there having been any national literary response to our war in the Philippines, it is certain that there has begun to appear a literature against it; and if our policy is not changed, this literature of revolt will deepen and spread."

But Mr. Allen finds hope in the latest literary movement—that of the new American novel—which he calls "deeply significant":

"It is a true national movement, which with one clear bound has gone back to the glorious period of the Revolution. That still, after a hundred or more years, remains the most inspiring theme for our national literature. And mark this contrast: Then we were a weak people struggling for liberty against a strong one; now we are a strong people making war on a weak one, who are struggling to be free. The spirit of national art finds everything to celebrate in the former; it has not yet discovered anything in the latter, to judge by its silence."

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**Queen Victoria's Love of Books.**—The English literary journals continue to devote much space to the late Queen. The royal taste in literature appears to have been a very creditable one. A writer in the London *Bookman* (February) states that the royal libraries as they stand to-day are a testimonial to the breadth of the Queen's interests both in pure literature and in books of statecraft and questions of the day:

"One feels instinctively that her taste was formed in earlier, happier days, and that she did not greatly wander from it. Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Black, Mrs. Oliphant, George Eliot—these were her favorites; and tho not, perhaps, a critical reader, she was an appreciative and an affectionate one. . . . Her interest in Dickens's work is well known. This author's popularity was as old as Her Majesty's reign, but Dickens did not actually meet his Queen till the year of his death. It was a long and gracious interview when it did take place; and at the close the Queen took from the table her own 'Journal of Highland Life,' with an autograph inscription, 'To Charles Dickens,' and gave it to him with her own hands, saying that the humblest of writers would be ashamed to offer it to one of the greatest, but that Mr. Helps had said it would be valued most if given by herself."

It was in books relating to questions of the day, however, that the Queen's hardest reading was done:

"These are the books by which she mastered the details of the great events which were taking place in her empire, the books which could teach her the salient points concerning the countries which were important to her. As far back as the days following close on the Crimean war, a great soldier said to a friend that not even among his fellow soldiers or the responsible statesmen had he found a more thorough knowledge of the Crimean country, the war, its cause and effect, than in his conversation with Her Majesty. It is said that the same tireless attention to her country's weal was shown by the Queen in the present South African war, when book after book on the subject was read to her, until every point dealing with the past and the present was familiar to her. It was with such books as these—books bearing upon the constitution and government of her empire—that the greater part of the Queen's reading time was spent."

The Queen, it is stated, also took great interest in medals, seals, and coins, and had a rare collection of historical miniatures.

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## A GREAT DISCOVERY OF GREEK STATUES.

ONE of the most striking marvels in the brilliant record of archeological discovery of the past few years is the finding of a number of magnificent Greek statues in a sunken Roman galley (probably the ship mentioned by Lucan in his "Zeuxis" as foundering near the dreaded Cape Malea), near the Grecian island of Antikythera, the ancient Ogylos. This ship, loaded with the choicest loot from the famous Grecian temple of Delphi, was sunk just after leaving the harbor for Rome—perhaps by a shaft of the angry Delphian Apollo—and the priceless contents have been resting safely in the sand for nearly twenty centuries. The finder of this treasure-trove, Prof. Rufus B. Richardson, director of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, thus writes from the Grecian capital in *The Independent* (February 28):

"From the dry land we have been extorting with great pains valuable additions to Greek art; but now, to the astonishment of the world, the sea gives up what it had been withholding. Last fall some sponge-fishers reported the existence of statues, both bronze and marble, in the sand, at a depth of about fifty feet below the surface of the sea to the south of Cape Malea. At first it seemed to be a fish story, like so many other reports about buried treasures. But on investigation by the proper authorities it proved to be true. After great difficulties caused by operating in stormy weather, enough was hauled up and brought to Athens to allow the world to see its value.

"On this point there is no difference of opinion. The finest piece of the collection is a bronze statue a little over life size, somewhat broken, it is true, but nothing of it is lacking unless it be a few small bits around the loins. The upper part of the body, including the head and arms, is almost as fresh as when it was new, except for the strong action of the salt water upon the breast. The head, perhaps from being covered by the sand, is perfect, even to the whites of the eyes. As one looks upon this face one's first thought is that it is a second Hermes of Praxiteles in bronze. The expression, however, is more excited. The arms show that the figure represents one in the act of enforcing conviction upon an audience; and as the features are more ideal than would seem to fit a mortal, it is proposed to consider it a Hermes Rhetor (Hermes Λόγιος). It is perhaps more likely to be pronounced a work of Lysippus than of Praxiteles; and it may even be brought down into the third century. It may be that it will cause disagreement among the authorities in sculpture as great as that caused by the sculptures from Lycosura; but it will hardly be doubted that it is a masterpiece of Greek art."

According to Professor Richardson, only one other life-size

bronze has been recovered entire from Greek art—that of "The Charioteer," found five years ago at Delphi. This new figure, however, belongs in the time of the perfected art of Greece, while "The Charioteer" belongs to the archaic period. Professor Richardson proceeds with the description of his find:

"But it is not merely bronzes that give the collection its importance. There is a marble figure of a youth about the size of the Ægina gable figures, bending forward with an intensity far surpassing that of the 'Wrestlers' in the Naples Museum. It may be that this youth is also to be thought of as a wrestler intent on grappling with his antagonist. Some are disposed to think of him as gazing intently into the distance. At any rate, the intense muscular strain of the right shoulder and the adjacent parts of the back and side is wonderfully portrayed. It is almost as valuable as the bronze Hermes. The figure lay with its left leg protruding out into the water, while its whole right side and its head were covered by the kindly sand. The left side is consequently badly corroded, and the left leg entirely eaten away with the exception of a thin stump about a foot and a half long. But what luck that the head and right side were saved!

"One of the most impressive parts of the collection is a row of bronze feet and a pile of bronze arms, which show that much more is still lying at the bottom of the sea. In fact, the divers are reported as saying all along that there were great and heavy bodies that they could not bring to the surface. But we shall have them ultimately. The means at the disposal of the Greeks were inadequate to the occasion; but they are to bring improved diving-apparatus, and with that they will probably succeed in securing all the treasure."

## BOSTON'S LITERARY CENSORSHIP.

THE daily press—especially the Western portion of it—has been much wrought up over the alleged Puritanical censorship which exists in the Boston Public Library. The Chicago papers, in particular, appear to take considerable satisfaction from this opportunity to hurl back upon Boston some of the witticisms indulged in by Eastern editors concerning Chicago's alleged literary Philistinism. The Chicago *Tribune* (February 27) states the case thus:

"The delicate task of selecting new works of fiction is intrusted largely to the individual judgments of the members of a 'reading committee' made up of prominent women in society and club circles. The Boston woman is nothing if not critical, and the result of this arrangement has been a standard so strict, apparently, as to bar out of the library most of the novels that less critical communities are reading and enjoying. A discovery of the real state of affairs has caused a commotion which promises to end in a fall of the feminine reading committee from power. A mere list of the widely known novels recently rejected by this committee fills half a column. The nature of the Boston censorship may be imagined from the fact that the books reported for rejection by the committee include Mr. Westcott's 'David Harum,' Mrs. Ward's 'Eleanor,' Mr. Howells's 'Their Silver Wedding,' Mrs. Wharton's 'The Touchstone,' Henry James's 'The Two Magis,' Mrs. Catherwood's 'Spanish Peggy,' Lillian Bell's 'The Instincts of Stepfatherhood,' Winston Churchill's 'The Celebrity,' Sir Walter Besant's 'The Changeling,' Miss Wilkins's 'The People of Our Neighborhood,' and Maurice Hewlett's 'Little Novels of Italy.' The Boston committee rejected twelve of the thirty-two novels chosen by the New York *Nation* as worthy of review in the year 1900. Evidently the committee takes its critical functions seriously.

"The reasons for rejection are as diverse as the volumes concerned. 'Eleanor' is condemned on the ground that 'it would not be good for girls; they would be casting about for Manistys as girls of a bygone period looked for Rochesters.' Marie Corelli's 'Master Christian' is rejected for its turgid style. Henry James's later works are rejected because they 'hide plot, expression, style, clearness, and force under a rubbish-heap of senseless words.' Robert Grant's 'Unleavened Bread' is in disfavor because it is 'disagreeable.' Mary Johnston's 'To Have and to Hold' is said to lack dignity because of a superfluity of 'agony.'"

The Nashville *Banner* (February 22), finding its local pride touched at a tender point, becomes excited and calls for vengeance:

"This wholesome slap to American authorship, administered by this arrogant—we had almost said ignorant—examining board, strikes home with force upon our local jowl, for is there not upon this lengthy list 'The Loves of Lady Arabella,' from the pen of Miss Molly Elliot Seawell? Shall not one word of protest rise against this insult to our local pride? Baltimore's public library once hurled stones at Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, but this was at the apex of her career, when slander could not win from her the army of her readers. Not so with 'The Loves of Lady Arabella,' which henceforth may be roughly cast aside by other libraries patterned after Boston's queer institution.

"We repeat: Who are these Weylers of the Boston library? Literature demands their names."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (February 13) remarks that "in conformity with Boston's assumption of the intellectual and esthetic supremacy of the entire visible universe, the public library of that exalted city—that Soracta of culture, as it were—" has established an Index Expurgatorius which banishes into the outer darkness all books except such as "nobody outside of New England cares to read."

Even the Hartford *Times* (February 25) has this fling at the "ladylike committee":

"Tolstoy's 'Resurrection' is condemned as 'a powerful but incomplete work, giving a photographic picture of the mental, moral, and physical filth believed by the author to exist in all classes in Russia from the nobility to the peasantry. Mrs. Humphry Ward's 'Eleanor' may not please some people, but what did Mrs. Ward do to merit this description: 'It leaves a sensitive reader unnerved and miserable. It would not be good for girls.' Here and elsewhere the committee makes the common mistake of giving an abnormal importance to the young person. It forgets that mature persons have rights and tastes also, and that there may be some sense in considering them at least as much as their offspring."

## INTERNATIONAL LITERARY STATISTICS.

PROBABLY the first attempt made on an exhaustive scale to give a statistical analysis of the literary output of the leading nations has been made by *Le Droit d' Auteur* (Bern), organ of the International Bureau of the Union for the Protection of Works of Literature and Art. To secure statistics that are absolutely reliable is next to impossible, owing to the different ways in which reports of different countries are made up. By appealing to the best sources available *Le Droit d' Auteur* procures the following results:

The combined literary output of the world, exclusive of newspapers and periodicals, is annually about 80,000. Twelve nations only report, and these issue each year 72,200 publications, distributed as follows: Germany, 23,000; France, 11,000; Italy, 9,500; England, 7,500; Austro-Hungary, 6,800; the United States, 5,000; the Scandinavian countries, 3,200; Holland, 2,900; Belgium, 2,100; Switzerland, 1,000. Russia reports only its periodicals. Including Russia and the Orient, and all Spanish America, the number reaches 80,000 or more.

Among the book-producing nations Germany easily takes the lead, the last report for a single year being 23,908 books, published by 7,288 houses. For decades Leipsic has been the headquarters of the German book trade; but recently Berlin has proved a powerful rival. The influence of German literature on the thought of the world can be seen from the fact that the export trade of German publication houses averages 70,000,000 marks [$17,000,000] per annum.

The reports from the Austro-Hungarian empire are the first of the kind ever issued, and are not complete. France shows an increase in periodical publications since 1896 of 900, of which 500 are in Paris. Out of a total of 2,790 French periodicals, Paris has 146 daily papers, 415 monthlies, 428 semi-monthlies, 735 weeklies. Russian periodicals number 967, of which 205 appear in

Finland. Italy's literary productiveness has been standing at the same point for a half dozen years. The United States shows an increase of 435 periodicals in the past year.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## AMERICA'S DEBT TO BRITISH POETRY.

SEVERAL of the British reviews, in commenting on Mr. Stedman's "American Anthology," have dwelt on the fact that very little of America's lyrical output has been marked by strong national characteristics, and that the great body of American verse is merely an echo of European literary standards and ideals. Mr. George W. Smalley, New York correspondent of the London *Times*, admits the substantial truth of this, but at the same time does not lament the fact. Referring to Mr. Stedman's book, he writes (in the London *Times*, December 26):

"Much of the verse in these pages is academic and experimental. In much of it you hear the far-off echo, not of England only, but of Europe. There is more of this imitative resonance in Longfellow than in any other; albeit Longfellow was at one time proudly acclaimed, or proclaimed, our national poet. Parsons, who translated Dante; Bayard Taylor, who translated Goethe; Mr. Hay, who is not less at home in the Place de la Concorde than in Pike County, Ill.; Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose 'Grisette' is a pendant to the immortal 'Dorothy Q.,' are all good Americans, and are all children of civilizations much older than this. It is with poetry as with art. America is the birthplace; Europe is the school, sometimes the home. The ancestry, at any rate, is European. It derogates nothing from American fame, which does not consist, and will never consist, in self-assertion. The artists will tell you that the atmospheric effects in America don't readily lend themselves to the painter's purpose; the lights are too high, the lines hard, the landscape wants tenderness. The critics remind us weakly that Mr. Sargent and Mr. Whistler, Americans by nationality, are Europeans by training and by residence. If there be any reason in the nature of things for this exile, or for contact with an older world, the poet is freer from such obligations than the painter. He deals with the invisible. If the painter must journey to Seville to see Murillo and to Venice for the glory of Giorgione, the poet need not cross the Atlantic to hold converse with Dante or Homer. But his debt to them is almost the same as if he had made a pilgrimage to Ravenna, or sought among the seven contending isles for the birthplace of the Greek. It does not affect, nor need it affect, the pride of the American in American literature. The foundations of things are pretty much the same in England and the United States—law, religion, civilization, society, human nature. And the best poetry concerns itself with what is deepest.

"There are not many, probably there are not any, poems in this American anthology which do not bear visible traces of English influence. The racial influence is all but universal. The proportion of names among these American authors who are not obviously of English descent is very small, and if they are not English they are apt to be Dutch. . . . . .

"There are three invocations in this volume to Tennyson, two to Shakespeare, five to England, two to Landor, two to Wordsworth, one to Browning. The late Mr. John Bright has a long poem all to himself. I discover none to Mr. Gladstone, idol as he was (after his recantation) of the people whom he disliked and the nation he wished to see broken in pieces. There are many others, but they are as nothing to the references, allusions, inspirations to be found on almost every page, and to the direct inheritances of the American poets from their English ancestors. The debt is a heavy one. It would not become an American to say it had been paid, even were it of the payable kind. But it has been acknowledged. Mr. Stedman acknowledges it freely, insisting at the same time with not less energy and truth that the American writer shall be American, and that what is purely national in literature must hold a place by itself in national life."

**An Optimistic View of the Drama.**—The dramatic writer of the London *Daily Mail* lately created something of a tempest by drawing an unflattering picture of the English stage of to-day, and by asserting that a steady decline is evident from the first years of the nineteenth century (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 26). Mr. William Archer, on the other hand, sets out to show cause "why we may meet the pessimist case with a confident negative." In *The Pall Mall Magazine* (January) he says:

"The croakers are of two classes. The lamentations of the first class—the Podsnap-Puritans let us call them—are, in fact a strong testimony to progress. Starting from the principle that the stage ought to hold bashfully aloof from the realities of life they naturally cry out when they see it taking firm hold upon them. Their favorite maxim is that no topic ought to be mentioned on the stage which could not conveniently be discussed in the presence of young girls in a drawing-room. They would make Sardou's 'Sainte Mousseline'—Mr. Gilbert's 'Young Lady in the Dress-circle'—the arbitress of English dramatic literature. To this the answer is twofold: (1) The ideal which identified innocence with ignorance is extinct, and the young lady who must on no account hear any whisper of the existence of evil in the world is to all intents and purposes a myth; (2) there are, however, plays for adults and plays for children, and it behooves parents and guardians to exercise some intelligence in the choice of entertainments for the young. The idea that Mr., Master, and the Misses Podsnap ought to be able at any moment to stroll into any theater in London, without the least inquiry as to the nature of the play that happens to be running, has no basis in common sense. I am far from suggesting that there are no entertainments on the stage of to-day against which protest may justly be made on the score of good taste and decency. If Mr. Podsnap would condescend to discriminate, one might make common cause with him. But he declines to discriminate. If anything, he tends, like his mouthpiece the Censor, to tolerate sheer vulgarity and baseness in farce and 'musical comedy,' while reserving his wrath for whatever is serious, truthful, and virile.

"The second class of croakers are those whose memory is too short, or whose power of generalization is too limited, to admit of their drawing a just comparison between the present and the past. They are keenly conscious of whatever is annoying or depressing in the present, while in the past they remember only what gave them pleasure. Their sense of perspective is deficient. If you look down a straight mile of telegraph-posts, you see large but steadily diminishing gaps between the half-dozen or so which are nearest you, while those in the distance seem serried as a rank of soldiers. Let each telegraph-post stand for an interesting evening at the theater, and you have an image of the present and the past as they appear in the minds of a certain class of critics."

## NOTES.

BY an oversight, we failed to note in our number of March 2 that the article on "The Real Ibsen" was taken from *The International Monthly* (Burlington, Vt.).

PROF. BLISS PERRY, editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, in a recent lecture said that the reason so many short stories are written in these days is that in them a writer is able to present problems without answering them. He said furthermore: "To write a short story requires no sustained power of the imagination, nor does it demand sanity, balance. The short-story writer, too, need have no philosophy of life, for he deals not with wholes, but with fragments. There is more in answer to the problems of life in 'Vanity Fair' or in 'Adam Bede' than in all of Kipling's works together."

HOW many "great" writers has England produced? Perhaps the best answer is to be found in the list of biographies in Morley's "English Men of Letters" series, a new edition of which is just announced at a reduced price. The series includes "nearly every great writer in the English language from Chaucer to Dickens," the qualifying word "nearly" being used apparently because Shakespeare is omitted. Of the thirty-seven biographies, twenty-four are of writers belonging to the five centuries preceding the nineteenth, and thirteen belong to the nineteenth. The ranks of the immortals do not yet seem to be overcrowded.

A HINDU *Punch* is one of the latest additions to the list of humorous periodicals, *The Westminster Gazette*, in speaking of a series of cartoons appearing in this Indian journal, observes: "Altho somewhat crude in execution, they are forcible, and the points are clearly brought out and accentuated. The model on which the artist, whose name is not given, has worked is that of our own *Punch*, and the spirit pervading them is restrained and refined. The application of European political caricature to Oriental subjects and the blending of the East and the West are very interesting, and well repay a careful study of the series."

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### THE RISE AND DECLINE OF A STAR.

TELEGRAMS received in this country on February 22 announced that Dr. T. D. Anderson, an amateur astronomer of Edinburgh, Scotland, had discovered a new star in the constellation Perseus. This star immediately began to increase in brightness and has been eagerly watched from all the observatories of the world. In a few days it was announced to be of the first magnitude, having changed from the tenth to the first magnitude in two days, multiplying its brightness by several thousand in this brief interval. Students of astronomy are familiar with several other instances of this kind. Of course strictly no new celestial body has come into existence; an old one has simply become visible through enormous increase of temperature. Commenting on these facts, *The Sun* (New York, February 26) indulges in the following speculations:

"Consider what these bald facts signify. Every star is a sun, like our own sun. There is no reason to doubt that some, at least, of the hundred million stars shown in our large telescopes are accompanied by planets; our own star—the sun—has eight. If they exist—and who shall say that they do not?—all sorts of conditions prevail on their surfaces. Some of them are worn out like our moon. No air and no water are to be found there. They are worn out, just as volcanic pumice is worn out. Some, like the planet Jupiter of our system, are at a temperature so high that no life of any kind can subsist upon them. They are like the burning volcanic lakes of Hawaii. Among the hundreds of millions there may be hundreds of thousands whose surfaces are now supporting life—plant life, animal life, human life, perhaps.

"Lower the temperature of the tropic seas by ten degrees, and thousands of millions of organisms will die from lack of heat alone. Millions of others will perish from lack of food. Raise the temperature slowly and the arctic Esquimau will evolve into the Arab. The change in this n w star has come in a moment. In two days its brilliancy and its temperature have increased 10,000 times. Consider the fate of men, animals, and plants if this sun of ours suddenly increased its fervent heat even a hundredfold!

"If this unlucky star in Perseus was indeed accompanied by a train of planets what a fearful fate was theirs! It may be ours to-morrow—who can tell? Or we may pass it off with a laugh and say, and rightly say, that the old earth has endured for millions of years and is likely to endure for millions more, as indeed it is. But the catastrophe marked by the burning of this new light in the west has an impressiveness of its own. Let us stop a moment in our making of love, of money, of fame, it may be, and say that somewhere, somehow, a star has fallen, a sun has set; and that the consequences to some one, we know not who, have been literally overwhelming. The sign of it is in the sky."

The decline of the star in brilliancy has been as rapid as its increase. Five days after its first appearance, the Boston *Transcript* said:

"Like most new stars, the Nova Persei that is now occupying the attention of the Harvard astronomers and other scientific people is already fading. They all do it. That of 1891, while still visible, has been diminishing little by little until it is very faint. Sunday night [February 24] the present newcomer was notably brilliant; last night [February 26] the light was pale. The astronomers are learning as much about it as possible with observation and camera, while it lasts. In a few months they will have made up an estimate as to its distance from the earth."

A despatch to *The Sun* (New York) from Lick Observatory, dated February 26, gives the following report made by Director Campbell:

"The star has diminished in brightness about one fifth of magnitude in the past twenty-four hours. A careful study of the red, orange, yellow, and green regions of its spectrum was made, leading to many results of great technical interest, of which a few may be mentioned.

"The presence of hydrogen in the star is shown by broad bright bands of that element. The orange sodium lines are dark and extremely narrow, and the fact that they occupy the usual position shows that the star's distance from the earth is not changing rapidly. The orange line of helium is dark, and the spectrum has very few points of resemblance to the spectra of previous new stars."

On February 25 *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) had the following to say of the new star:

"It is upon the prismatic analysis of their light that astronomy relies for information respecting the constitution of the stars, and the evidence of the spectroscope is not yet conclusive in the case of various types of variables, including the so-called 'temporary' stars, which unexpectedly blaze sometimes where not even a glimmer has been detected before. But there have been fertile suggestions of causes from students of stellar spectra, such as collisions of swarms of meteorites, the near approach of two gaseous bodies, or the rush of a star, or swarm of meteorites, through a gaseous nebula. Perhaps more apposite still in the case of Nova Persei, as the 'new' star will doubtless be known, is the theory of gigantic eruptions, or even an 'explosion.' But, as has been intimated, the latter explanation might involve the rapid decay and death—rather than the birth—of a star."

The rapid decay of the star, which began just after the foregoing was written, may thus be taken as strong confirmation of the theory of a gaseous outburst.

### LOCAL VIBRATION IN MEDICAL TREATMENT.

ONE of the various phases of the so-called "Swedish-movement cure" is treatment by rapid vibration. This may be applied to the body as a whole, to a single limb, or to a very limited area on the surface of the body. This last-named method has recently been made the subject of special experiment by Dr. Saquet, of Paris, who writes to *La Nature* (February 16) that he has found it effective in a variety of ways. He says:

TREATMENT OF HEAD BY VIBRATION.

"Local vibration, that is to say, the vibration of a limited area of the body, has been known to the Chinese for two thousand years, and has been scientifically applied in Sweden since 1815. This method is superior to the general vibration of the whole body studied by Charcot in 1892 with his 'quaking armchair,' which was an imitation of the Swedish 'shaking-horse' of Dr. Zander, dating from 1864. 'There is nothing new under the sun.'

"A pedal has recently been adapted to the Swedish vibrator of Liedbeck to increase its speed and to facilitate experiment. The contact of this vibrator with the bottom of a plate on which is a heap of powder spreads the powder over the plate at once, an effect due to centrifugal action.

"A local 'trepidation' of thirty seconds, with a speed of two thousand vibrations to the minute, raises the temperature of the skin by 1° to 1.5° C. [1.8° to 2.7° F.], and the spot remains warm for several minutes. The Swede Kellegren, at London, has

shown clinically that manual vibration of the nerves lowers the temperature in fevers. The vibration of the whole body must also have an influence on its temperature.

"Local vibration has a very effective and very prompt calming action, which is well known to the Swedes, in gastralgia, neuralgia, colic, severe pain, etc. This action is sometimes instantaneous and lasting, for example, in sick headache, muscular rheumatism, lumbago, etc.

TREATMENT OF BACK BY VIBRATION.

"We should also mention the vasomotor and secretory action on the glands. The action contrary to contraction is less known, but we have observed it in the spasms of shaking palsy, chronic rheumatism, and gout. It should rarely be employed alone, for isolated from the other maneuvers of massage it gives but incomplete results."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## "FLIPPANT DISPARAGEMENT" OF MR. TESLA.

A NEW YORK daily—*The Sun*—complains that other papers utter "flippant remarks of disparagement" regarding Mr. Nikola Tesla's recent inventions. In commenting on this, *The Electrical World and Engineer* observes that the reason for this disparagement lies in the nature of things. It says that modern electrical inventors are generally diffuse in their efforts from the fact that opportunities to win new triumphs present themselves so abundantly in every direction that the most enduring energy and the highest genius are in danger of dissipation without net results. And this is the reason why the public once in a while gets impatient with the inventor and says rude things. *The Electric World and Engineer* continues:

"The tide of this flippant disparagement has been rising high of late, possibly because Mr. Tesla, with the onrushing enthusiasm of a man who sees things ahead to be done and is fertile in expedients for doing them, inclines to discuss them as tho they were already disposed of. With men of this stamp of intellect it will be so to the end, and it would be a prosaic world of mediocre achievement if it were otherwise. Just at present Mr. Tesla and his brilliant fellow countryman, Dr. Pupin, have their names associated in the public mind with new means of communicating across the ocean, and the newspapers, as the popular sources of scientific information, are full of the subject—a thing we heartily prefer to seeing the same columns filled with murder cases. But it is certain, in advance, that before they get through both Messrs. Pupin and Tesla will encounter a good deal more of 'flippant disparagement.' What is now being heralded as a novelty in each instance has been known to the electrical community for some time past, as we show in reproducing our articles of nearly a year ago; and probably before the goal is reached there will be several successive outbursts of sensational writing, followed by more of the 'flippant disparagement.'"

Obviously, the writer goes on to say, the tasks of telegraphing to Europe without wires or telephoning to Europe with a "loaded" cable are serious problems, but the impatient public does not realize that such things may linger unaccomplished many years to come, without any fault on the part of those who are striving to bring them to pass. He adds:

"In Mr. Tesla's case the injury done him by the jokes and jibes one finds in almost every paper picked up is the more severe because so much is promised in his name without his direct personal sanction. There seems no way to stop this abuse of confidence, from which Mr. Edison has also suffered to such an extent that a shotgun is his preferred reception for the average reporter. But just now Mr. Tesla holds the center of the sensational stage, and the talk about him is all the looser for the reason that it has so little that is tangible behind it as food. He has read no scientific papers before the societies for years, and, since his monumental series of patents on polyphase work, has taken out extremely few patents. We can recall only one or two in recent years. Hence the gossip that always besets a great genius has little to feed upon save the wild and absurd stories to which few of the authors hesitate even at signing Mr. Tesla's own name. In this way, as all such men discover, the lot of the genius trying to crack the nuts of modern civilization is not much better than that of his predecessors treated as lunatics or witches. And this 'flippant disparagement' falls hardest upon those who are not drawing-room inventors with drawing-board inventions."

## A STATISTICAL STUDY OF GENIUS.

IN treating of the nationality and race of British men of genius, Havelock Ellis arrives at some interesting conclusions. He has taken as his test of eminence inclusion in the "Dictionary of National Biography," and he reminds us at the outset that nationality and race are not always identical terms. The fact that a man is English or Scotch or Irish tells us nothing positive as to his race, altho the particular district to which a man's ancestors belonged may indicate it to some degree, and this indication is further strengthened if we can ascertain his physical type. From an investigation along these lines Mr. Ellis (*Popular Science Monthly*, March) arrives at the following results:

"I find that 76.8 per cent. of eminent British men and women are English, 15 per cent. Scotch, 5.3 per cent. Irish, and 2.9 per cent. Welsh. The proportion of English is very large; but if we take the present population as a basis of estimation it fairly corresponds to England's share; this is not so, however, as regards the other parts of the United Kingdom; Wales, and especially Ireland, have too few people of genius, while Scotland has produced decidedly more than her share. . . . . .

"If we turn to the eminent persons of partly foreign blood (those of wholly foreign blood, like Disraeli, the elder Herschel, and Romilly, being necessarily excluded from our study), we find that they constitute a very inconsiderable proportion of the whole. A strain of foreign blood (not going farther back than the grandparents) occurs, so far as the 'Dictionary' enables us to ascertain it, only forty-six times. In twenty-four of these cases the element is French (at least half of them being Huguenot), in six German, in six Dutch. The most noteworthy fact about these elements of foreign blood is the peculiarly beneficial effect a French strain has in producing intellectual ability.

"It is somewhat remarkable that the geographical distribution of eminent women by no means follows that of eminent men. Here, after England, Ireland leads, and Scotland is but little ahead of Wales. The intellectual brilliancy of Irish women is, indeed, remarkable, and has been displayed in literature as well as on the stage.

"These facts serve to indicate that on the whole British ability has not been very unfairly distributed over Great Britain. We are still entitled to ask whether it is also fairly distributed among the populations of different physical types inhabiting the British islands."

To answer this question it is necessary at least to know the color of the eyes and hair of each person concerned, and to ob-

tain these Mr. Ellis has supplemented the description of biographers by examination of such portraits as exist. From the point of view of hair-color and eye-color he divides British persons of genius into the following four classes:

"Fair (with blue or predominantly blue eyes, and light or brown hair); mixed (with greenish, blue-yellow, or blue-orange eyes, and brown hair); dark (hazel or brown eyes and brown or black hair); and a class of individuals belonging to the so-called 'Celtic type' (blue or gray eyes and more or less black hair). The fair type includes twenty-two per cent. cases, the mixed type twenty-nine per cent., the dark type forty-one per cent., and the Celtic type eight per cent. This result probably indicates that all the races occupying Great Britain—however we may define or classify those races—have furnished their contribution to British genius. The interesting and somewhat unexpected fact which emerges is the undue predominance of the dark class, a predominance by no means exclusively due to Irish and Welsh influences, since very dark men of genius have been furnished by the Scotch Lowlands and the English eastern counties, where the populations are, on the whole, decidedly fair. This tendency is the more striking when we recall that the aristocratic class shows a tendency to fairness, and that our men of genius have been largely drawn from that class."

The next task essayed by Mr. Ellis is to classify British men of genius socially, and this he endeavors to do by grouping them according to the employment or status of their fathers. Here is the result:

"In 262 cases it has not been easy to pronounce definitely on this point, and I have, therefore, classed these cases as doubtful. The remaining 640 may be classed with a fair degree of certainty. I find that they fall into the following groups: Upper classes (or 'good family') 110 (12.2 per cent.); yeomen and farmers 39 (4.3 per cent.); church 113 (12.5 per cent.); law 49 (5.4 per cent.); army 26 (2.9 per cent.); medicine 26 (2.9 per cent.); miscellaneous professions 80 (8.9 per cent.); trade 113 (12.5 per cent.); crafts 63 (7 per cent.); unskilled workers 21 (2.3 per cent.); while the remaining 262 of doubtful origin constitute 29 per cent. of the whole."

The writer remarks that he has placed these groups in what he considers the order of their social importance, and he employs several pages in justifying his position and in telling, for instance, why he places yeomen before the clergy and the army before medicine. It is evident that he has chosen these divisions and placed them in this order simply because they indicate to an Englishman the social standing of those who are included in them. Of these results he goes on to say:

"It may be interesting to inquire whether our eminent men, when grouped according to the station and avocation of their fathers, show any marked group-characters; whether, in other words, the occupation of the father exercises an influence on the nature and direction of the intellectual aptitudes of the son. To some extent it does exercise such an influence. It is true that there are eminent men of very various kinds in all of these groups. But there is yet a clearly visible tendency for certain kinds of ability to fall into certain groups. It is not surprising that there should be a tendency for the son to follow the profession of the father. Nor is it surprising that a great number of statesmen should be found in the upper-class group. Men of letters are yielded by every class, perhaps especially by the clergy; but Shakespeare and, it is probable, Milton belonged to families of yeomen. The sons of lawyers, one notes, even to a greater extent than the eminent men of 'upper-class' birth, eventually find themselves in the House of Lords, and not always as lawyers. The two groups of army and medicine are numerically identical, but in other respects very unlike. The sons of army men form a very brilliant and versatile group, and include a large proportion of great soldiers; the sons of doctors do not show a single eminent doctor, and if it were not for the presence of two men of the very first rank—Darwin and Landor—they would constitute a somewhat mediocre group. It is an interesting, and I think a significant, fact that the fathers of as many as twenty-five artists exercised either a craft or some trade very closely allied to a craft. Great actors and actresses, more than any other group of eminent persons, tend to be of low, obscure or dubious birth; four, at least, can be definitely set down as the children of unskilled laborers.

"When we survey the field of investigation I have here very briefly summarized, the most striking fact we encounter is the extraordinary extent to which British men and women of genius have been produced by the highest and smallest social classes, and the minute part which has been played by the 'teeming masses' in building up British civilization. This is not altogether an unexpected result, tho it has not before been shown to hold good for the entire field of the intellectual ability of a country. . . . As we descend the social pyramid, altho we are dealing with an ever vaster mass of human material, the appearance of any individual of eminent ability becomes an ever rarer phenomenon, while the eminent persons belonging to the lowest and most numerous class of all are, numerically at all events, an almost negligible quantity. . . . . .

"It seems clear that, taking English history as a whole, the conditions of rural life have been most favorable to the production of genius. The minor aristocracy and the clergy—the 'gentlemen' of England—living on the soil in the open air, in a life of independence at once laborious and leisurely, have been able to give their children good opportunities for development, while at the same time they have not been able to dispense them from the necessity of work. Thus, at all events, it has been in the past. How it will be in the future is a question which the data before us in no way help to answer. So far as can be seen, the changing conditions of life have as yet made no change in the conditions required for producing genius. . . . Nor is there any sign that the education of the proletariat will lead to a new development of eminent men; the lowest class in Great Britain, so far as the data before us show, has not exhibited any recent tendency to a higher yield of genius, and what production it is accountable for remains rural rather than urban."

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## CRIMINALITY AND EDUCATION.

CRIMINALITY is like greatness, in that some are born to it, some achieve it, and some have it thrust upon them. Students have been apt of late to dwell with special force on the born-criminal until it seems as if some of them had lost sight of the fact that education and example, as well as heredity, are factors in the matter. The influence of the two former causes is called to our attention by M. Laverune in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 9). Says the writer:

"When we read, in the news notices or the court reports of the daily papers, the records of certain criminals who come up for trial, we are sometimes struck with the amount of energy and intelligence that some of these unfortunates have expended in ruining their lives. Often less effort and intellect would have been required in leading an honest life. These are for the most part persons governed by impulse, able to make a passing effort, but incapable of regular and sustained work. In many of them may be found an hereditary taint of alcoholism or madness; but the influence of education and example must also be considered.

"Children are generally prone to imitate their parents and to follow their mode of life. This tendency to imitation is as powerful for evil as for good, and the pride of vice is as potent a motive in certain abnormal natures as the ambition of virtue in others.

"The Empress [Eugenie], accompanied by Emile Ollivier, went one day to the [prison of the] Little Roquette. She talked with a young criminal whose whole family for generations had been inmates of prisons. 'What is your father?' asked she. 'My father,' replied the youth, with a tone of pride and conviction difficult to imagine, 'my father is a forger!'

"The families in which both father and mother have trained the children to vice are very numerous. In a work on 'the contagion of crime,' Dr. Paul Aubry has cited several instances. He says: 'Families in which there are several criminals are very numerous. Mandrin was one of a family of peasants. His grandfather had settled at Romans at the opening of the eighteenth century, passing in the country for a converted Jew of German origin. A brother, a former convict, was hanged for

brigandage and counterfeiting in 1744. Another brother succeeded him in command of the band, of which traces are found in Switzerland and in Valois as late as 1757. A sister, a sort of virago, was imprisoned in 1757 for inciting a mob to pillage the abbey of the Grace of God in Burgundy.'

"There appears in these facts (of which we have cited only a brief example), besides hereditary influence, a contagion by example and education.

"According to M. Ribot, the influence of education is never absolute, and has effective action only on average natures. But, as M. Aubry remarks, these natures form the immense majority. It is upon them that we wish to act. As for the degenerates, the unbalanced and the hereditary criminals, education would still have the effect of directing their impulsive tendencies in a good channel; he who dreams of being a bandit chief might, if well brought up, have aspired to be a soldier, expending his surplus energy in his country's service.

"We have only to read criminal statistics to be convinced of the influence of education in certain families. We shall see how numerous are juvenile thieves.

"At Paris, writes M. Reinach, more than half of the persons arrested are less than twenty-one years old. They numbered 12,721 out of 20,882 in 1879, and 14,061 out of 26,475 in 1880 and almost all had committed serious misdemeanors. In a single year they were responsible for 30 murders, 39 homicides, 3 parricides, 2 poisonings, 114 infanticides, 4,212 assaults, 25 incendiary fires, 153 cases of larceny, 80 criminal assaults, 458 cases of petty larceny, and 11,862 thefts. Of 4,347 accused persons who went up for trial in 1879, there were 803 minors, eighteen per cent., of whom 43 were less than sixteen years old. . . . . .

"For the most part children of alcoholics and criminals, the greater number of these precocious miscreants have had only bad examples to look up to. There has been no moral influence, no religious teaching, to modify their tendencies to vice."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Will Snake-Poison Cure Leprosy?**—In a recent number of the *Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift*, Marcondes de Moura, a physician of San Paulo, Brazil, reports on the favorable results he has attained in the use of rattlesnake poison as a remedy for leprosy. Among the natives of Brazil the rattlesnake (*crotalus durissimus*) has long been esteemed highly as a remedy for various diseases of the skin, being usually eaten by the patient, the head alone excepted because of the poison glands it contains. How much this cure is affected by superstition can not be ascertained easily; at all events, especial importance is given to the rattlesnake in the treatment of leprosy. It is stated that the leper who has been bitten by a rattlesnake and does not die from the bite is shielded for the rest of his life from the disease. Dr. de Moura, therefore, using every precaution, made a series of tests with snake-poison carefully prepared and administered to lepers who were violently ill. The poison, obtained by expression from the glands, afforded the most favorable results. The doctor has administered the remedy to fifteen patients in all, to some internally, to others in the form of a subcutaneous spray; and it is his conviction that by careful and intelligent use of the poison of the rattlesnake leprosy can be cured. He is now striving to improve his mode of treatment.

With much more reserve the distinguished pharmaceutist, Prof. L. Lewin, expresses his opinion in a brief article in the same *Wochenschrift*. He does not deny the possibility of the favorable effect of such treatment, but warns against exaggerated hopes. He recalls a case reported by Tschudi which shows that snake poison administered in large quantities kills lepers as easily as other men and women. A leprous patient . . . let himself be bitten by a snake, the *crotalus horridus*, because popular belief ascribed curative effects to the bite of this snake. Twenty-four hours after he had been bitten the patient died in convulsions. Professor Lewin admits, however, that this case proves nothing against the possibility of a cure of leprosy by snake-poison.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**A New Geyser in the Yellowstone.**—The daily press tell us of the outburst of a new geyser in the Yellowstone Park. A special despatch to *The Times* (New York) from Livingstone, Mont., dated February 25, says of it: "James King, who has been living in the park during the past winter, where he has been employed looking after the property of some of the transportation companies near the Fountain Geyser, about forty miles south of the mammoth hot springs, states that in the early morning of February 18 he was awakened by a terrific explosion similar in noise to that of the explosion of a large quantity of powder. The ground rocked and quivered for some time violently, dishes rattled on the shelves, pictures hanging on the walls were thrown down, and the clock was stopped. Mr. King's first idea was that it was a severe earthquake shock, accompanied, perhaps, by the eruption of a volcano. On going out to try to ascertain the cause, Mr. King discovered that the Fountain Geyser had given birth to a new geyser. It is located about 200 feet immediately south of the famous Fountain Geyser, and, at the moment Mr. King discovered it, it sent a solid column of hot water fully 500 feet into the air, the water gushing forth from a hole about five feet in diameter with a loud roar. Mr. King says the thermometer registered about ten degrees below zero, and for one hour and thirty minutes the monster column of hot water shot upward. It then subsided, and has since been playing at regular intervals of about two hours. Word has also reached this city that Excelsior Geyser, the largest geyser in the park, which has not been in a state of eruption for several years past, began to play on Washington's Birthday, and continued in full play for over five hours. The volume of water sent out, which flows into the Fire Hole River, so swelled that stream that it overflowed its banks. The water of the river became so hot from the geyser water that fish in the stream for a distance of about two miles below the Excelsior were killed."

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE eggs of a scavenger hen are not fit to be eaten," says Dr. J. H. Kellogg, writing in *Modern Medicine*. "My attention was called to this a number of years ago. A lady said she could not eat our eggs. She wanted 'sunflower eggs.' I told her we had the best eggs in the country, but she wanted 'sunflower eggs.' I asked her what she meant by that, and she said that an old German at home fed his chickens on sunflower seeds, and that the eggs were remarkably sweet. Some of the eggs were sent for, and this was found to be true. Eggs do partake of the nature of the food which has been eaten. When chickens are fed on dead calves, dead hogs, or other dead animals, their eggs will partake of the strong, rank flavors that they have swallowed with their food."

POISON IN POTATOES.—Potatoes contain the alkaloid solanin, says *The Sanitary Home*, altho this fact is not generally recognized. "New potatoes contain comparatively little of this poison unless they grow above the surface of the ground and have a green skin, when they are generally known to be poisonous. It is not, however, known generally that old potatoes contain much of this poisonous principle, and that many cases of serious poisoning have occured in late summer when old potatoes were used. In 1892 and 1893 there was almost wholesale poisoning among the troops of the German army. The symptoms were frontal headache, colic, diarrhœa, vomiting, weakness, and slight stupor, and in some cases dilatation of the pupils. Meyer investigated the matter and found in old potatoes kept in a damp place and beginning to sprout twenty-four times as much solanin as in new potatoes."

A PRIZE FOR COMMUNICATION WITH OTHER PLANETS.—"The sum of 100,000 francs [$19,500] was bequeathed to the French Academy of Sciences in 1891," says *The Scientific American*, "to be awarded to the first person who would be successful in communicating with another world. The Academy at first did not care to accept such a curious bequest, but finally it did so in the following words: 'Madame Veuve Guzmann, a friend of astronomy and a believer in the plurality of inhabited worlds, has left to the Academy the sum of 100,000 francs to be given as a prize to the person who shall first enter into communication of an astre other than the planet Mars.' The will wisely further stipulates that each time the prize has not been awarded for a period of five years, the accumulated interest shall be devoted to a work which will help the progress of astronomy. The intentions of the founder will be scrupulously followed. Astronomers naturally wonder why Mars was debarred.

"THE well-known French astronomer and writer, M. Camille Flammarion," says *Electricity*, "has for some time been making a special study of the effects of lightning on men, animals, and other objects, and in order to illustrate the freakish conduct of lightning he recently told some stories which seem incredible. Thus he tells of two peasants who were preparing to eat breakfast, when suddenly all of the dishes were thrown on the ground, the bread, cheese, and fruit vanished from the table, and they themselves were covered with straw. On another occasion a man, walking through Nantes, was enveloped in lightning, yet was not injured. When he reached home, however, and opened his purse, which had contained two pieces of silver and one of gold, he found that the gold piece had vanished and that in its place was a silver piece. The lightning had, in fact, pierced through the leather of the purse and had covered the gold piece with a coating of silver taken from the other two pieces."

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

### EDWARD VII. AND THE RETURN OF "THE MASS" IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

MANY English journals comment on the fact that a prophecy, attributed to Mother Shipton, who is said to have lived in Yorkshire from 1486 to 1561, contains the following couplet:

> When Edward the Seventh comes to reign,
> King Edward's Mass will come again.

Some Roman Catholics have taken this prophecy as applying to themselves, and point to the new "Catholic Directory," which contains a map of England and Wales divided into Roman Catholic dioceses, and with marks showing that mass according to the Roman rite is said daily or weekly in every city and in nearly every small town in the Kingdom. The London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.), however, admits that "King Edward's mass" must be taken as referring to the service in the first Anglican Prayer-Book of Edward VI., printed in 1549, in which the order for the Holy Communion is headed: "The Supper of the Lord and Holy Communion, Commonly called the Mass." This order for service, which would now be called rather "high," was later emasculated under Puritan influence in the Second Prayer-Book of 1662. Since the great Tractarian movement at Oxford under Newman and Pusey, however, the English church has been steadily, even tho slowly in the more remote parishes, tending toward a more ornate ritual. It is said that there are already fifty Anglican churches in London where the full ceremonial of "the mass" may be seen; and in every large city, even in Protestant Liverpool, there are several churches similar to these. An illustration of how far the old "mass" has been restored in many English churches is the "solemn requiem mass" for the Queen, lately sung at the Church of St. Matthew, Westminster, which the London correspondent of *The Living Church* calls "the most remarkable memorial service that has been held in England" since the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign. He thus describes it (*The Living Church*, March 2):

"The elaborate appointments of the function were arranged under the auspices of the two councils of the Guild of All Souls and the English Church Union, and followed as closely as possible those described by that old chronicler Heylin in his account of the requiem service ordered by Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of the obsequies of the King of France, Henry II., at St. Paul's Cathedral on September 9, 1559, at which Archbishop Parker, assisted by Bishop Scovy and Bishop Barlow, officiated, which highly ceremonial service was held, it is worth bearing in mind, *under* the Act of Uniformity which we have lately been hearing so much about in connection with the archbishops' opinion on reservation. In front of the choir screen in St. Matthew's and directly beneath the great rood, there was erected a canopied 'herse,' about twelve feet in height, draped with purple velvet, the platform being covered with black cloth. The pall, also of purple velvet and decorated with a cross of cloth of gold, bore a cushion of crimson velvet whereon were placed models of the imperial crown and scepter in real size. On both sides of the catafalque there were six tall candlesticks with lofty tapers, while on a rail midway to the top there were pricks bearing eighteen lighted tapers. The valance of the canopy bore escutcheons, and scrolls whereon were the words '*Fides Defensor*,' '*Dieu et mon Droit*,' 'India,' 'Australia,' 'Canada,' and 'South Africa.' There were also escutcheons emblazoned with royal arms on the four posts of the 'herse' and on both the 'herse' and altar candles.

"The requiem was described as 'a service for the faithful departed, set to the ancient Plainsong of the Rouen use, in modern notation,' being arranged by the Rev. J. B. Croft, the priest-organist of St. Matthew's, who presided at the organ. Chopin's 'Marche Funèbre' was played as a prelude. The celebrant and his ministers, who were all clergy of St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster Square, wore vestments of black damasked velvet with red and gold orphreys, while the three cantors were vested in copes of black satin, with gold hoods. Incense was used at the Introit and Sequence and the altar was censed. The Introit, 'Rest eternal grant them, O Lord,' was sung by the cantors and choir, the *Dies Iræ* being sung as the Sequence. The collect was from the Burial Office and the Epistle and Gospel from the Prayer-Book of 1549. Before the offertory, the Rev. the Hon. F. Hanbury-Tracy, vicar of St. Barnabas's, Pimlico, ascended the pulpit and requested all present to pray for the soul of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God Queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland; Empress of India; Sovereign Lady of the Dominion of Canada; Sovereign of the Commonwealth of Australia and of New Zealand; Sovereign and Supreme Lady in and over her Dominions in Africa; Defender of the Faith; the Mother of all her people. Then followed the singing of the *Contakion* from the Russian burial service. At the conclusion of the mass special prayers were said on behalf of His Majesty the King, and those present were requested to pray for him. Lord Halifax, who had taken keen interest in the arrangements for the service, was unable to be present, as he had contracted a severe cold. Lady Halifax, however, was there, and also many other distinguished persons, among whom were Lady Cavendish, widow of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish, brother of the Duke of Devonshire, Lady Malet, Miss Talbot, daughter of the Bishop of Rochester, Earl Grey, and also Mr. Lathbury, editor of *The Pilot*, besides many prominent [Anglican] Catholic priests, including Canon Knox Little and Father Adderley. Many were turned away from the doors of the church, among others Lord Edward Spencer Churchill, some Roman priests, and also some well-known Protestant dissenters."

The advance, of the "Catholic movement" in the English Church—which, as upheld by Dr. Pusey, Canon Liddon, and others, does not contemplate any submission to Roman Catholic authority, but a return to the earlier Catholic principles and ritual of the English Church itself—is, *The Tablet* admits, already of a "tremendous character," and "as Lord Halifax says, forbids any Anglican [High-Churchmen] to despair." As for the effect which the accession of the new King will have upon the English Church parties, public opinion is divided. The sovereign is, of course, only the temporal, not the spiritual, head of the church, and can not alter doctrines or national ritual. In the appointment of bishops, however, he is consulted by the cabinet, and his opinion carries great weight. The correspondent of *The Living Church*, alluding to the fact that of late years there has been marked favor shown to Catholic usages in English royal funerals, points out that in the arrangements made after the Queen's death the same influence was evident. He writes (February 16):

"The dining-room of Osborne House has been fitted up as a *chapelle ardente*, the walls being clothed in crimson, and the only picture to be seen is a 'Madonna and Holy Child,' by one of the old masters. The coffin, a simple oaken shell, rests on a crimson-covered dais, and is covered with a very beautiful ivory satin pall, representing the royal standard, which was worked by the ladies of the South Kensington Royal School of Art Needlework, of which the Princess Christian, one of her late Majesty's daughters, is president, in the short space of twenty-one hours. Upon the breast of the royal corpse was laid an ebony and gold crucifix, placed there by Queen Victoria's youngest daughter, the Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, who, like the King's consort, Queen Alexandra, and like both the Duchess of Cornwall and York, and the Princess Christian, is a believer in Christian symbolism, and also generally inclined to sympathize with the Catholic revival in the Church of England. On each side of the bier stand three tall silver candlesticks with lighted tapers. The altar in Her late Majesty's private chapel at Osborne has been removed to the dining-room, and, vested in a crimson gold-embroidered velvet frontal, has been placed at the foot of the bier. Upon the altar stands a large mother-of-pearl Greek cross, beautifully inlaid with mosaic work, flanked with silver candlesticks bearing lighted tapers, while at the foot of the altar-pace burn candles in tall silver standards."

The London *Christian World* (Free Church) "entertains good

hope" of the new King's personal attitude toward non-conformists, in spite of the exceedingly uncomplimentary allusions to them contained in a letter to Archbishop Benson some years ago. In this letter, written about the time of the Tranby Croft affair, the Prince complains of systematic slander by non-conformists and of the Low-Church Party—"but especially non-conformists" and of the "torrent of abuse" launched upon him because of his alleged gambling propensities. In it he adds: "I have a horror of gambling, and should always do my utmost to discourage others who have an inclination for it, as I consider that gambling, like intemperance, is one of the greatest curses with which a country could be afflicted."

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## A PRESBYTERIAN'S ONSLAUGHT ON JOHN CALVIN.

IN connection with the present movement in the Presbyterian Church toward a revision or explanatory restatement of the Westminster Confession, a controversy is going on as to the character of its chief inspirer, John Calvin, the great expounder of predestinarianism and preterition. In the Chicago *Interior* (February 21), the chief liberal Presbyterian journal, Dr. W. C. Gray, who has been its editor since 1871, makes a determined assault on the memory of the reformer. In a succeeding issue of the same journal a defense of Calvin is to be made by the Rev. Dr. A. J. McKelway, editor of *The Presbyterian Standard*. We give part of Dr. Gray's indictment, to be followed later by the plea for the defense. "In calling ourselves Calvinists," he remarks, "we are the most unfortunate of all the sects." Lutherans, Zwinglians, and others "incur no reproach from the name by which they are designated. It is different with us, and it is due to ourselves that we should face the truth of history." For the real facts about Calvin, Dr. Gray confines himself to Calvin's own "Institutes" and Letters. He says:

"And, first, the apology for Calvin that he represented the spirit of his age would have merit if it were true. Whether it is true may be seen from the numerous protests of his contemporaries against his disposition and acts, each of which protests Calvin deeply resented:

"'We have beside exhorted you to continue faithful, using moderation in all things, lest you lose those whose salvation is desired by the Lord, who does not break the bruised reed nor quench the smoking flax."—Bullinger to Calvin, page 441, vol. ii., Letters.

"'We do not believe that it is necessary to treat those who err with too much severity, lest for wishing to defend with too great zeal the purity of dogmas, we swerve from the law of Jesus Christ, that is, from charity. Jesus Christ loved the truth, but He loved souls also; not only those who advanced without declension but also those who went astray. And it is of the latter of which the Good Shepherd in the Gospel parable takes the greatest care.'—The Ministers of Bern to Calvin, page 335, of above.

The ministers defended Bolsec, whom Calvin was persecuting and had banished. His reply is that he 'had good ground to be displeased' with their letter and with others which were 'so very worthless.' Of Bolsec, further along.

"The bubonic plague, known as the Black Death, was then prevailing in Europe. It is estimated that it slew one third of the human race. It visited Geneva, tho not with its virulence in densely populated cities. Calvin says of it:

"'A conspiracy of men and women has lately been discovered, who, for the space of three years, had spread the plague through the city, by what mischievous device I know not. After fifteen women have been burned; some men have even been punished more severely; some have committed suicide in prison; and while twenty-five are still kept prisoners, the conspirators do not cease, notwithstanding, to smear the door-locks of the dwelling-houses with their poisonous ointment. You see in the midst of what perils we are tossed about. The Lord hath hitherto preserved our dwelling, tho it has more than once been attempted.'—Page 452, vol. i., Letters.

He says it was spread 'by what mischievous device I know not,' and then says it was by the use of a 'poisonous ointment.' That the 'conspiracy' was a figment of a gloomy and ferocious imagination should have appeared to him from the fact that the burning alive of fifteen women, and the torture of the men before burning them, had no effect on its spread. Calvin was at that time all-powerful in Geneva, as we shall see further along.

"We quoted from another source and in another place Calvin's fearful philippic against Castalio. The question between them, as between Calvin and Bolsec, was the justice of damnation without actual transgression. The council was trying to restrain the violence of Calvin, and he complains to Farel that they both deceived him and kept Castalio out of his way. 'They did not venture to trust me with him, that he might not exasperate me beyond all bearing.' But that was not to be the end of it:

"'Therefore we must wait for a better opportunity which I shall be always looking for. Those small vermin Malizi and Crociati, you can not do better than to constantly crush and bruise them, which you may do without danger for they can only spit venom.'—Page 160, vol. i., Letters.

"Calvin had the habit of hiding the names of those he was pursuing under Latin aliases. Who these two were who were to be crushed and bruised because it could be done without danger is not indicated. Nor does he give the name of a man whom he desired to burn at the stake as stated in his letter to Madame de Caney. He wrote:

"'Knowing partly the man he was, I could wish he were rotting in some ditch. . . . And I assure you, madame, that had he not so soon escaped, I would by way of discharging my duty have done my best to bring him to the stake.'—Page 338, vol. i., Letters.

Who was this intended victim? The editor of the letters asks, 'Can it be Bolsec?' Calvin was not insensible to the opinion of the Bernese, who were sheltering and defending Bolsec, and he denied that he desired any severer punishment. Castalio and Bolsec both 'escaped.' He meant to burn one of them if he could, and there was no reason why he should wish to burn one rather than the other. It is of interest to read what the Bernese ministers thought of these persecutions. They wrote to Calvin:

"'To come to the subject of dispute with Bolsec, you are not ignorant how much vexation it has caused very many good men, of whom we can not have a bad opinion, who reading in the Scriptures those passages which exalt the grace of God to all men, have not sufficient discernment rightly to understand the true mysteries of divine election, attach themselves to the proclamation of grace and of universal benevolence, and think that we can not make God condemn, harden, and bind any man, without being guilty of the insupportable blasphemy of making God Himself the author both of man's blindness and of his perdition, and by consequence of all sin.'—Page 355, vol. ii., Letters.

"In regard to Servetus: Letter to Farel:

"'He takes it upon him to come hither if it be agreeable to me. But I am unwilling to pledge my word for his safety, for if he come I shall never allow him to depart alive, provided my authority be of any avail.'—Page 33, vol. ii. Date, February 13, 1546.

Observe the date. Servetus perished October 27, 1553, seven years and eight months after the above was written. Calvin therefore cherished his awful design all that long period. Calvin explains that Servetus attempted to pass through Geneva 'when at my instigation' he was arrested (page 428, vol. ii.). In his letter to Farel, he exults over the sentence of Servetus. . . . . .

"Letters 407 and 408 to Farel (pages 204-5, vol. iii.) reveal Calvin's character in a strong light. It appears from these letters that there was what we would call a riot. We quote first from letter 408:

"'The younger Berthelier does not deny that he threw the stone by which a man was knocked down. But then both of them attempted to varnish over everything with the most puerile shuffling. Before two days we shall see, I hope, what the rack will wring from them. Moreover, lest the absence of so many citizens should depopulate the city, as the runaways kept saying in derision, Vandel has been summoned back by the town crier, together with a numerous band.'

It appears from that same letter that the judges, in sentencing two brothers to death in this affair, directed that they should

not be tortured, but that the more merciful sentence was set aside. He says:

"'And assuredly I am convinced that not without the judgment of God they suffered, contrary to the sentence of the judges, a long torture under the hand of the executioner.'—Page 205, vol. iii.

As he here expresses the determination to 'see what the rack will wring from' the Berthelier brothers, it is morally certain that the long torture of the two other brothers, contrary to the judgment of the judges, could only have been inflicted at the order of Calvin. There was no other man in Geneva who had the influence and authority to add to the sentence of the judges. This comes out also in his vexation that the victims stood the agonies of the rack during the 'long torture,' maintaining their innocence till the end. 'The two brothers' he says, 'who were executed, gave, at their death, proofs of the most obstinate disposition' (page 204). 'How wickedly at their death the two brothers attempted to throw obscurity on the affair you have no doubt heard.'—Page 215, vol. iii., Letters.

"The apology is offered that Calvin's character should be attributed to the age in which he lived. But 'the age' is not a date nor a country, but a surrounding and a class. Calvin's age was the Reformation and the Protestant Reformers. Among them he stands solitary for acumen and malevolence."

## BRUNETIÈRE: A LITERARY CONVERT TO ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

NOT since the conversion of Newman has the Roman Catholic Church made so important an individual conquest as in the case of Ferdinand Brunetière, who, as the editor for many years of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has been regarded as the ex-officio head of French letters. The event is a sensation among literary folk all over the Continent; for, aside from his position as a sort of literary dictator of France, he is an acknowledged master of French prose and the ablest critic since Taine. *The Literary Era* (Philadelphia, February) thus speaks of him and his new religious belief:

M. FERDINAND BRUNETIÈRE.

"In his earliest efforts as a lecturer in the College of France, Brunetière was known as something more latitudinarian even than an agnostic; none of his works encourages undue confidence in orthodox belief; his studies of the French classics—and he has gone as deeply into them as all of his contemporaries put together—do not give any hint that he regarded faith as an article of very great moment. His declaration, therefore, that he has come to believe, and believe as profoundly as the humblest neophyte, has caused as much curiosity, if not controversy, in continental Europe as Newman's conversion a half-century ago. He took the occasion of the annual congress of Catholics at Lille, in the north of France, to make his public confession in an address entitled 'The Actual Reasons for Believing.' The text makes a pamphlet not quite so ample as Newman's 'Apologia pro sua Vita,' but it is marked by almost as much philosophic profundity, and, if anything, by clearer reasoning.

"He distinguishes the need of believing into three categories, so to speak—philosophic, social, moral. The social or moral, he explained, were the main reasons that urged him to believe. 'That which I believe'—and I dwell vehemently on the word—'that which I believe, not that which I suppose or what I imagine, and not what I know or comprehend—go and ask in Rome.' Naturally, the astonished Parisians, who have not followed the convert's recent essays in homiletics, seek personal or occult causes for this unexpected defection from the ranks of the Voltaireans; for even the *Deux Mondes*, while clerical and monarchical, never draws the line against the widest latitudinarianism. It is of interest to learn that Brunetière was first set to thinking of the possibility of belief on marking the gross materialism of the so-called Anglo-Saxon races. To him the British have no religion, and when he visited America he looked in vain for anything more of religion than forms and platitudes. Six years ago Brunetière had occasion to visit the Vatican, and, incidentally, was accorded an interview with Leo XIII. Writing of the event afterward in the *Deux Mondes*, he made a somewhat mysterious allusion, which at the time piqued curiosity. 'What the Pope was good enough to say to me it is not to be expected that I should reveal here.' Presently, however, he began an exposition of the works of the 'Eagle of Meaux,' Bossuet; and in the delivery of a course of lectures on this prelate he has let it be seen that he found both inspiration and satisfaction."

## THE EVANGELICAL SECTS OF RUSSIA.

READERS of Tolstoy's "Resurrection" will recall the evangelical preacher whose drawing-room talks on religion were resorted to by many of the ultra-fashionable people of St. Petersburg. The Protestant movement in Russia has hitherto been confined almost wholly to the peasants; but as pointed out by Felix Volkovsky, editor of *Free Russia*, it has of late gained not a few powerful patrons among the nobility and upper classes. He writes (in *The Forum*, March):

"The present political order of Russia is such that every independent action—whether on a religious, social, or economic ground—inevitably assumes a political meaning, and produces a political effect, as it undermines the very principle on which the all-absorbing, all-grasping, and absolute power of the Russian Government rests. According to that principle, the citizen is not a mature personality, but a child for whom everything is determined by the Government. He has no part in imperial legislation. It is the bureaucracy, headed by the Czar, that frames, promulgates, and enforces the laws; and he must obey. His education, his political opinions, his religion, are prescribed for him; he can not even move about without a permit from the Government, in the form of a passport. One understands that under such circumstances sectarianism assumes a political meaning. A peasant who, contrary to law, secedes from the established orthodox church and declines to give up his new faith, puts the commands of his personal conscience above the commands of the Government, the Czar included. Every one has heard a good deal about the Stundists, the Shelapouty, the Doukhobors, and other dissenters of Evangelical type, some of them with a strong tendency toward Quakerism. These deserving people, who are the best specimens of their race, were, and still are, subjected to the most revolting persecutions. They have been beaten, imprisoned, systematically starved, inhumanly tortured, exiled, and their female relatives have been treated in a most shameful and brutal manner. Yet notwithstanding all these facts, heroic men and women have declined point-blank to comply with the orders of the Government and the official clergy which they have considered sinful. The movement has created thousands of able and fervent apostles, who, by reason of governmental deportation, are scattered throughout the empire. It has converted millions of unthinking, passive creatures—who were until then driven about by the officials and clergy like cattle—into discriminating beings, with a sense of self-respect and a determination to oppose wrong. Many dissenters who, until last year, had concealed their real religious doctrines, profited by the last census to state their creed openly.

"Besides, the upheaval of their spirit is being manifested by increasing proselytism, for which purpose some sects, for example in the Tomsk province, train their own missionaries. They

also build new chapels, and write polemic books. The movement has found its way into the higher classes of the population, as evidenced by the names of Tchertkov, Birukov, Tregoubov, Prokhanov, Pashkov, Prince Khilkov, Dr. Volkenstein, and others. It has its powerful prophet in the person of Count Tolstoy. It has established its own free press, as the activity of Mr. Tchertkov, at Purleigh (in Essex), and the periodical *Bessyeda* formerly published in Sweden, show. It commands the active sympathy of the world, as has been proved by the world's press, by the emigration of 5,000 Doukhobors, through the substantial pecuniary aid of the Society of Friends and the money forwarded from England to the suffering Stundists, etc. True, this very emigration may be regarded as a victory for the Czar's Government, as it has contrived to drive 5,000 courageous souls, who knew how to stand by their banner, out of the country, which needs such people badly."

## ARE THE JEWISH COLONIES IN PALESTINE A SUCCESS?

COLONIES were established for the Jews in Palestine by Montefiore, the Rothschilds, and others long before the Zionistic movement was organized among the Jews; but since that movement has become so pronounced, the question as to the success or failure of these colonies has been bitterly debated by the friends and foes of Zionism. One of the most significant and seemingly impartial utterances on this question is found in the *Bote aus Zion*, from the pen of Pastor Schneller, the son of the famous Father Schneller, in Jerusalem. Pastor Schneller is the author of a number of exceptionally fine works on Palestine. He says, in substance:

Palestine is not a country that invites the establishment of colonies or that promises rich rewards for such enterprises. Success can attend only special efforts, and the chances for success depend largely on the character of the undertaking, whether it is industrial, commercial, or agricultural. Ventures of the first class have been made in several cities, but as a rule they have flourished for only a short time, as the needs of the Orient are very small in this line. Commercial enterprises, especially in Jerusalem and Haifa, have, to a limited extent, been successful; but, largely on account of the attitude of the Government, they are doomed to failure. The most successful men in this department have been the Jews.

Even the agricultural colonies founded by and for the Jews have been but partially successful, and some of them are total failures. In reality, the only ventures of this kind that have been paying investments have been the vineyards, and, to a limited degree, the dairies and the vegetable gardens. The raising of grain has brought only meager returns. As both the hill countries and the plains are favorable for the growth of the grape, the Jewish colonies have confined themselves almost exclusively to the vineyard, and do reasonably well, as the Rothschilds buy the grapes at a good price, but themselves lose heavily on their investment. Matters have improved recently for the Sarona colony, since both Egypt and Germany have begun to buy Palestinian wines, and the orange trade of Joppa has also developed by the growth of export trade. But exceptionally favorable conditions prevail in Sarona. Even the colony at Haifa can not support itself without assistance. Here olive plantations have been established, but the profits have not been encouraging. As there is a steady demand for olive oil, a number of the Jewish colonies have turned almost exclusively to the cultivation of the olive-tree.

The experiences of the Jewish colonists, as also of the Christian Templars, who have been established in Palestine for half a century and more, go to show, therefore, that even agricultural colonies in that country can count only on meager returns, even if system and industry prevail in the management. The colonist in Palestine can never become a rich man. At most, he can gain by hard industry a fair living.

The *Saat auf Hoffrung*, the famous Jewish mission quarterly, edited for so many decades by Professor Delitzsch, in discussing this problem expresses its full agreement with Pastor Schneller, but adds that it is probably a blessing in disguise that Palestine is not a promising land for the colonists, otherwise it would attract the fortune-seeker from all directions, while now it appeals only to those strong in religious sentiment and aiming to realize high ideals, and for this very reason may be reserved for the Jewish resettlement sooner or later. The professor states:

"It is a pleasure to hear that Pastor Schneller confirms the claims of the more moderate Zionists, namely, that a certain class of colonists, the industrious and deeply religious Russian Jews, have, as peasants and tillers of the soil, been fairly successful in Palestine; and that in such colonies a second generation is now living that promises to become permanent cultivators of the soil."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**The Oldest Known Texts of St. John and St. Matthew.**—According to Dr. W. C. Winslow, vice-president of the Egypt Exploration Fund, the two oldest texts of St. Matthew's Gospel and of the Epistle to the Romans are now in this country. In *The Living Church* (March 2) he writes:

"The former is in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, the latter papyrus is at Harvard University. They are among the 118 papyri recently presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund to the universities of our land.

"The fragment of St. John's Gospel forms an important portion, small tho it be, of a book of about fifty pages containing that Gospel, dating about 200. We have St. John i. 23-41, except that verse 32 is wanting; also, St. John xx. 11-25, except that verse 18 is missing. In the former chapter we have those profoundly significant words, 'Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.' In the other chapter, we have St. Mary addressed by Jesus, after His resurrection, at the sepulcher. The handwriting is a round upright uncial of medium size, and the usual theological contractions for God, Jesus Christ, Spirit, occur. The reason why these two chapters (in part) are preserved is that chapter i. and chapter xx. were very nearly the outermost of a large quire containing the other chapters. The text appears to have affinities with the Sinaitic Codex, and, I need not add, absolutely confirms our version.

"The manuscript of the first seven verses of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans is in a large and rather rude uncial, and appears to be a schoolboy's exercise at Oxyrhynchus, and of the date of 316. A few mistakes in spelling occur, which a beginner in his lessons would naturally make. That a chapter of St. Paul should be used for such a purpose shows that the writings of the New Testament had long been in common circulation. The older fragments of St. Matthew are retained in England (Oxford or the British Museum), and the fragments of St. Mark of the fifth century also remain in England."

In a later article (March 9), Dr. Winslow explains that while the oldest known text of St. John has been found, he was mistaken in stating that it is owned by the University of Pennsylvania. The text owned by the latter is one of St. Matthew, even older—in fact "the *very oldest bit* of New-Testament text known to us."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE series of conferences at the University of Chicago (THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 26, page 96), dealing with "The College Student's Difficulties with the Bible," were reported by the daily press in such a way as to give misimpression as to their character. So the University authorities claim, stating that the purpose was to meet modern difficulties of Biblical criticism. Several hundred students of the University attended the conferences, with the result, it is claimed, that many difficulties were removed.

DR. EDWIN A. ABBOTT, the author of the monumental article on "The Gospels" in the Encyclopedia Britannica, has just published the results of his latest work in scientific Biblical research under the title. "A Guide through Greek to Hebrew Scripture." It is the first part of a series of volumes dealing with the Gospels, and presents Dr. Abbott's view that the synoptic Gospels were largely either translated from earlier Hebrew documents or were modified by them. The succeeding parts will give the author's thesis that St. Matthew and St. Luke borrowed from the earlier Mark. All three synoptics, he believes, are derived from a Hebrew original, which influenced the fourth Gospel also. But the translators were not very familiar with Hebrew, and thus fell into errors. In the accomplishment of his task of a minute study of all these documents, Dr. Abbott asks the cooperation of competent students everywhere, since it is far beyond the powers of a single man.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## AMERICAN "FAILURE" IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ABSOLUTE incompatability of temperament between the Americans and Filipinos, utterly different aspirations and interests, and a complete lack of experience on the part of the former in dealing with the great majority of questions that press for settlement in the Philippines, are the causes of the "American failure in the archipelago." This, at any rate, is the way the situation is outlined by a French writer (André Lebon) in a long article, under the title "A Conflict of Races," which appears in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris). M. Lebon finds in the report of the Worcester commission, which he uses as his text, "reading which is infinitely suggestive to Europeans." Imperialism, he declares, has spread like a contagious disease over both sections of the Anglo-Saxon world. Americans, however, make a poorer showing than the English because our Constitution is much less elastic than that of Great Britain. Forgetting our unjust treatment of the Indian, the Chinaman, and the negro, he declares, we have permitted John Bull to lure us, by his example, into an unjustifiable course with another alien race, but in this case a race beyond our borders. He considers at length the racial, social, and political characteristics of the Filipinos, whom he calls "by no means the inferior race the Americans would have the world believe"; and then gives a detailed statement of American history and development, to show how unfitted we are for the task we have assumed. In the first place, he holds, the "hypocrisy of the public speaker" has greatly weakened the moral stamina of the American people. It has dulled our perception of the true significance of public acts and of their consequences in the world of morals. We like to believe that we can do everything, and we have no scruples about inflicting our views upon others. To the factors which make up most of the problems in the Philippines we are utter strangers, and we have proved our ignorance in the treatment of the Chinese (he refers to the plan recommended by the Worcester commission), our disposition of the customs question, but especially in the matter of the religious orders in the islands. In this latter particular we may be pardoned, as we could not possibly have had any experience, knowing nothing in America of the union of church and state. The Catholic Church in the United States, he says, has had a most marvelous development, having acquired, without secular aid, a character and vitality such as it does not possess in any other country in the world. In the Philippines, however, everything is different. M. Lebon says:

"For generations there has existed in these islands, and existed officially, a powerful Catholic clergy recognized by enormous 'credits' in the budget and by the participation of the priests in every act of public life, municipal, judiciary, and governmental. Nor is this all. Side by side with the secular clergy, the monastic orders have acquired a largely preponderating influence. The friars control many parishes; their congregations monopolize the educational machinery in all its branches, and, as these congregations are everywhere very powerful, the question of the 'dead hand' has become a most important one. The natives, who are believers and adherents of the Roman Church, accuse the friars of having taken possession of large landed properties, of course with the complicity of the Spanish authorities. The friars are, for the most part, of European origin, while the secular clergy, at least in the lower ranks, are recruited principally in the archipelago, and so the social problem which presents itself, as it has presented itself throughout the ages in nearly all the Catholic states, is complicated by the fact of nationality."

While the Filipinos demand the expulsion of the friars, says M. Lebon, the American commission declares that such questions of ecclesiastical politics should be left entirely to the ecclesiastical authorities. Yet there are inevitable points of contact between the church and the state in the Philippines. Civil law is practically in the hands of the clergy. A man can not marry unless he is a Catholic. The Americans are not fitted to grapple with this problem because they have never had any knowledge of or experience with its factors. When the Filipino tore himself away from Spain, he did so to "proclaim his individuality." When the Anglo-Saxon expanded to the other side of the world, he set out to impose his code of life and morals. "As soon as the two came together, they are found to be truly strangers, of two opposing civilizations, which must meet with a shock; and one can not say as yet whether one will extinguish the other or whether the meeting will result in some strange, unforeseen miscegenation."

Much the same ground is taken by M. de Berard, French consul at Manila, in a recent report on trade conditions in the Philippines. The natives, M. de Berard says, are much worse off under American control than ever before:

"The rebellion and the consequent military operations have killed agricultural enterprise. The methods of the Filipinos may have been primitive in many ways, but their industry made them affluent and furnished wealth for the foreign merchant. This prosperity is now a thing of the past. For more than a year trade has been almost completely at a standstill. Many firms will never recover. The tariff is ruinous. . . . At present it is useless for any European to begin business anywhere outside of Manila, Iloilo, or Cebu. Peace and peace only will render business safe and profitable. . . . American competition in the business that is done has not been successful. The Americans have not gained anything over the nations which formerly supplied the Filipinos. . . . Yet the Americans thought they could easily compel the Filipinos to become their customers. Their [the American] failure should encourage those who have heretofore been interested in Filipino trade."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## OUR TARIFF DIFFERENCE WITH RUSSIA.

TWO points are brought out prominently in the European comment on the Russo-American tariff difference. One is, as stated by a German paper, that Russia has assumed the lead in the great European tariff war against the United States prophesied and advocated several years ago by the Austrian premier Count Goluchowski. The other is found in the general assumption that Germany will profit richly by capturing our Russian market for machinery.

M. DE WITTE,
Russian Minister of Finance.

Russian papers appear to have been taken by surprise, and, in general, express a hope that the difference may be adjusted without disturbing the cordial relations of the two countries. The *Bourse Gazette* (St. Petersburg), which usually has the confidence of the Minister of Finance, warns both sides to the controversy that tariff wars may interfere with good political relations. Says this journal: "We hope the friction will be removed as quickly as it arose, since the political re-

lations now existing between the two powers are the best they have ever known. Both are playing the game of the *tertium gaudens* [referring to Germany], which is preparing a blow against both. Doubtless American public opinion is wiser than the sugar producers and the Government that is acting in their interests."

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* (published in French), another semi-official newspaper, points out that attempting "to prove at any price that alleged secret premiums are concealed by the Russian sugar régime" is "walking in a slippery path." It continues:

"If Russia employed the same logic, she would, with even greater justification, be forced to impose countervailing duties on cast-iron, steel, copper, and other American products. . . . She would also be perfectly justified in applying this new procedure, not only against the United States, but also against Western Europe, inasmuch as this singular idea of secret premiums originated in no way with the United States. It was first announced by Europe at the Brussels Conference of 1898, and it is this scheme—for which Europe is responsible—that Russia must thank for an iniquitous act on the part of the friendly United States."

The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg), which is opposed to the principle of protection, declares that, had such a difference arisen before the closing of Vladivostock as a free port, the United States Government might have been apprehensive of evil results; but now "the business relations of the two countries are insignificant." Altogether, concludes the *Novosti*, the present incident "furnishes an additional reason for hoping that the Russian people will be freed from the special tribute imposed upon them for the express purpose of keeping alive many rotten sugar refineries."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times* declares that it is generally believed in the Russian capital that M. de Witte (Russian Minister of Finance), whom Henry Norman calls "probably the ablest and most far-seeing statesman in Europe to-day," is not aiming at the United States, but is merely eager to seize an opportunity to mobilize Russia's industrial army, with a view to proving its ability to stand the test of a tariff war, and that he is even more desirous to impress Germany than the United States.

The German press finds cause for gratification. Says the *Boersen Zeitung* (Berlin): "Now that the Russo-American tariff war has begun, Germany can easily supplant America in the importation of machines into Russia." The (German) Bureau for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties, in the course of a special circular in which Russo-American relations are fully explained, concludes by saying: "Germany, above all, ought to rejoice if, by such a clumsy proceeding against Russia, the further monopolization of the Russian markets by the United States is stopped." *The St. James's Gazette* (London) thinks that Americans are getting only what they deserve. It says: "Some Americans, including Secretary Gage, appear to think that the United States has the monopoly of the protection policy; but they have been sharply reminded by Russia that two can play at the game of hostile tariffs, as the import of Russian sugar is a trifle compared with the exports to Russia. The present game of retaliation is one in which Russia holds the best cards. Therefore she will win most of the tricks."

The Canadian papers rejoice at the setback Uncle Sam is assumed to have received. Russia has responded to the commercial rapacity of the United States, says the Toronto *World*, "in a way that does credit to the business acumen of Minister de Witte and to the patriotic instincts of the Russian people. . . . The policy just adopted by Russia is the one that Canada should have adopted years ago. It is only by the adoption of such a policy that Canada can ever hope to receive fair play from the United States."

Despite the free-trade folly of England, says *The Telegram* (Toronto), the European nations are "not wedded to free-trade idols, and they can not see why the tariffs which govern the purchase of foreign goods by the United States should not govern the sale of American products to foreign peoples."

In a bitter arraignment of the protective policy of the United States, *The Witness* (Montreal) says:

"There necessarily comes a time when even the most tolerated protective system runs to seed. It comes when the protected industries, having secured the whole of the home market, have spread out into and become dependent on foreign markets. Of course the protected interests see no incongruity in selling at home at three times the price at which they sell to foreign nations. There is a limit, however, to the tolerance of the flock which has been folded to be thus fleeced. Apart from that there is often a limit at which foreign powers will not consent to be excluded without retaliation and there is a limit to what protected interests are prepared to suffer in each other's behalf."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## IS THERE A WAY OUT IN SOUTH AFRICA?

"PEACE with honor" is now the cry of a large and increasing section of the British press. The London *Daily News*, which has recently come under new management, is conducting a vigorous campaign "for a policy other than 'drift,' and a statesmanlike way out of the South African horror." Says *The News*:

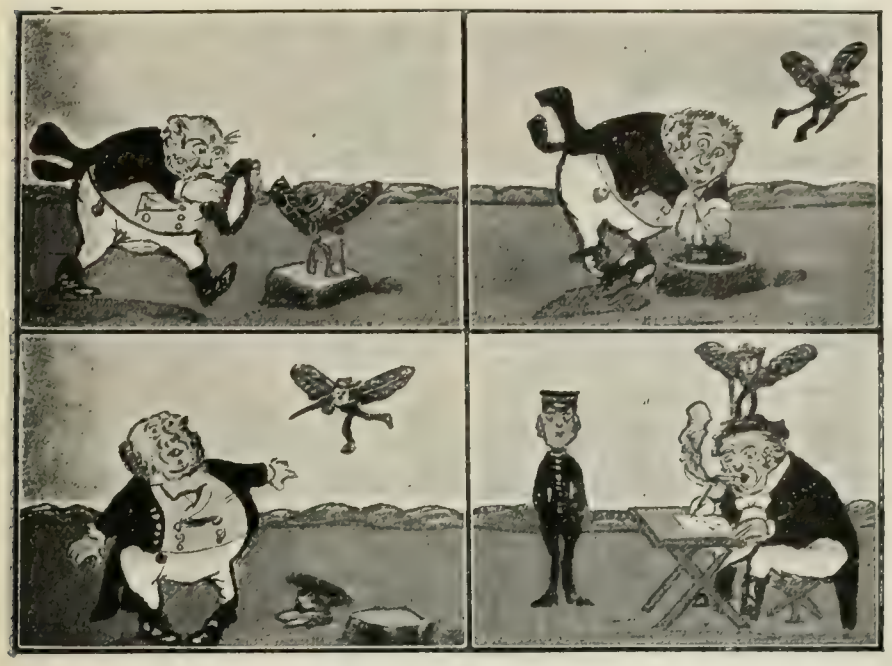
CHAMBERLAIN: "What fine fertilizer these would make for my plantation!"
—*Novoye Vremya, St. Petersburg.*

"We have occupied the chief towns for many months, worked our will on the population by military methods, issued a long series of barely intelligible and mutually contradictory proclamations, transported a large number of men to St. Helena and Ceylon, and imprisoned women and children in camps after destroying their homes and slender means of subsistence; but as for governing the country or bringing it near the time when military rule, with all its harsh expedients, will give place to a more or less orderly civil administration, we have not advanced, nor, so long as the present methods continue, are we likely to advance a single step."

Fight to a finish, it continues, means loss of the Cape. Why not make terms with the Boers, for "there is neither glory nor honor for us in this business"? The problem can not, it holds, be solved by mere force. "The idea that the Dutch can be treated like the Kafirs, and kept in subordination, is a grotesque and fantastic dream. . . . We may be well assured of one thing. We may pour yeomanry into South Africa and set our teeth doggedly against losses, but until South African matters are taken in hand by men who have some statesmanlike insight into the elements of the problem, we shall be no nearer to a settlement, even tho we should add 30,000 to the 30,000 men now called for, and pour another 100,000 into the abyss of wasteful extravagance and incompetence."

"Calchas," writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (February),

declares that, while there can be no cheap solution of the difficulty, "unless the empire can settle the question there will be danger sooner or later of the question settling the empire." The remedy of restoring independence to the republics, he holds,



THE DE WET HUNT: A GERMAN FABLE.

1. Gently, now. 2. Got him! 3. Good Gracious! 4. Enemy disappeared. —*Wahre Jacob.*

"can not be tried, because it has been tried before and could only come again as a forced concession of the most reluctant and ignominious kind. . . . Magnanimity can not be pleaded this time even by way of cant, and, of all possible ways—and there are several—of ultimately losing South Africa, restoring Boer independence is the most certain." For the Boer ideal of local independence, "we must substitute from the outset that ideal of a united and organic South Africa which is the only one that even the Boer must acknowledge to be in at least some respects greater than his own. . . . The only moral means of superseding the passionate adherence of the Dutch as a whole to the local independence of the republics will be in the creation of an Afrikander commonwealth under the British flag."

By the fortune of war, the British have become the responsible race before the world. "Calchas" declares that, because of this fact, the only security for both Briton and Boer must con-

DEWET: "And they wonder how it is done!" —*The Owl, Cape Town.*

tinue to be, for an extended period, what it is now—strong military possession. A constructive program, he admits, is very difficult to offer, but he gives the following outline:

"The restoration of the burghers to the land must no doubt be preliminary to further steps, and whether ruined farms should be rebuilt and restocked at the expense of the empire is a point by no means clear of difficulty. If assistance were given as a bonus in cash or even in kind it might be taken as a sop by a people who have unfortunately shown themselves strangely apt at misconceiving the motives of concession on our part. If the aid were given as a loan, its repayment would be an irritation, and would probably turn bitter memories into an illogical sense of present grievances. To dump down, on the other hand, the returned prisoners upon the saddening scene of their wrecked and silent property would certainly provoke, and in the Orange Free State above all, resentment rather than repentance, and would be the unlikeliest way in the world to persuade Boers to become good subjects. There can be little doubt that we shall take the more generous course."

The crux of the whole question, he concludes, is to be found in this problem: "To place the Boers in the position of the South in the [American] Civil War, and to make every suggestion of renewed revolt an attack upon the organic system of South Africa. This alone would turn the balance of moral weight far more clearly in our favor in the eyes of all the world than it has ever appeared during the war."

We must find a way out, says *The Speaker* (London), and we must find it soon. In the opinion of this journal, another year of war in the Transvaal would mark "the moral insolvency of the empire; it would mean failure, portentous and undisguised, in a test and crucial case for the whole system of British government." "Does any man in his senses," it asks, "want to see Cape Colony, the Transvaal, and the Orange State converted into another Alsace-Lorraine, with a soldier to mount guard over every civilian?"

In an article on "England, the Transvaal, and the Opinion of Europe," the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) makes light of the English fear that a solution of the difficulty without further recourse to arms would mean loss of prestige to Great Britain. Nothing of the kind would take place, says this journal. To have sought peace after any of the great reverses of Tugela, Stormberg, or Magersfontein, would, of course, have been construed as "a confession of powerlessness." But now that England has "reestablished the honor of her arms at Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking, and proved her power of attack by the capture of Bloemfontein and Pretoria, there is no exaggeration in saying that the honor of the British arms is safe." Moreover, it is no longer war, but guerilla contests, and in such matters, it is not a question of military prestige, but of material interest.

A BAD ADVISER.

PAUL KRUGER: "When I told those two fool republics to put their heads in the lion's mouth, I didn't expect they were going in boots and all." —*Toronto Telegram.*

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) points out that, tho England still has plenty of money, she is discovering that money is not everything. Why not try a little diplomacy? asks this journal. "De Wet and Botha, Steyn and Hertzog, De la Rey and Vilgoen will probably convince the English in their own effective way

that the Government of Great Britain is wrongfully stubborn. A bloodless victory must first be won in England; the diplomats will then be able to mediate."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## INCREASED SIGNIFICANCE OF ANGLO-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS.

THE recent visit of the British fleet to Lisbon and the reference made by the King of Portugal to "England, our ancient ally," has set some of the continental journals to speculating upon the real nature of the *rapprochement* between Great Britain and the little Iberian nation. In a review of Portuguese politics during the past two years, Alcide Ebray declares that an actual alliance exists between the two nations, altho its form he does not attempt to define. We condense his remarks from *La Revue Universelle* (Paris):

It has been generally known for many years that the foreign policy of Portugal is based principally on an alliance with England. This alliance, which once existed openly, has been formally anulled; but there is good proof for the assertion that it still exists in secret. In February, 1899, the journals of Lisbon published a document intended to show that an effective alliance exists to-day. This document was a despatch addressed by Lord Granville, chief of the British Foreign Office, under the date of February 19, 1873, to the British minister at Madrid. This was eight days after the proclamation of the Spanish republic. It was a statement informing the British minister that the Spanish ambassador in London had been notified of England's intention, should the Spanish Republicans attempt to annex Portugal, to defend that country, "by virtue of the interests which are common to the two nations."

Since that time, it would almost seem that England regarded Portugal as an enemy; but the deference of Portugal to England during the Boer war and the regard displayed by the latter for the former, would seem to indicate that, if the alliance between the two nations was ever actually dissolved, it has, to all intents and purposes, been reestablished in some real form.

The advantages of such an alliance to both countries are set forth at length by the *National Zeitung* (Berlin). We quote:

"Even during the Napoleonic wars, when France possessed only the Isle de France, she planned an attack on India. In 1808 Napoleon wanted to throw 30,000 men into India; but the rise of Spain, the war with Austria, and the enmity of Russia prevented him from executing his plan. To-day, when Madagascar is in French hands, an attack upon India appears still more possible, and Delagoa Bay alone can be utilized to neutralize Madagascar. But this is not the only cause of British anxieties. There is not the slightest doubt that France is doing her best to obtain overpowering influence with Spain, and Russia is strongly interested in these endeavors. This is all the more important as the relations between Spain and Great Britain are not as cordial as they were before the Spanish-American war. Great Britain is continually accused of wishing to obtain Spanish possessions, especially Minorca, which the English once possessed for a time in the eighteenth century. Minorca would certainly be an ideal point of defense against Toulon. The rumor that Russia wishes to obtain Ceuta, in order to neutralize Gibraltar, is not likely to turn British attention from the subject." . . . . .

The road to India lies along the Portuguese coast, and as long as this is neutral, the British fleet has a much easier task in defending communications. For the British Channel squadron is not only intended to guard the Channel; it must also keep open the communication with Gibraltar. Without this, the Mediterranean fleet would be isolated. Great Britain, therefore, can not afford to see the abrogation of Portuguese sovereignty."

An extended history of Anglo-Portuguese relations is given in *The Friend of India* (Calcutta). The alliance between England and Portugal, says this journal, is more than five hundred years old. It dates from the year 1373, when King Edward III., of England, and King Ferdinand, of Portugal, "entered into a definite treaty for an offensive and defensive alliance, to maintain and uphold each other mutually by sea and land against all men that may live or die." This treaty, we are told, was republished in 1898 by the British Foreign Office and declared "still obligatory." Other treaties were concluded, amending or confirming this original compact, in 1386, 1642, 1654, 1660, and 1661. All these treaties were expressly confirmed in the agreement signed at Lisbon, in 1703, by which Great Britain and Holland bound themselves to "guarantee Portugal against all attack from France or Spain." The omnibus treaty of Vienna, in 1815, declared that "all preceding treaties between Great Britain and Portugal are hereby acknowledged to be of full force and effect." The result of the war in the Transvaal, concludes *The Friend of India*, has made it more than ever important to England to work in harmony with Portugal.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### Is Mohammedanism Growing?

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:—I have read with interest Mr Mann's article in THE DIGEST for November 17, on "Rapid Spread of Mohammedanism." As I have recently returned from a five years' residence in Burma and have with me the official data of the census of 1891, I feel compelled to correct Mr. Mann's very misleading statement in regard to the spread of Mohammedanism in that province. One would infer from his statement that the increase was entirely due to *conversions* among the Buddhists on other religions in Burma, whereas, as a matter of fact, the Mohammedans make no converts at all.

The increase in the number of Mohammedans in the census is due to two facts: 1. The census of Upper Burma, annexed in 1885, was taken for the first time in 1891, which added 76,552 natives of India to the population. Probably 60 per cent. of these are Mohammedans, which alone would account for the increase. 2. The increase of Mohammedanism not traceable to this cause is entirely due to *immigration* from India proper. These immigrants number in the whole of Burma 432,639. Of these 210,049 are Mohammedans. To the same cause may be traced the increase of 13 per cent. in Assam mentioned by Mr. Mann. In Burma, Buddhists comprise more than 90 per cent., Mohammedans 3⅛, nat-worshipers and Hindus about 2¼, and Christians about 1¼ per cent.

The grand total of the Indian empire as taken at the census of 1891 showed an increase of 12.34 per cent. for the decennial period. So that on the whole the increase of Mohammedanism has little more than kept pace with the growth in population, according to Mr. Mann's own showing.

HARVEY, ALBERT CO., N. B. M. E. FLETCHER.

### The Divining-Rod Delusion.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:—I was greatly interested in the article appearing in your edition of December 22, under the head of "The Divining Rod." While able writers in our best magazines seem to concede occult powers to the "dowser" and are spending valuable time of societies of psychical research in trying to discover the sources of this remarkable power, it strikes me that the most remarkable thing about the whole affair is the ignorance and credulity of the people who believe in it, and the utter lack of observation or reasoning on the part of the public generally.

*The Guardian* considers it very remarkable that the "dowser" is able to find water in 85 to 90 per cent. of his trials, and that there are well-diggers who will undertake to dig wells upon a contract of "no water no wages." Here in Lancaster County, and, in fact, all over southeastern Pennsylvania, our farms average about seventy acres to the farm; and on pretty nearly every farm there is one well, in most cases two, and in some instances three or four. In this section, in several of the counties, the old German population predominates, the language as well as many of the old beliefs and superstitions of the fatherland of a hundred and fifty years ago prevail, and yet they have long since discovered the hidden key of "the water-smeller's" knowledge and discarded his services. There was a period in our history, dating back fifty years or more, when this belief in his power found followers here; and we yet see the relics of it occasionally in wells and pumps set off in the corner of a garden or orchard or some other out of the way and ridiculous place, far from the house; but they were dug many years ago, and are now being rapidly abandoned.

Now when we dig a well we do not hunt the "water-smeller" or make any inquiry as to where we may find water; but the only question is in what place will it be most convenient to have the pump; for we have long since discovered the truth *that we will get water wherever we dig for it.* The depth to which we will have to go is governed mainly by the height of our location above the level of the nearest running surface stream; growing less in proportion to that height as the distance of the location of the well is greater from the stream. There is not a well-digger to my knowledge that will not dig you a well at any point you designate and agree to a contract of "no water no wages." More than that, if you desire he will level the ground for you, and tell you within ten feet of just what depth you will have to go; and yet he makes no pretense whatever to any occult power, and he would hardly know a hazel twig if he saw one.

LANCASTER, PA. D. F. MAGEE.

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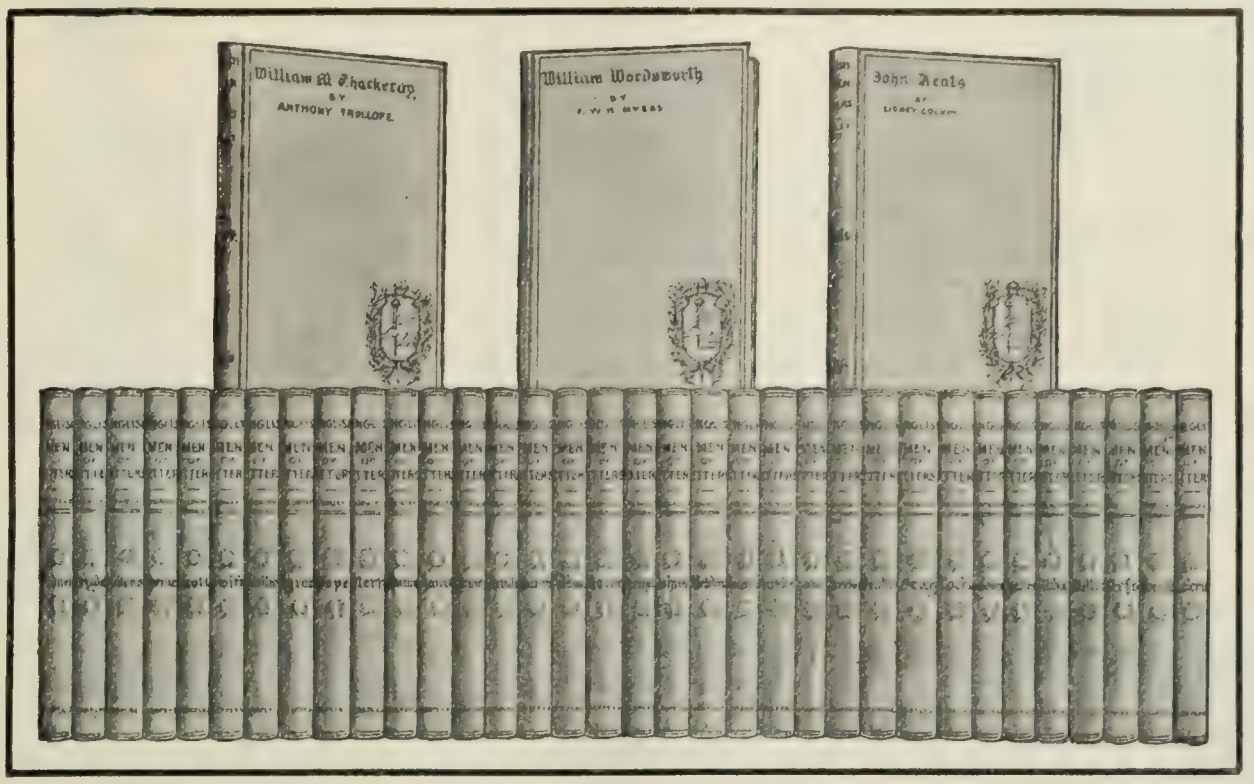


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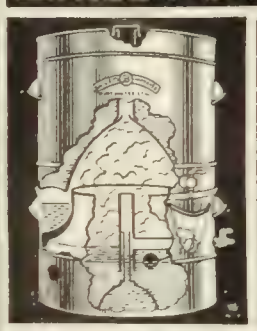

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## CURRENT POETRY.

### In An Egyptian Garden.

By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Can it be Winter otherwhere?
  Forsooth, it seems not so!
The moonlight on the garden square
  Must be the only snow,
For all about me, fragrant fair,
  The blooms of Summer blow.

Wine-lipped and beautiful and bland,
  The rose displays its dower;
The heavy-scented citron and
  The stainless lily tower;
And whiter than an houri's hand,
  El Fûl, the Arab flower.

In purple silhouette a palm
  Lifts from a vine-wreathed plinth
Against a sky whose cloudless calm
  Is hued like hyacinth;
And echoes with a bulbul's psalm
  The jasmine labyrinth!

In life's tumultuous ocean swell
  Here is a charmèd isle;
I hear a late muezzin tell
  His holy tale the while,
And like the faint note of a bell
  The boat-songs of old Nile.

Across my spirit thrills no theme
  That is not marvel-bright;
I see, within the lotus, gleam
  The nectar of delight,
And tasting it, I drift and dream
  Adown the glamoured night!

—In March *Smart Set.*

### Vox Poverty.

By WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

Behold me,
Oh ye
Who hunger after gold,
Or to be the mold
Of fashion;
Who have a passion
To own all
They can of this big, round ball,
Called Earth;
Ye, to whom the dearth
Of anything it gall
And wormwood; say,
Get onto me,
I'm Poverty;
And I am gay
While you are glum;
By gum,
My money doesn't bother me,
And my brain isn't sore in the exercise
Of chasing around to find a prize
Of investment paying ten per cent.
On stocks or bonds or houses to rent;
And I'm not ugly and sour and blue
Because I have got a million or two
That doesn't bring in a revenue
As large as I think it ought; and I
Ain't frightened to death for fear I may die
And lose what I've got,
Oh no, I am not
That kind at all,
And I don't scare at a fire alarm,
For I've got nothing that fire will harm;


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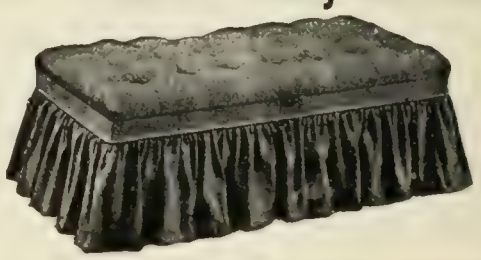

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And panics don't bother;
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At the size of my purse;
I don't get drowned
From the deck of a yacht,
And cranks ain't after me
For what I have got;
And a horse doesn't fall
And break my neck,
And nobody forges my name to a check.
I don't over-eat
Enough to kill,
And kick like a steer
At a doctor's bill;
And I don't wear my nerves
To a frazzle
Trying to shine in the social dazzle,
With an income less
By a thousand or so
Than the outgo is
To maintain the show.
The trusts
May bust
And the Octopus may
Be peremptorily and permanently chased away,
But it's nothing to me,
For I have a kind of security
That nothing can shake,
And I'll be on deck
If the whole darned shooting-match
Goes to wreck.
Oh, I've got a snap,
And my peace of mind
Is as much to me
As the other kind
Get out of their money;
And why should I care
About rents and rates?
They don't charge admission
At the Pearly Gates

—In March *Everybody's Magazine.*

## PERSONALS.

**The Prince of Wales and the French Comedian.**—Edward VII., when Prince of Wales, was a frequent patron of the French drama, and to his intervention was due the permission to perform several French plays previously prohibited in England.

*The Courrier des États-Unis* publishes an account, by the actor Fréderic Febvre, of the graceful way in which the Prince once showed his appreciation of the comedian's art.

"I had noticed," says M. Febvre, "that his Royal Highness, when he did us the honor to attend the Comédie Française, was compelled to leave the theater to enjoy a cigarette. A committee room was therefore transformed into a reception and smoking room for the Prince, who seemed much pleased by this attention.

"One evening at a performance of Feuillet's 'The Sphinx,' he asked one of his friends—who repeated the conversation to me—how he could repay me for my trouble.

"'If we had a decoration for artists in England,' said the Prince, 'I would confer it on Febvre with great pleasure, but as there is none I am perplexed. To buy something to give him would be *banal.* If I should give him my cane do you think he would like it?'

"'There is no doubt of it,' the friend answered.

"After the third act, when the Prince came to the foyer to thank the artists, after complimenting Sarah Bernhardt and Croizette, he turned to me and said:

"'My best compliments, Monsieur Febvre; your Englishman is quite up-to-date, and I am much obliged to you for not making him speak the intolerable jargon usually given my fellow countrymen on your stage. Your costume and appearance are quite correct. Only one thing might be improved—your cane.' Permit me to offer you mine. If the fact will give it any value to you I

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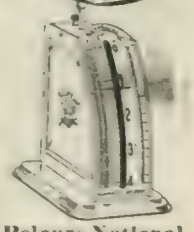

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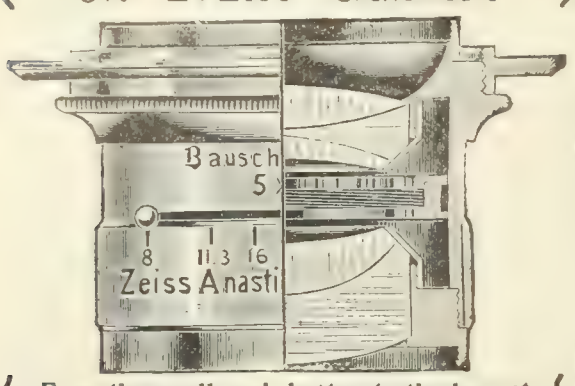


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may add that the cane and I have seldom been separated—it has even been to India with me.'

"When I thanked him for the precious souvenir the Prince added, with a smile:

"Oh, but you must carry it on the stage"—an order with which the actor cheerfully complied.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Cleanliness.**—"Waiter, this water is very dirty." "I am vaire sorry, but ve can not be expect to wash ze water, zare."—*Tit-Bits.*

**She Stops.**—SOULFUL YOUTH (at the piano): "Do you sing 'For Ever and For Ever'?"

MATTER-OF-FACT MAIDEN: "No, I stop for meals."—*Tit-Bits.*

**And Papa Pays for Cooking Lessons!**—DAUGHTER HOUSEKEEPER: "Oh, Papa! would you mind having cold mutton for dinner, as I have to attend my cookery class?"—*Moonshine.*

**Somewhat of a Puzzle.**—WIFE: "John, here is a picture I took of you with my kodak."

HUSBAND (after looking at it): "Great Scott! What did you take me for, my dear?"—*Smart Set.*

**A Typographical Error.**—A young lady wrote some verses for a local paper about her birthday, and headed them "May 30th." It almost made her hair turn gray when it appeared in print "My 30th."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Sponge Cake.**—MISTRESS: "Do you call this sponge cake? Why, it's as hard as can be!"

NEW COOK: "Yes, mum; that's the way a sponge is before it's wet. Soak it in your tea, mum."—*New York Weekly.*

**In Germany.**—THE COUNT: "Dear me, Baron, your face! Dueling again, at your age and so recently married?"

THE BARON: "Ach, no! it is my American wife. She makes me eat with a fork!"—*Life.*

**His Furniture.**—FIRST STUDENT: "I've been up to Professor ——'s room, and do you know he's hardly got a bit of furniture in the room?"

SECOND STUDENT: "That's why he sits on our daily themes, I suppose."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

**An Old Instrument.**—VIOLINIST (proudly): "The instrument I shall use at your house to-morrow is over two hundred years old."

PARVENU: "Oh, never mind! It's good enough; no one will know the difference!"—*Tit-Bits.*

**Novel Writing.**—RUSHER: "I can write a novel in a month, but I can't sell it in five years"

BIGHEAD: "Perhaps if you reversed the process you might succeed. If you wrote a novel in five years you might be able to sell it in a month."—*Life.*

**Quite in Agreement.**—BOY: "Please, sir, the squire's compliments, and 'e sends me to say that 'e doesn't like skating on this pond."

MAN (who has just fallen): "Well, give your master my very kindest regards, and tell him that I don't either."—*Moonshine.*

**At the Party.**—CLARENCE COONLEY: "What's yo' goin' to cook, Miss Mokington?"

MISS MOKINGTON: "A Welsh rabbit."

CLARENCE COONLEY (eagerly): "Would it be askin' too much, Miss Mokington, to save de left hind-foot fo' yo's sincerely?"—*Puck.*

**All Eaten.**—TEACHER (inculcating the "try-try-again" maxim): "If the Arctic explorers keep trying, year after year, to discover the North Pole, what will eventually happen? Well, Johnny?"

JOHNNY UPTONOW: "The Eskimo dog will become extinct."—*Puck.*


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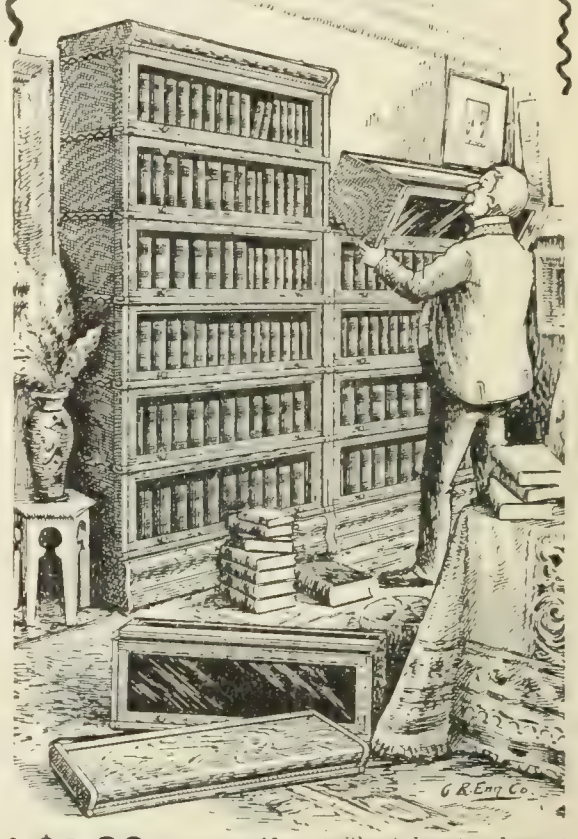


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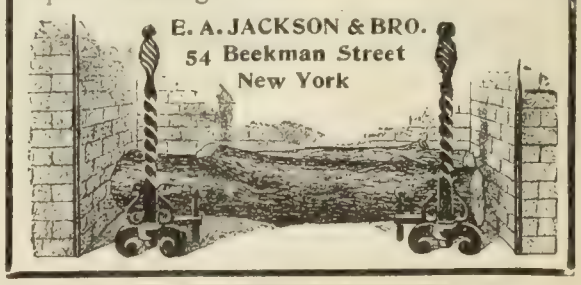




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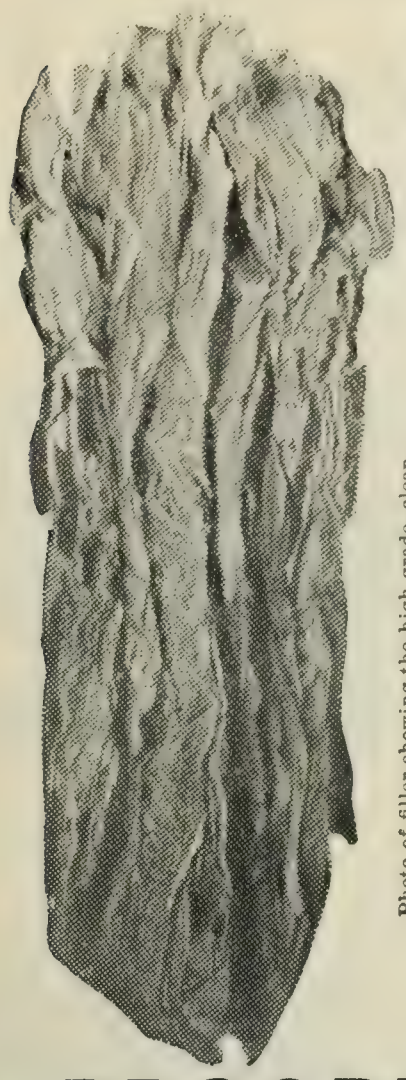

Photo of filler showing the high grade, clean, whole-leaf stock in these goods.

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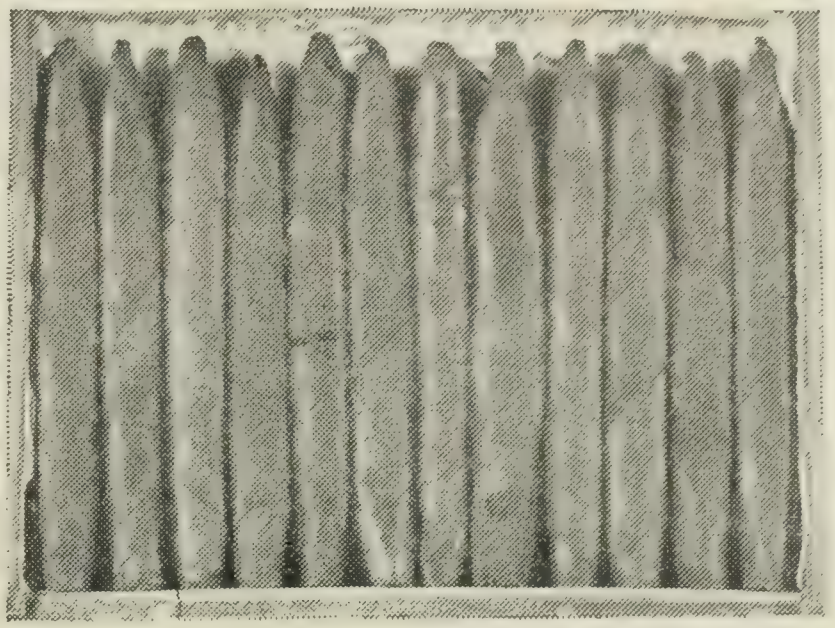

This cut is about half size both ways. The cigars are twice as long (less ¼ inch).

Photo of cigar showing the fine, smooth, delicate flavored wrapper stock.

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## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

March 4.—A cablegram from Peking, received in London, says the foreign ministers have demanded the death of twelve Chinese officials and the punishment of ninety provincial mandarins.

March 7.—Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, gives out an official statement reiterating that the occupation of Manchuria by Russia is only temporary; Count von Waldersee reports that fifty Chinese soldiers have been killed in a fight with a German column.

March 8.—The governments at London and Washington exchange views with the purpose of taking joint action against the absorption of Manchuria by Russia.

March 10.—Prince Tuan and General Tung Fu Hsiang are reported to be preparing to resist arrest with an army of 30,000 troops; Li Hung Chang is reported seriously ill.

SOUTH AFRICA.

March 4.—General Kitchener reports the capture of three guns from the Boers and the surrender of burghers in the Eastern Transvaal; the pursuit of De Wet continues briskly.

March 8.—After a consultation at Pretoria, General Kitchener grants to General Botha an armistice of seven days to enable the Boer commander to communicate with the other burgher leaders; the end of the war is believed to be near at hand.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 4.—In the British House of Lords Lord Wolseley sharply attacks the administration of the War Office, and is as sharply answered by Lord Lansdowne, former war secretary.

The names of the exiled deputies, Deroulede and Marcel-Habert, are ordered stricken from the rolls of the French chamber of deputies, after a stormy debate.

March 5.—Count von Bülow, the German Chancellor, speaks in the Reichstag defining the policy of the German empire to foreign nations, referring especially to the Emperor's visit to England.

The Irish members of Parliament refuse to leave the House of Commons when a division is ordered in a matter in which the closure was enforced, and are forcibly ejected amid scenes of wild disorder.

March 6.—Emperor William, driving through the streets of Berlin, is wounded on the cheek by a piece of iron thrown at him by a man supposed to be insane.

A British punitive expedition burns the capitals of two marauding emirs in Nigeria.

March 7.—The United States is reported to have addressed a sharp note to the Danish Government regarding the Danish West Indies.

March 9.—The formal document excommunicating Count Leo Tolstoy is made public at St. Petersburg by the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Greek Church.

### Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 4.—The LVI. Congress comes to an end, with the usual formalities in both branches; the river and harbor bill, carrying nearly $50,000,000, is killed by the filibustering of Senators Carter and Wellington, but all other appropriation bills are passed; Vice-President Roosevelt calls the Senate of the LVII. Congress to order, and the members take the oath of office.

March 5.—Vice-President Roosevelt presides over a session of the Senate for the first time; a closure resolution is offered by Mr. Platt of Connecticut: the renominations of the members of the former Cabinet are received from the President and confirmed.

March 9.—The extra session of the Senate comes to an end, all the executive business for which it was called having been transacted.


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OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 4.—William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt are inaugurated President and Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt taking the oath of office in the Senate Chamber and Mr McKinley being sworn in on the main portico of the Capitol; the inauguration parade and ball passed off with much pomp, tho accompanied by disagreeable weather.

The period for the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty expires.

March 5.—The President names Col. Wm. Carey Sánger to succeed Mr. Meiklejohn as assistant secretary of war; and Robert S. McCormick as minister to Austria-Hungary.

March 7.—The Anderson County grand jury in South Carolina report that their investigation shows the existence of a system of practical slavery in that State.

Governor Stone signs the Pennsylvania "Ripper" bill, thus making it law.

March 8.—The Delaware legislature adjourns without electing Senators to fill the two vacancies in that State, owing to a deadlock.

Rear-Admiral Francis T. Bowles assumes his duties as chief constructor of the navy.

March 9.—Most of the anthracite coal companies announce the continuance until April, 1902, of the wage increase adopted last fall.

Andrew Carnegie gives money for five new libraries, including Springfield, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Davenport, Iowa; Sheyboygan, Wis.; and Cohoes, N. Y.

March 10.—Ex-President Harrison is reported seriously ill at Indianapolis.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

March 4.—*Cuba:* The Cuban constitutional convention discusses the Senate amendment; the delegates threaten to resign if the United States presses the question of coaling-stations.

March 6.—*Philippines:* The text of the proposed Philippine tariff, as recommended by the commission, is received at Washington; it is similar in its provisions to the Cuban tariff.

The War Department receives from Judge Taft at Manila a highly encouraging report on the condition of the islands.

March 9.—Frank A. Brannigan is appointed treasurer of the Philippine archipelago, and an additional appropriation is made for the improvement of Manila harbor.

March 10.—More than forty thousand natives of Panay are reported to have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Monte Carlo Tourney.

The full score is as follows:

| | *Won.* | *Lost.* | | *Won.* | *Lost.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Janowski | 10¼ | 2¾ | Gunsberg | 6¼ | 6¾ |
| Schlechter | 9½ | 3½ | Marco | 6 | 7 |
| Scheve | 9 | 4 | Marshall | 5½ | 7½ |
| Tschigorin | 9 | 4 | Reggio | 4¾ | 8¼ |
| Alapin | 8½ | 4½ | Mason | 4½ | 8½ |
| Mieses | 7 | 6 | Winawer | 4 | 9 |
| Blackburne | 6½ | 6½ | Didier | ¼ | 12¾ |

Janowski lost two games to Alapin and Mason, and he drew with Marco and Marshall. Schlechter lost only two games to Janowski and Scheve, but he had four Draws. Sheve lost three games with two Draws, while Tschigorin lost only two but he had four Draws. Alapin lost only one game, with eight Draws. Mieses lost five games and only two Draws. Didier had only one credit-mark, his Draw with Mason. While Marshall finished tenth and greatly disappointed his friends in America,


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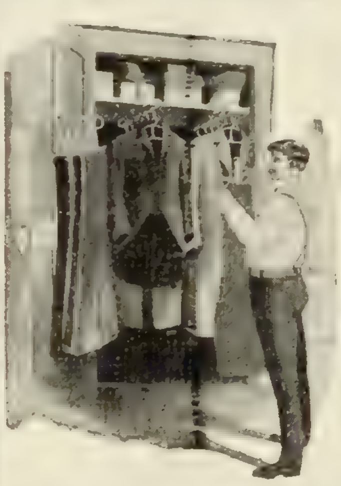

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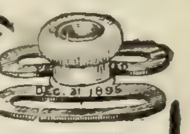

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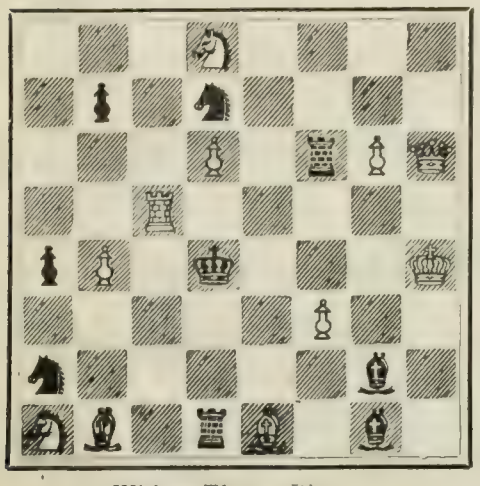
yet he had drawn games with Janowski, Schlechter, and Tschigorin.

### Problem 543.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST and Dedicated to A. De Weitbrec.

By MURRAY MARBLE.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

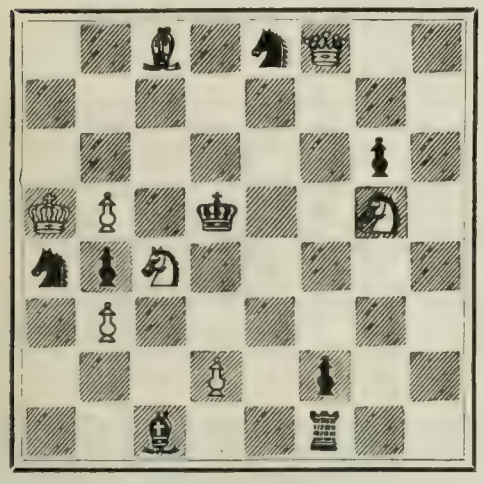
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 544.

By L. COLLIJN.

Prize-winner Swedish National Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 539.

Key-move, B—Q 5.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; A. H. Gansser, Bay City, Mich.; the Rev. F.H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; F. S. Fergu-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Comments: "Very neat"—C. R. O.; "Good variations"—M. M.; "So quietly blocking the R and at the same time releasing the Q, makes a very pretty key"—W. W.; "One of the finest of that large class where Black is the cause of his own undoing"—S. M. M.; "The author wins a Bishopric"—J. G. L.; "Should score very near the maximum of numbers in a contest"—W. R. C.; "Harmonious"—G. D.; "Excellent, as usual with a Pulitzer"—F. H. J.: "Well worthy of its author"—F. S. F.; "Would not get my vote for fifth prize"—P. A. T.; "Good"—J. E. W.; "Good example of the waiting-move"—C. Q. De F.; "Black's P x P gives away the key"—A. S. O.; "Beautiful"—A. N. C.; "P—R 8 is the sensational move of this problem"—D. G. H.; "A perfect gem"—H. M. C.; "Key too evident"—R. S. E.

In addition to those reported, A. G. G., E. J. L. and E. W. McD.; J. E. Cannon, Richmond, Va.; R. S. F., S. W. S., and H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H., solved 537 and 538.

D. A. S., H. M. C., L. L. Norwood, University of Texas, got 537. A. G. Beer, Ashland, O., 535.

Twenty-eight States and Canada are represented this week.

### Masters' Blunders.

Ordinary mortals are all the time making blunders, that is the reason that they are ordinary; but the masters of Chess are extraordinary folks, and, we do not look for the stupid blunders seen in the skittles of the amateur. Yet they have their lapses, and it is some satisfaction to the man who consistently makes errors, to find the masters doing the same thing. In the Marshall-Tschigorin game (Monte Carlo), Tschigorin played 34 P—Kt 6, and had hard work to get a Draw, whereas he had an easy win by P—R 6. In the Marco-Mieses, the latter conceived a fine combination involving the sacrifice of a R. Marco took the R, and lost. He afterward said; "I wasn't sure that Mieses's combination was sound; if it didn't turn out all right, I was a R ahead." In the Blackburne-Mieses game, Mieses calculated up to a certain point, but Blackburne went a little further, and the Englishman knocked the other man's combination into smithereens. We saw a game, recently, between two very strong players, in which Black gives a R for a B, expecting to win the Q if White takes the R. Now there was one move that Black overlooked, and he lost the exchange. It is so easy not to see lots of things in a game of Chess.

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Stuart's Tablets do not act upon the bowels like after-dinner pills and cheap cathartics, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines without having any effect whatever in digesting food or curing indigestion.

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This is the secret, if there is any secret, of the remarkable success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a remedy practically unknown a few years ago and now the most widely known of any treatment for stomach weakness.

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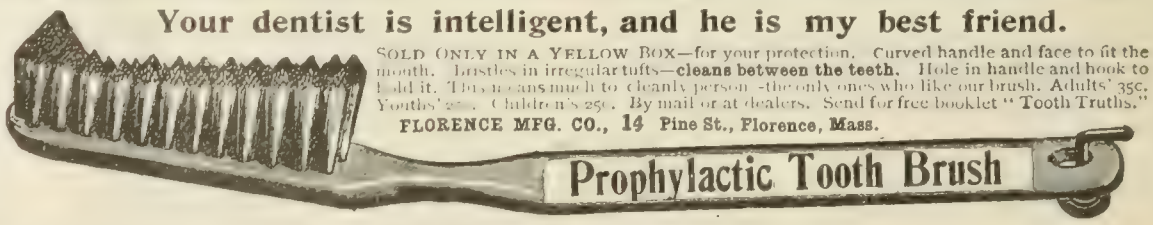

# The Literary Digest

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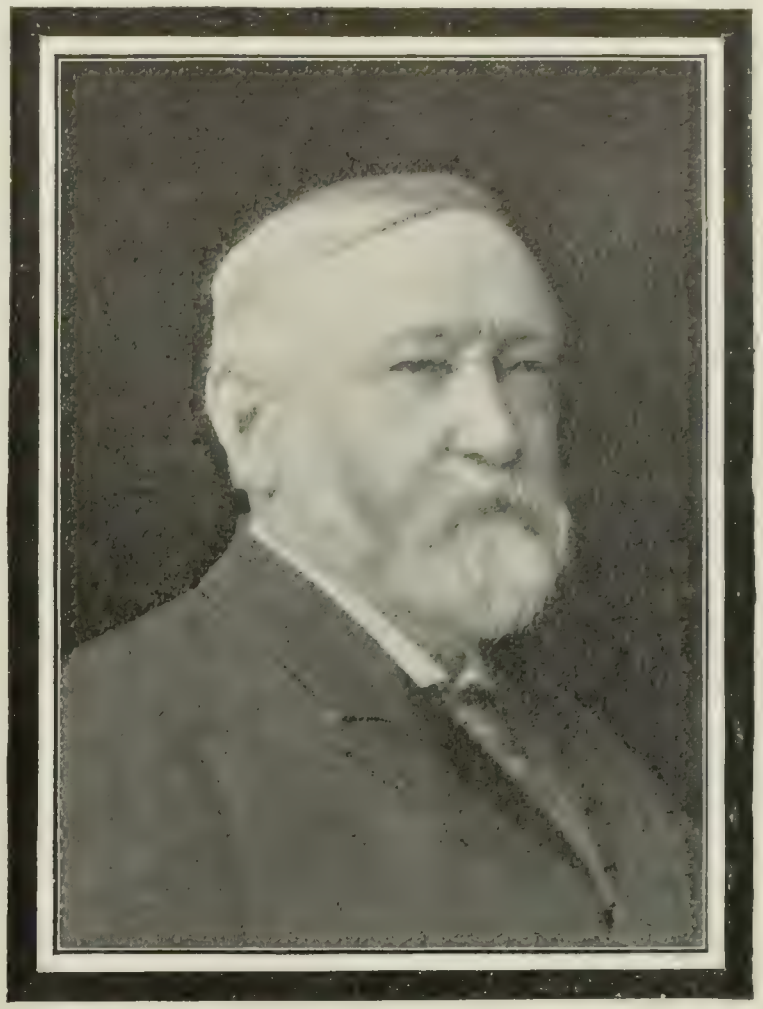
## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

THE end of ex-President Harrison's life found him enjoying the respect even of his critics and the attention of the entire American people. Some of his recent utterances—and notably his speech at Ann Arbor—could hardly have roused a wider discussion if he had occupied a high position in the Government, and "whatever may be thought of some of his views concerning pending questions," says the New York *Sun* (Rep.), "no doubt is possible regarding the motives which led him to express them." The New York *Journal*, as strongly Democratic as *The Sun* is Republican, declares that "when the historian of the next century appraises the merits of the Presidents of the United States, it will not be Benjamin Harrison who will be described as anybody's grandson, but William Henry Harrison who will be distinguished as Benjamin Harrison's grandfather."

It was as a lawyer, the newspapers seem to agree, that ex-President Harrison excelled. His gallantry during his three years' service in the Civil War, during which he rose from colonel to brigadier-general of volunteers, is not regarded as notably greater than that of many other Civil War commanders who have gained less distinction since; while his logical, incisive, and sincere methods of thought and speech carried him to the leadership in the Indiana bar; to a nomination for the governorship, which he lost; to a term in the United States Senate, where he attracted the attention of the country; to the Presidency, and, finally, to a position of large influence as a public man in private life. His sincerity is especially dwelt upon. He was not a man of winning personal manner; some papers speak of him as cold and repellent, but "if 'personal magnetism' was denied him," remarks the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), "he was rich in some more desirable things that do not always go with that curious endowment." And the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) says: "Perhaps the highest eulogy that can be spoken of the dead ex-President is that while he was at the helm no American citizen had any fear for the honor or safety of the country." General Harrison's election to the Presidency in 1888 illustrated one of the possibilities of our electoral system. He received 5,439,853 votes, against 5,540,329 for Grover Cleveland, but, as they were so distributed as to give Harrison 233 electoral votes to Cleveland's 168, the former was declared elected. His administration was marked by the friction with the Italian Government over the New Orleans massacre, the Bering Sea contro-



THE LAST PHOTOGRAPH OF EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON

Taken by Kitchell, Indianapolis, and used through the courtesy of the New York *Journal*.

versy with England, the Chilian affair, negotiations for the annexation of Hawaii, the enactment of the McKinley tariff law and the Sherman silver purchase act, and the defeat of the Lodge federal elections bill. President Harrison was the supreme power in his cabinet, and overruled the efforts of Mr. Blaine, his Secretary of State, to negotiate reciprocity treaties. He was renominated in 1892, but failed of reelection. The New York *Press* (Rep.) says: "That it was his party rather than himself that was defeated in his candidacy for reelection is shown by the almost eager attention accorded by his countrymen to his every utterance since leaving office." His career since the close of his Presidential term is thus sketched in the New York *Times*:

"After his retirement from the Presidency, General Harrison was engaged by the late Senator Stanford to deliver a course of lectures at the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, in California, on constitutional law. He was chosen as counsel to represent Venezuela in the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission. Afterward he was appointed by President McKinley as a member of the international court of arbitration, established by The Hague Peace Conference. He was also prominent in the

Presbyterian councils and was a member of the committee on revision at the time of his death.

"As presiding officer of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, held in this city last spring, General Harrison replied to the addresses of welcome delivered by President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt, and his speech on that occasion has been reckoned as perhaps the best speech made during the sessions of the conference.

"During the campaign following the renomination of President McKinley, General Harrison announced his support of the Republican ticket in a letter in which he took sharp exception to the Porto Rican tariff policy of the Administration. After the Presidential election he wrote several articles for magazine publication concerning the relation of the United States Constitution to the territorial possessions acquired during the Spanish war, and he supported by elaborate argument the contention that 'the Constitution follows the flag.' "

Ex-President Harrison was born in North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, August 20, 1833. In 1853 he married Miss Caroline Lavinia Scott, and their two children, Russell and Mary (now Mrs. James R. McKee), are still living. General Harrison's first wife died in 1892, and four years later he married Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmock, his first wife's niece, who, with their one daughter, survives him.

**His Last Years Were His Best Years.**—"Consciously or unconsciously, he left the Presidency as one who threw off a great and cramping weight. It was not until he ceased to be the politician and became the citizen, not until the partizan passed into the patriot, that the people got the full measure of the man and felt their debt to him.

"'You can almost hear him grow,' said Lowell of Seward, as the latter's anti-slavery note rose higher and clearer. So the eight years after General Harrison left the White House were for him years of almost audible growth. It was a remarkable thing to be true of any man at his age. His whole mind and character seemed to expand and broaden. His activities as a lawyer were never more vigorous and fruitful. Instead of a merely perfunctory return to his profession, he took it up, not only with the utmost simplicity of an American whom the fact of having held the highest office of the land did not exempt from the duty of earning his daily bread, but with zest and eagerness, flinging himself into legal contests with the energy and enthusiasm of youth. And how he became, for felicity and force combined, our first occasional speaker—winning the highest praise from the foreigners at the Ecumenical Conference for the grace, dignity, and thrilling power of his addresses as presiding officer—how he gave his time and strength to worthy causes, and how, finally, in the last months of his life, he rose above the trammels of party, despised the terrorism of a time of national mania, and with voice and pen fearlessly undertook to correct and guide public opinion in matters of the most vital concern—all this is too fresh in the memories of all to require recapitulation here."—*The New York Evening Post* (*Ind.*).

**"What Shall We Do with Our Ex-Presidents?"**—"He gave an admirable answer to the old question, 'What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?' None surpassed him and perhaps only two since Washington equaled him in this regard. For fifteen years, in the retirement of Monticello, Jefferson, occupied with incessant correspondence with his successors and other statesmen, was the sage of American politics. John Quincy Adams on the floor of the House of Representatives rounded out his service of his country and vastly augmented his Presidential fame. General Harrison became neither an oracle nor a legislator, but he became an active private citizen of the most useful type, holding a place of international distinction in his profession and interesting himself frankly, yet with the dignity and reserve becoming his former high office, in all the public concerns of the American people. His fellow citizens listened to him with a universal respect such as was accorded to no other man in the country by the people, regardless of agreement or disagreement with his views. This profound popular regard was won, moreover, immediately following a time of political warfare, in which he was the target of bitter criticism, and notwithstanding the fact that he was not a man who created enthusiasms and gathered a large personal following. His eminence was distinctly a triumph of intellect and character."—*The New York Tribune.*

**His Sincerity.**—"Disagree with his ideas on the tariff or other moot points as one might, the suspicion that he was doing or saying things for mere effect, and without conviction at the back of them, could not occur to the unprejudiced and independent observer. No chicanery, nor hypocrisy, no double-tongued practise, has been ascribed to Benjamin Harrison. He belonged in character and conduct to the inheritance of the era of American independence; and of late years he had grown old-fashioned along with them. Say, rather, that he had sprung into new vigor, reviving that old atmosphere of honor and liberty, and in his powerful writings concerning our national errors had brought to the front those eternal truths which Cromwell's general and the signer of the Declaration stood for in their days, at a moment when their assertion was most necessary, and his influence most important. Benjamin Harrison's last days have given a worthy emphasis and a strong extension of the radical principles of a democracy. It has been a fit culmination of an honest and capable life."—*The Springfield Republican.*

**A Critical View.**—"History probably will not rank Benjamin Harrison among the great Presidents. Rather will the historian of the future, to whom will be open a truer perspective than is possible to the writers of to-day, incline, in all probability, to place General Harrison in that class of very able men who disappointed their contemporaries and themselves. . . . . .

"We are perfectly prepared to believe that no President ever entered the White House with better intentions than General Harrison. His extension of the classified system of the civil service would have shown conclusively that he had no sympathy with the pettier methods of politics, had any such demonstration been needed; but in the larger domain of national politics he was a partizan. His ideas had been formed under the stress of the Civil War and the anti-slavery agitation, and at that point their development stopped. According to his lights, while he despised the looting of post-offices and clerkships, the more valuable spoils belonged unquestionably to the victors. He made a number of utterly indefensible appointments, which could be regarded only as rewards of dubious men for dubious services, and in the closing days of his Administration found himself opposed, despite his extension of the merit system, by most of those who held the civil-service reform cause dear. He had failed at once to disarm opposition and to rally support.

"Many Presidents have done worse for the country than General Harrison, but no one of them ever did worse for himself. In a popular government unpopular manners in the executive constitute a misfortune for his party. People are too willing to see in them the expression of a cold and grudging nature. In time all the world will know General Harrison better than thus to interpret his lack of 'magnetism.' His manner was not the expression of his nature, but an obstacle to its expression, for his heart was kindly, his life was pure, and he was far more justly generous than were his severest critics."—*The Boston Transcript* (*Rep.*).

**His Ancestry.**—"General Harrison is one of the instances too-rare in American life where the scion of an historic stock continued to make history and add new luster to a name long ago distinguished. His father was a member of Congress from Ohio from 1853 to 1857. His grandfather was the ninth President of the United States. His great-grandfather, after whom he was named, was active and influential in Revolutionary politics and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. For one hundred and fifty years before the Revolution the Harrison family from father to son through five successive generations were prominent and influential in the colony of Virginia. Some of the biographies of Benjamin Harrison trace his descent from Thomas Harrison, one of Cromwell's major-generals, who perished on the scaffold after the Restoration for having signed the death warrant of Charles I. This is an error, for Benjamin Harrison's grandfather, preceded by five greats—Master John Harrison—was settled in Virginia when Thomas Harrison, the regicide, was still a peaceful subject of Charles I. It is not unlikely, however, that the first Virginia Harrison and Major-General Harrison, of Marston Moor and Naseby, were kinsmen. . . . . .

"Tho he came of a Virginia family, his character and temperament were more akin to the old Puritan and Anabaptist stock,

who were uncomfortable to their friends and invincible to their foes and who did not hesitate to kill their King for the glory of God and the good of the Commonwealth."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

## MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFTS AND HIS GOSPEL OF WEALTH.

THE sum of Mr. Carnegie's gifts to about sixty city libraries, to the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg, and to other public institutions amounted, up to last week, to $11,363,252. Now upon his departure for an eight months' stay in Europe, he gives $1,000,000 more for maintaining three libraries in towns near Pittsburg, $4,000,000 for a relief and pension fund for the employees of the Carnegie Company and other companies in and around Pittsburg, and $5,200,000 for the extension of the free library system in New York City. Simultaneously with these announcements, the Pittsburg *Dispatch* says that "intimate friends of Andrew Carnegie say it is the intention of the steel master to give at least $25,000,000 for the erection of buildings and for the endowment of the proposed technical school of Pittsburg." Whether this last report be correct or not, Mr. Carnegie has said that he has "just begun" to dispose of his wealth, and in his letter "to the good people of Pittsburg" he writes: "I shall have more time now to devote to the Institute and to the Technical School which are in the higher domain of Pittsburg's life, and these I have long seen to be my chief work—the field in which I can do the greatest, because the highest, good for Pittsburg."

The Boston *Transcript* says of Mr. Carnegie's latest benefactions: "The example is worth as much as the gifts. There are many other men gathering in enormous fortunes. Mr. Carnegie is setting up measurements by which the public will henceforth estimate the possessors of those fortunes. That standard will be Carnegie's matchless monument. A new rule of moral responsibility is being established in the modern world to meet its new conditions, and the man of wealth must hereafter be a philanthropic and public-spirited man, else the only effect of his riches will be to prejudice him in the public eye. This is a contribution to the twentieth century not to be measured in millions or billions. It is simply incalculable."

But more interesting than the newspaper comment on Mr. Carnegie's gifts is his own opinion of how the millionaire should use his wealth. In his essay on "The Gospel of Wealth," first published in *The North American Review*, and now republished in book form, he attacks vigorously the prevalent customs of bequeathing wealth to one's children, or for philanthropic purposes. The man of wealth, he argues, should administer his estate for the public good during his lifetime. Bequests of great sums to one's children, he believes, "often work more for the injury than for the good of the recipients," and sums bequeathed by the man of wealth for public uses are in many cases "so used as to become only monuments of his folly." Besides this, "it may fairly be said that no man is to be extolled for doing what he can not help doing, nor is he to be thanked by the community to which he only leaves wealth at death. Men who leave vast sums in this way may fairly be thought men who would not have left it at all had they been able to take it with them. The memories of such can not be held in grateful remembrance, for there is no grace in their gifts. It is not to be wondered at that such bequests seem so generally to lack the blessing." Mr. Carnegie warmly approves "the growing disposition to tax more and more heavily large estates left at death," and he thinks that "it is desirable that nations should go much further in this direction." He declares, indeed, that "it is difficult to set bounds to the share of a rich man's estate which should go at his death to the public through the agency of the state, and by all means such taxes should be graduated, beginning at nothing upon moderate sums to dependants, and increasing rapidly as the amounts swell, until of the millionaire's hoard, as of Shylock's, at least 'the other half comes to the privy coffer of the state.'"

"This, then," Mr. Carnegie says, "is held to be the duty of the man of wealth:

"To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren, bringing to their service his superior wisdom, experience, and ability to administer, doing for them better than they would or could do for themselves. . . . The day is not far distant when the man who dies leaving behind him millions of available wealth, which was free for him to administer during life, will pass away 'unwept, unhonored, and unsung,' no matter to what uses he leaves the dross which he can not take with him. Of such as these the public verdict will then be: 'The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced.'"

Mr. Carnegie names the establishment and endowment of universities, observatories, libraries, art galleries, museums, hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories, public parks, city improvements and decorations, halls for public meetings and concerts, swimming-baths, and church edifices as the best gifts that the man of wealth can give to the community.

His well-known partiality to public libraries he explains as follows:

"When I was a working-boy in Pittsburg, Colonel Anderson, of Allegheny—a name I can never speak without feelings of devotional gratitude—opened his little library of four hundred books to boys. Every Saturday afternoon he was in attendance at his house to exchange books. No one but he who has felt it can ever know the intense longing with which the arrival of Saturday was awaited, that a new book might be had. My brother and Mr. Phipps, who have been my principal business partners through life, shared with me Colonel Anderson's precious generosity, and it was when reveling in the treasures which he opened to us that I resolved, if ever wealth came to me, that it should be used to establish free libraries, that other poor boys might receive opportunities similar to those for which we were indebted to that noble man."

**Utah's Polygamy Bill.**—The news from Utah that the legislature of the State had passed a bill on March 11 which would operate practically for the protection of polygamy aroused considerable surprise and indignation, which were quieted only when Governor Wells vetoed it on the 14th. The bill provided that no prosecution under existing law shall be instituted except on complaint of the husband or wife or near relative of a person accused. "No clearer evasion of the state constitution by which 'polygamous or plural marriages are

GOV. HEBER M. WELLS, of Utah.

forever prohibited' could have been devised," says the New York *Evening Post*; and the Salt Lake *Tribune* declares that the object of the measure was simply to "gradually restore and continue polygamy," and was a "shameless" breach of faith. Governor Wells, in vetoing the bill, said that he yielded to no one in his affection for those of his people who "from the highest motives and because they believed it a divine commandment" entered into the relation of plural marriage, but he gave it as his opinion that the present bill "holds out only a false hope of protection, and in offering a phantom of relief to a few it in reality invites a deluge of discord and disaster upon all."

## GAMBLING AMONG WOMEN.

REV. DR. WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church in New York City, tossed a bombshell into the woman's camp in his sermon on Sunday of last week before the New England Society of New York. Observing that the New England of to-day is sadly lacking in the old characteristics of Puritan life, he spoke of the good influences women might exert, and asked: "Who can say but that if the 1,500 members of the society exerted their organized influence along right lines we would have a cleaner and a better city?" Then he said, as reported in *The Sun*:

REV. WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON.

"When women are discussing in their clubs what is the limit of allowable luxuries and are deciding after a vote that there is none except personal inclination, is it not time to call a halt? What are these stories about uncontrollable games of chance? Is it possible that the leaders of society are countenancing games that are contrary to the laws of chance? Is it true that hostesses are found in the higher walks of society who will let young men depart impoverished from drawing-rooms to which they have been invited?

"I do not say that this is true, but if true, I cry shame. Is it true that women of high station are exhibiting jewelry bought with the profits of the gaming-table? Is there anything more infamous than this? What avail crusades by committees of five, fifteen, or fifty, if behind closed doors such things go on as these? Is there not need of discipline to save society? With Sunday losing its sanctity, with marriage degenerating into a fast and loose contract, with pleasure obliterating the landmarks of decency, who shall say there is no need for discipline? I draw my illustrations from the lives of women because they are the custodians of men's morals. Men are what the women make them. The more men desert the church for the clubs, the more woman as the arbiter of morals becomes accentuated. In the life of the Puritan, the matron and the maiden stood out spotless. The spirit of discipline made them what they were. We must have that back if we would have life."

The New York *Sun*, which runs in its Sunday issues a department entitled "The School for Card-Players," and another entitled "The Bridge Whist Table," and which is regarded as an authority on card games, says, in an article in its news columns: "Bridge whist is the game to which Dr. Huntington referred more than any other. The growth of this game this winter has been remarkable. There is a bridge whist fever in town, and it is largely responsible for the increase in gambling among women. Progressive euchre is still played, but it has not the fascination of bridge whist. Prizes and not money are the stakes played for, whereas in bridge whist cold cash is put up just as it is in poker. The very character of the game levels itself to betting far more readily than euchre or ordinary whist." In its editorial columns the same paper calls the game "dangerous" and "pernicious," and says:

"There is every indication that a revival of the gambling passion on a wide scale and as a fashionable mania is proceeding rapidly, and in the very circle of society in which move leaders and members of the committees now engaged in making so much noise about the regular gambling-houses. . . . . .

"It is well, therefore, that the clergy have been called away from exclusive attention to the relative insignificance of public gambling and directed to consideration of the really portentous spread of gambling as a private and fashionable amusement, and that the note of warning has come from a pulpit so powerful and so far removed from sensationalism as is that of Grace Church."

Interesting views are expressed by society women in interviews printed in the New York *Herald* and *Journal*. Mrs. E. Marguerite Lindley, for example, is quoted as saying that "if children were going to gamble when they grew up, as ten chances to one they would, they might as well be taught to gamble at home"; and Mrs. Eugene Clarke is quoted as saying: "If the fashion is not abused, I see no harm in playing for stakes in the home." A number of women also express views on the other side, Mrs. Charlois, for instance, president of the Independent Euchre Club, declaring that "bridge whist for stakes ought not to be tolerated."

**Work for Convicts.**—One of the most serious problems of prison management is how to employ convicts without bringing them into harmful competition with free labor. "The contract system, by which the labor of convicts is hired to contractors," says the Denver *Republican*, "is almost universally condemned. The operation of prison factories by the State is open to a like objection. The result in many cases has been the maintenance of convicts in idleness." There are certain kinds of public work, it maintains, upon which convict labor could be employed with great advantage to the community, and it mentions in this connection the need of irrigation tunnels in the mountainous districts of Colorado, by means of which large tracts of arid land could be reclaimed. The Hartford *Times* suggests farm labor as the most suitable employment for convicts. "Outdoor work has conspicuous advantages for any one," it declares; "but in the case of prisoners it is doubly valuable for reasons which hardly need suggestion." It continues:

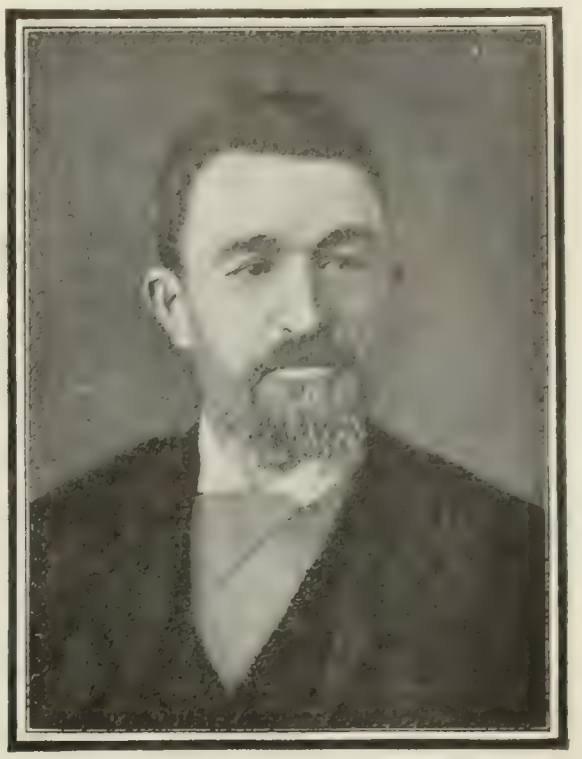
"Men who have yielded to certain temptations of city life, but have even a feeble disposition to go straight in the future if they can, are more likely to succeed in doing so if they live far in the country than if they go back to the place of their former habits and associations. When such go to prison they know nothing of farm work. If they learn it before they come out, the finding of employment is comparatively easy. Nor are they hampered by having a trade that is associated in the common mind with a term in jail or prison. They will not be asked to explain where they learned what they know, because a majority of those who seek farm work have learned it as boys, and in a farming region it is taken for granted that everybody knows the rudiments of the work. . . . . .

"Next to nothing has been accomplished toward carrying out the idea in any complete form. Fragments of what would be a complete scheme have been adopted, but they are only fragments. There is reason to believe that the farm plan leads more directly and hopefully to a wider development in the direction indicated than any other which has attracted attention."

## PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

PERSISTENT but unofficial reports have been widely circulated to the effect that the Boer leaders are about to accept terms of surrender, or at least are willing to negotiate concerning such terms. The principal figure in these reports is General Botha, the Transvaal commander, and the further "information" is vouchsafed that his readiness to negotiate is largely due to Mrs. Botha's influence. The news elicits comment on the prospective terms of capitulation, and on the costliness of the war to Great Britain and the world. The Buffalo *Express* remarks: "The Boer leaders must, of course, know that any terms will involve the loss of their independence. In consenting to negotiate they indicate that they are prepared to concede this. Having gained so much, the British can well afford to be liberal on other points." Other papers comment on the fact that the names of De Wet and Steyn do not figure in the reports, and their absence arouses distrust. Thus the Hartford *Post* remarks: "It is rather singular that the appeal for surrender should come from the Transvaal Dutch, who were the first to take up arms, and that the most irreconcilable leader to-day is President Steyn of the Orange Free State, which went into the war in order to back up the Transvaal." "A peace in South Africa," comments the Kansas City *Journal*, "which does not include De Wet and Steyn will be like the play of 'Hamlet' with both Hamlet and the Ghost left out." The Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* similarly regards the reports as "almost incredible," adding: "Botha would render himself infamous for all time if he accepted the favorable terms which were denied to his allies."

THE FAMILY OF GEN. CHRISTIAN DE WET.
Now staying under British protection in Johannesburg.

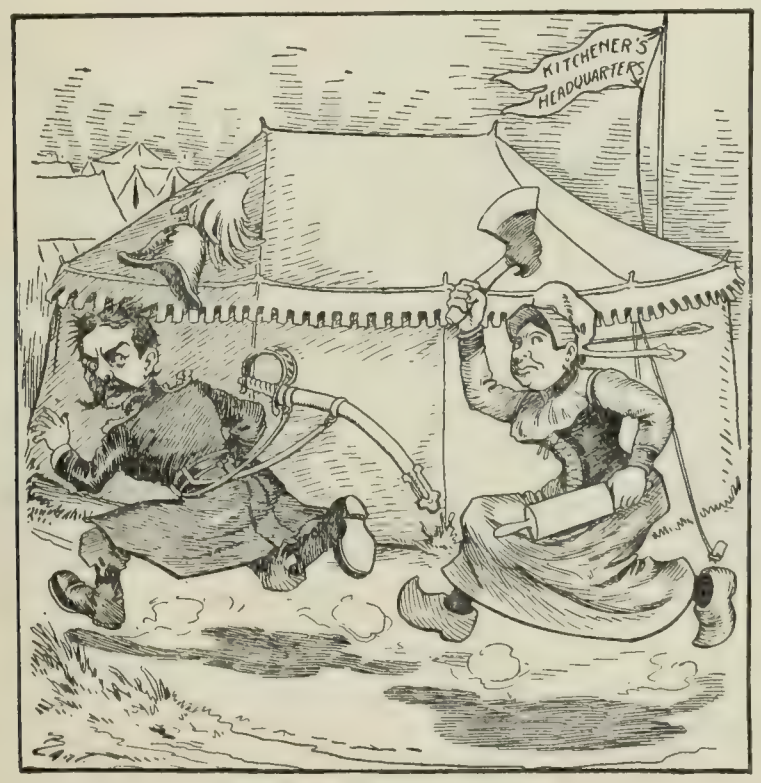


GENERAL CHRISTIAN DE WET.

The rumors give additional interest to the statement of British losses recently given out by the British War Office. Says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:*

"According to this statement there have been 13,258 deaths from wounds and disease among the British soldiers in the war, 1,734 discharges, and 937 missing. Presumably all of the missing are prisoners, and will be given up at the end of the war, or perhaps may be exchanged or be released earlier. This shows a loss in the aggregate of 15,929, and includes officers and privates. These figures are for the entire war along to the end of January, 1901, or about sixteen months.

"But the actual losses go even farther than this. The wounded in the war number 16,156 officers and men, and some of these, of course, have been permanently incapacitated for future service.




LOOK FOR A SPEEDY FINISH.
It is reported that Mrs. Botha is conducting peace negotiations.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

YES, THE END OF WAR IS IN SIGHT.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

## "END OF THE WAR" IN CARICATURE.

Almost 41,000 officers and men have been sent to England on account of wounds or disease, and most of these, presumably, are seriously invalided. None of them, it is safe to say, will take any further part in the war, no matter how long it may last. The losses from deaths, discharges, captures, and shipments back to England have reduced the British forces in South Africa to the extent of 56,000, omitting the wounded who remain in the military hospitals near the seat of war, some of whom, of course, may be seen in the service again."

Financially, the war has cost the British about $500,000,000. No attempt has been made to estimate the Boer losses in money or men. The loss to the world's gold supply by the idleness of the South African mines is probably $125,000,000 or more, and "the resumption of the South African gold supply and the discontinuance of the war," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "will be the biggest stimulating influence that can be applied to the business of the world."

## PRESIDENT HADLEY'S FEAR OF AN EMPEROR.

SOME remarks made by President Hadley, of Yale University, in an address delivered in the Old South Church, of Boston, have created something of a sensation all over the country. His topic was "The Development of Public Conscience," and he is reported to have said among other things:

"Trusts have got to be regulated by public sentiment, and that public sentiment is not merely the opinion of any particular part of the whole people, but is a readiness to accept, in behalf of the community, restrictions, independent of the question of whether you or I shall be personally harmed by these restrictions.

"You say the community will not be governed by this principle. We must expect that the community will, however, for the alternative is an emperor in Washington within twenty-five years."

This is not, however, an exact report of the address, which was in large measure extemporaneous. President Hadley does not deny that he referred to the prospect of an emperor governing this country within twenty-five years, but he says that he mentioned the contingency not as "probable," but as "inadmissible," and did not specifically connect the trusts with the advent of an emperor. The statement as it stands, with the explanation, is a very foggy one, but that fact has not prevented a rather lively discussion in the newspapers.

"Were this the prediction of a stump orator speaking in the stress of a campaign," observes the Chicago *Record* (Ind.), "it would not need to be considered; but it is the expression of a man who is noted both for sagacity and cool judgment, and who is discussing the situation in a purely academic spirit." It is as such that the utterance is considered, and press comment ranges all the way from enthusiastic indorsement of the sentiments expressed to bitter denunciation of President Hadley's "seditious spirit." "Unquestionably the sometime respect and almost reverence felt by the general public for the heads of great educational institutions have been turned in recent years to a mixture of ridicule and contempt," remarks the New York *Press* (Rep.). The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) adds:

"With all due respect to collegiate cultivation, it must be remarked that this language is totally uncalled for. It is grossly unpatriotic and pessimistic. It comes at a time when gifts and bequests to colleges are reaching an enormous total every year and far exceeding all former anticipations. Does President Hadley regard the fact that $50,000,000 a year is presented to colleges one of the signs of desperate social degeneracy? This generosity is a noble development of the time, but givers will be discriminating in their largess if certain universities are to preach the gospel of pessimism and national decadence. Such teachings are not an emanation from a man who loves his country or from a sound, healthful mind."

On the other hand, the more radical papers commend President Hadley for his "timely note of warning." "He may be a 'traitor' to McKinleyism and trustism," says the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), "but he is faithful in his allegiance to the true Americanism."

This discussion gives special interest to Mr. Henry Litchfield West's article in the March *Forum* on "The Growing Powers of the President." "The Executive," he says, "has been gradually gaining an ascendancy over the legislative and judicial. The pivot upon which we revolve as a nation is no longer the Capitol, where the people's representatives assemble, but the White House, where one man sits in almost supreme power." Mr. West discovers the secret of this executive power in the "golden stream" which flows through the White House to the remotest corners of the republic, and he estimates this quadrennial largess at about $80,000,000. "A system of precedent is growing up," declares the Springfield *Republican*, "which is bound in time to make the President of the United States absolute master, in effect, of this nation's policy toward the rest of the world.... He personally disposes of salaries of $11,000,000 a year. He wages a war and makes peace in China all by himself. And, to cap all, Congress has now abdicated to him full civil power in the Philippines indefinitely, making him as much of a despot, benevolent tho he may be, as one of the old khans of Mongolia, over 10,000,000 human beings on the other side of the globe."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR T. HADLEY, of Yale University.

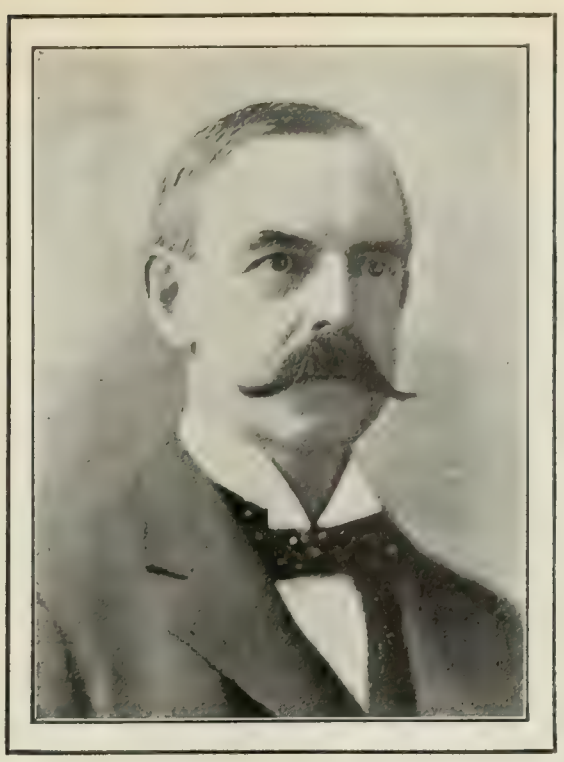
## TO EXPEL THE NEGRO FROM THE SOUTH.

WILLIAM ELLIS ABERNETHY, formerly president of Rutherford College in North Carolina, and a leader in the recent campaign that resulted in the adoption of the negro-disfranchisement amendment to the state constitution, now declares that the only solution of the vexing race problem in the South is the expulsion of the black man. Writing in his paper, the Morganton (N. C.) *Herald*, he says:

"There is one solution and but one. Cold and cruel as it may seem, the negro must go. If not voluntarily, then by force. His presence here is a perpetual menace. It keeps out immigration and capital. It engenders bad blood between North and South. It keeps alive bitter memories. An unnamed fear fills every Southern heart, and unnamable dread darkens every Southern home. Go he must. Better for black man, better for white man. We who have girl babies will rest more easily in our graves hereafter, if we die in the proud consciousness that this problem has not been left by cowardly policy to posterity. But the negro is a property holder; so was the Indian. Civilization is above constitutions, it makes and unmakes them at will. The Government is amply able to deport or colonize them, and all it needs is a sense of the serious need for it. That sense is being deepened day by day. If the money squandered in the Quixotic war with Spain, in the unholy and inhuman butchery of the

Filipinos, in gorging the greed of legislative leeches, had been devoted to this paramount issue, it would have been settled. Lift this incubus from the South, and she will become the garden of the globe."

The statement, which has found wide credence, that the removal of the Vesta cotton-mills from Charleston, S. C., was proof of the failure of the negro as a mill operative, is disputed by Captain Montgomery himself, president of the company. "The public may say that the negro, as a mill operative, is a failure," he says, in an interview, "but I do not believe it." The mills had twice tried white help unsuccessfully before they tried negro labor, and only failed with negro labor because the operatives would go bean- and berry-picking or pick up other odd jobs that promised better pay for a few days. Says Captain Montgomery: "Those who worked, did it well. Our superintendent told me he could pick out of the mill two hundred that would do as satisfactory work and be as faithful as any operatives."



WILLIAM CARY SANGER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ROBERT S. McCORMICK,
Minister to Austria.

## TWO NEW APPOINTMENTS.

## RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

BEFORE the Boxer troubles broke out in China it seemed to be an accepted fact that Russia was tightening its grip on Manchuria, and would probably never let go; and this expansion of the Russian empire did not appear to rouse any very strenuous hostility anywhere, except in Japan, and there it roused a hostility so strenuous that it portended war. Now that indications of renewed Russian designs on Manchuria are becoming evident, Japan's war spirit is again rising, and the other powers are showing an interest that they did not seem to feel a year ago. Manchuria is considerably more than twice as large as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania

THE NEW CHINESE WALL.
—*The Detroit Journal.*

combined, and has a population of about 20,000,000, or more than one fourth the population of the United States. American merchants have a large and growing trade with Manchuria, and many American papers believe that if Russia annexes the province, American trade will be shut out. Russia, it is true, joined in the agreement negotiated by Secretary Hay for the "open door" in China, but "the experience of the past," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "shows how utterly untrustworthy are all Russian promises on the subject of freedom of trade"; and the Washington *Star* remarks that "we have just had a taste of her policy in the matter of the countervailing duty on her sugar."

The New York *Herald* and the Detroit *Free Press* refuse to believe that Russia is trying to annex Manchuria, but *The North China Herald* (Shanghai) publishes what purports to be the text of the agreement by which China allows Russia to garrison the province, and the New York *Tribune* suspects that Russia's change of front in opposing the punishment of any more Boxer leaders means that Russia will pay for Manchuria by taking China's side against the powers. The New York *Sun's* Shanghai correspondent reports that the Chinese officials are much alarmed at Russia's desire for the province, Sheng, the director of posts and telegraphs, declaring his belief that "it will mean the beginning of the partition of all China if it is pressed." The Peking correspondent of the same paper says in a cable despatch that he has learned "that the Russians are expecting the speedy arrival of transports with additional troops, and that when they reach here that country will make a demonstration in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. This action will be intended partly as a warning to China, but mainly a warning to Japan to keep her hands off if she has any idea of attempting to hinder Russian aggression. It is estimated that at the present moment there are 100,000 Russian soldiers in Chinese territory, and yet the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg is trying to convince the other nations that Russia has no ulterior purpose in China." A vast majority of the public in Japan are said to be eager for war with Russia.

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says:

"Russia is hardly likely to carry her opposition so far as armed resistance. With England, Japan, and the United States unmistakably in earnest in this matter, it is probable that Russia would prefer to forego her claims. She can count on the active support of no power, not even France, to enforce her utterly unwarranted demands and her open violation of her disclaimers of any intention to absorb Chinese territory. . . . . .

"The story of her pretended vengeance, of the excesses of her soldiers, and of her devastation by fire and sword of an enormous

tract of country is one of the most hideous passages in her history. It has no parallel in recent times, not even in Turkey. It was utterly wanton and inexcusable from any standpoint. But this crime with which our enlightened 'friend' closed the nineteenth century was only one step in the program of absorption. Its purpose was to reduce the population to abject terror, and forestall all resistance to the consummation of the project which first manifested itself in the lease of the Manchurian railway and the seizure of Port Arthur. Another characteristic move was her seizure of New-Chwang, where she deliberately stirred up trouble and made that trouble the pretext for the seizure of the custom-house and railway. Furthermore, she immediately began conducting affairs of New-Chwang, and everywhere else throughout Manchuria, as if the province were hers in fee simple. . . . . .

"As it is probable that an emphatic protest on the part of England, Japan, and the United States, especially if it has the sympathy or active support of Germany, will cause Russia to definitively withdraw her claims without resorting to arms, it is to be hoped that such a protest will be made. Apart from all considerations of national self-interest, involving either the prestige of our Government or any commercial interests, Russia ought not to be permitted to place under subjection 8,000,000 Chinamen or to reap the fruits of her lies and massacres. The United States with England and Japan can put a stop to this crime, and simple humanity demands that it do what it can."

## THE SWEAT-SHOPS OF CHICAGO.

SOME startling figures relating to the sweating system in Chicago are furnished by Miss Nellie Mason Auten, who recently made a study of the condition of the workers in the garment trades of that city. In her investigations among the Italians there she found only twelve workers who were able to earn more than $300 a year. One hundred and nineteen were earning less than $100 a year. Forty-three were receiving actually less than one dollar a week! The writer cites two extreme cases to show the depth of poverty and degradation to which some of these workers are reduced. In one case, a housewife button-sewer working sixty hours each week at forty cents per week (a rate of two thirds of a cent an hour!), in fifty-two weeks of the year earned $21. A housewife pants-finisher working sixty-six hours each week at thirty cents per week (a rate of five elevenths of a cent an hour!) in forty-eight weeks earned $14. The following table, showing the averages of the industrial conditions among the Italian garment-workers in Chicago, is presented (in *The American Journal of Sociology*):

| Industry. | Average weekly wages. | Average number of weeks employed. | Average yearly earnings. | Average family earnings. | Average earnings per week. | Average family earnings per week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dressmakers | $0.90 | 42.00 | $37.00 | $213.46 | $0.71 | $4.11 |
| Pants-finishers | 1.31 | 27.85 | 42.41 | 260.61 | .82 | 5.01 |
| Housewives & pants-finishers. | 1.58 | 30.21 | 47.49 | 245.92 | .91 | 4.73 |
| Seamstresses | 2.03 | 32.78 | 64.10 | 184.00 | 1.23 | 3.54 |
| Pants-makers | 2.13 | 30.77 | 75.60 | 239.05 | 1.45 | 4.60 |
| Miscellaneous | 2.77 | 29. | 81.80 | 405.81 | 1.58 | 7.80 |
| Tailors | 6.22 | 31.96 | 211.32 | 523.25 | 4.08 | 10.06 |
| General averages | $2.48 | 31.18 | $76.74 | $297.29 | $1.48 | $5.72 |

Of the five nationalities that make up the bulk of the Chicago garment-workers, the Italians are in the most deplorable condition. Next in ascending gradation come the Poles, Jews, Bohemians, and Swedes. Some of the Swedes earn fairly good wages, being better educated and organized than the other nationalities. Most of the sweat-shops are situated in the back part of tenements, shops, or stables, and in time of epidemic the danger to the public health from the manufacture of garments in such places is a very real one. Says the writer:

"There are so many shops that it is impossible to inspect them all at any such time to find whether garments are being made where disease exists. Through ignorance or indifference on the part of the workers, clothing permeated with disease germs may be sent out. Except in such a time of special danger, however, it is the workers who deserve our solicitude rather than the wearers. According to the statement of one of the trustees of the United Hebrew Charities, one person out of every twenty-five has consumption. This is the great bane, she says, of the garment workers. It causes almost more trouble than the low wages. The injury to one's eyes from the close and constant application to work has already been mentioned in connection with the tailors. It is they and the home finishers who are most lkely to work far into the night and cause their eyesight to fail.

"Long hours at a foot-power machine bring serious pelvic disorders upon the women and girls, and ruin their health. One of the inspectors said one day, when leaving a shop where a girl of fifteen was running a machine at a terrific rate of speed: 'If I had my way about it, no woman should ever work like that.' Even if none of these more serious troubles come, the constant nervous strain gradually takes the life and spirit out of one. The danger to physical health is the chief reason why the employment of women and children becomes a serious problem."

Comparatively little has as yet been done to alleviate the horrors of the sweat-shop. Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois are the only States that have attempted to regulate or abolish the sweating system. In the opinion of Miss Auten, stringent legislation is needed, if possible of a federal character, since the problem is a national one. Organization of the workers is also to be desired, and always has a tendency to keep up the standard of living. Perhaps the greatest block to progress is the ignorance and poverty of the victims themselves. "On a low plane of intelligence in their own country," says the writer, "they remain on the same plane here or sink to one still lower, because in their own country they had known the common speech, but here they are almost helpless when away from their own people. . . . The sweating system surely works in two directions: if it is true that the people are poor because their wages are low, it is equally true that their wages are low because they are poor."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

OF course we shall miss Congress, but Kansas can be depended upon to continue in session.—*The Sioux City Journal.*

MEANWHILE the Cubans are entirely free to do anything the Administration wants them to.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

THE indications are that long before Tesla gets a telegraphic message through the earth Morgan will have a railroad around it.—*The Commoner.*

RHEUMATISM is said to be remarkably prevalent in Kansas. Certainly the State has had a great deal of trouble lately with its joints.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MR. CARNEGIE is in a fair way to find out whether it is more blessed to give than to receive, for few men have had the experiences in both directions that he has.—*The Boston Transcript.*

WHAT with Senator Morgan defying Great Britain, Pierpont Morgan organizing gigantic trusts, and Gunner Morgan the central figure in the Sampson trouble, the Morgan family seems to be monopolizing the center of the stage.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

ANOTHER FENIAN RAID.

—*The Detroit News.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

### INDIVIDUALISM AS THE KEYNOTE OF NINETEENTH-CENTURY LITERATURE.

THE characteristic note of the literature of the nineteenth century, according to Mr. Edmund Gosse, is individualism; and the most striking lesson which a study of that literature has to offer us is that, contrary to the notion usually entertained, durability depends upon the manner of the writer rather than upon his matter. Mr. Gosse contributes one of the thirty-seven chapters of a new volume on "The Nineteenth Century—A Review of Progress," his particular theme being "English Literature in the Nineteenth Century." "The general course of the hundred years in English literature," he writes, "has been one of individualism in a strong current, every now and then unsuccessfully fretted by attempts at reaction." And he continues:

"The form that this individualism has taken has been mainly that of self-study and self-revelation. The seventeenth century was all phenomenal and dramatic, with stormy fits of external observation. The eighteenth century sought, in unruffled calm, to meditate on man and the broad generic principles of his action. The nineteenth century shattered this artificial 'dome of many-colored glass' into innumerable fragments, each fragment an epitome of human kind; and desired to know the wants, the passions, and even the frailties of each individual. If we glance at the most characteristic names of the nineteenth century—Coleridge, Byron, Keats, Carlyle, Thackeray, Tennyson, Rossetti, Ruskin, Stevenson—whom we will—they are all the names of men who have written, with more or less tactful show of reticence, mainly about themselves, who have judged mankind by samples of their own brains and blood, who have made self-study and self-revelation the starting-points of all their adventures in the edification and entertainment of mankind. And in this sense Robert Browning, it may be, sums up the century and is its most characteristic exponent, since he, more consistently than any one else, has repeated the thoughts and emotions of us all, only with those splendid modifications which are the ornament of genius. And then, at last, comes Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who breaks with all his ancestors, who appears to have no desires or feelings of his own, who is exclusively external and objective, for whom (just as for the eighteenth century) 'a man' is nothing and 'Man' is everything. Is he the precursor of a totally new condition of literature, in which psychology, the analysis of the soul, will be rejected, as the impersonal rhetoric was rejected a hundred years ago? Perhaps so, but this is not the place for prophecy.

"In consequence, perhaps, of its tendency to self-study, the nineteenth century has been preeminent in the production of lyrical poetry. The young man, vividly conscious of the peculiarities of his personal temperament, and seeking solace in self-description, naturally confides his sorrows and his longings to the world in song. Looking back over our history, we find the century which has just closed to have been above all others the age in which the lyrical voice has made itself heard."

The novel, which is generally taken as the most characteristic literary form of the past century, Mr. Gosse does not think to be "in any way so characteristic" as the poetic note. Indeed, if we take the figure of Johnson as representative of the eighteenth century, he remarks, we must take not a novelist but a prophet, Carlyle, or a poet, Tennyson, "as the typical literary personage of the nineteenth." Mr. Gosse's view of the nineteenth-century novelists is a new one in some respects. He says:

"At the very opening of the age there was discord between the romance of Walter Scott and the naturalism of Jane Austen. But this might have been gradually eliminated if a genius had not arisen in whose hands the confusion became ten times greater. Dickens, one of the most enjoyable of writers, is one of the worst disturbers of literary history. He arrived at a time—1835—when the extinction of other forces in fiction made insistent the call for a thoroughly sober novelist of manners. Dickens arose with his gigantic humor, his fantastic misrepresentation of human nature, his incomparable vitality and vivacity, and he made the novel, as a branch of sound literature in England, almost impossible. Dickens led the whole nation away from the idea of the novel as a faithful picture of life, and he did this just at the moment when Balzac was leading the French habit of mind back to reality and genuine observation. While Dickens was at the height of his influence, that influence was resisted by Thackeray and by the Brontés. We owe much to the strenuous labors which made George Meredith, and later Thomas Hardy and Robert Louis Stevenson, possible. But it will take us English long to escape from our critical disrespect for experience, and even in 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' and in 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' the Dickens deformation of types and incidents is marked. Of this national disease, this indifference to reality, the main bulk of nineteenth-century English fiction has died already or must soon be dead."

One of the most striking portions of Mr. Gosse's critique is his view of the great part which literary style has played in the century, and which it must continue to play, in spite of the commonplace that "what a writer has to say is of importance, not how he says it." Altho Matthew Arnold and hosts of readers differ from Mr. Gosse's view that Keats, the representative stylist, "had nothing very important to say," his use of Keats as an illustration of the value of style is novel and weighty. Referring to the common depreciation of style as compared with "matter," he says:

"It is not worth while to combat this contention, which springs up in the daily and weekly press like a pretty daisy. But when we attempt such a heroic, such a ridiculous task as to recapitulate in a brief essay the crowning merits of a whole century, we see how completely everything unattended by a fine manner disappears. In the larger sense, in the wider outlook, positively nothing whatever remains observable in imaginative literature except what has been recorded with consummate technical skill. In the survey of one hundred years, where so much has been written by an infinite cloud of authors, we have no time nor space to consider whether such an one displayed a valuable chain of moral thoughts or desired to deliver himself of really sound ideas. We are driven to selection, and we select those whose expression, whose form of delivery, was the most original and splendid. Keats had nothing very important to say, and while he was singing it, infinitely graver matters were being discussed by Godwin and by Mackintosh, by James Mill and by Jeremy Bentham. But it is now Keats, and not these people at all, who is read, and read with rapture. Perhaps the most striking lesson which the study of English literature in the nineteenth century has to offer us is that the only absolute element of literary durability is style."

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**The Search for a Universal Language.**—Hermann Diêle, a German writer, thinks that a universal language is not only impracticable but that it would be of little value even if practicable. He writes in the *Deutsche Revue* (January) and notes at the outset that the movement for such a language has seemed to go backward of late years. After the time of Richelieu, the French took a position of supremacy among European languages, and in 1829 Goethe wrote that it would never be possible to dispute the supremacy of the French at courts and throughout the world. This is no longer true, notwithstanding the vigorous and skilful propaganda of the French "alliance" and even of the French Government. Everywhere an exclusive patriotism now protests against foreign intrusion and reacts against foreign languages, or at least prevents their dominant influence.

Diêle has no faith in the success of a universal language, unless Latin, which already holds this place in education, be the language selected. But even with Latin there are formidable difficulties, those of pronunciation among others. Few, even in Germany, are interested in the resurrection of Latin as a spoken language, and some educational curricula show a tendency to omit Latin entirely. Moreover, a universal language is of value

only in commerce, and its desirability has ceased to exist for the great commercial establishments since they can obtain at beggarly salaries clerks capable of writing business letters in five or six languages. We may infer, therefore, that the confusion of tongues will not soon vanish from the earth.

The following table of the numbers of people speaking various languages, compiled by the English statistician, Lewis Carnac, is given by Diêle:

| Date. | English. | German. | Russian. | French. | Italian. | Spanish. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Millions | Millions | Millions | Millions | Millions | Millions |
| 1500..... | 4 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 9½ | 8½ |
| 1600..... | 6 | 10 | 3 | 14 | 9½ | 8½ |
| 1700..... | 8½ | 10 | 3 | 20 | 9½ | 8½ |
| 1800..... | 20 | 21 | 30 | 31 | 15 | 26 |
| 1900..... | 116 | 89 | 85 | 52 | 54 | 44 |
| 1900 Estimated | 640 | 210 | 233 | 85 | 77 | 74 |

## NEW REMINISCENCES OF EARLY VICTORIAN AUTHORS.

SIR GEORGE MURRAY SMITH, head of the great London publishing house of Smith, Elder & Company, has lately, after sixty years' acquaintance with literary England, been writing his recollections of some of the famous authors he has known. His account of Leigh Hunt is especially fresh and amusing. Writing in *The Critic*, he says:

"Business was by no means Leigh Hunt's strong point. In this respect, but not otherwise, he may have suggested Skimpole to Charles Dickens. On one of my visits I found him trying to puzzle out the abstruse question of how he should deduct some such sum as thirteen shillings and ninepence from a sovereign. On another occasion I had to pay him a sum of money, £100 or £200, and I wrote him a check for the amount. 'Well,' he said, 'what am I to do with this little bit of paper?' I told him that if he presented it at the bank they would pay him cash for it, but I added, 'I will save you that trouble.' I sent to the bank and cashed the check for him. He took the notes away carefully enclosed in an envelope. Two days afterward Leigh Hunt came in a state of great agitation to tell me that his wife had burned them. He had thrown the envelope, with the bank-notes inside, carelessly down, and his wife had flung it into the fire. Leigh Hunt's agitation while on his way to bring this news had not prevented him from purchasing on the road a little statuette of Psyche which he carried, without any paper round it, in his hand. I told him I thought something might be done in the matter; I sent to the bankers and got the numbers of the notes, and then in company with Leigh Hunt went off to the Bank of England. I explained our business, and we were shown into a room where three old gentlemen were sitting at tables. They kept us waiting some time, and Leigh Hunt, who had meantime been staring all round the room, at last got up, walked up to one of the staid officials, and addressing him said in wondering tones: 'And this is the Bank of England! And do you sit here all day, and never see the green woods and the trees and flowers and the charming country?' Then in tones of remonstrance he demanded, 'Are you contented with such a life?' All this time he was holding the little naked Psyche in one hand, and with his long hair and flashing eyes made a surprising figure. I fancy I can still see the astonished faces of the three officials; they would have made a most delightful picture. I said, 'Come away, Mr. Hunt, these gentlemen are very busy.' I succeeded in carrying Leigh Hunt off, and, after entering into certain formalities, we were told that the value of the notes would be paid in twelve months. I gave Leigh Hunt the money at once, and he went away rejoicing."

Of the author of "Jane Eyre," whom he afterward came to know well, Sir George says:

"I must confess that my first impression of Charlotte Bronté's personal appearance was that it was interesting rather than attractive. She was very small, and had a quaint, old-fashioned look. Her head seemed too large for her body. She had fine eyes, but her face was marred by the shape of the mouth and by the complexion. There was but little feminine charm about her; and of this fact she herself was uneasily and perpetually conscious. It may seem strange that the possession of genius did not lift her above the weakness of an excessive anxiety about her personal appearance. But I believe that she would have given all her genius and her fame to have been beautiful. Perhaps few women ever existed more anxious to be pretty than she, or more angrily conscious of the circumstance that she was *not* pretty."

The writer relates several anecdotes illustrating the spirit with which Charlotte Bronté could stand up for what she deemed her rights, against Thackeray and others. For instance:

"After Charlotte Bronté's first visit to our house her anonymity was dropped, and people naturally tried to draw her out. She shrank from this, or resented it, and seemed to place herself under my mother's care for protection. My mother accepted the position, and was generally equal to it; but sometimes, when accident left Charlotte Bronté exposed to a direct attack, the fire concealed beneath her mildness broke out. The first time this happened I was not a little surprised. G. H. Lewes, who was lunching with us, had the indiscretion to say across the table: 'There ought to be a bond of sympathy between us, Miss Bronté; for we have both written naughty books!' This fired the train with a vengeance, and an explosion followed. I listened with mingled admiration and alarm to the indignant eloquence with which that impertinent remark was answered. By way of parenthesis, I may say that 'Jane Eyre' was really considered in those days by many people to be an immoral book. My mother told me one evening that Lady Herschel, having found the book in her drawing-room, said: 'Do you leave such a book as *this* about, at the risk of your daughter reading it?' Charlotte Bronté herself was quite unconscious that the book possessed, in any degree, a reputation of this sort; and she was as much surprised as affronted when Lady Eastlake—then Miss Rigby—in her review of 'Jane Eyre' in *The Quarterly Review* (December, 1848) brutally said that 'if it were written by a woman, it must be by one who had forfeited the right to the society of her sex.'"

## A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

SINCE the opening of the new Providence Public Library last year, a unique experiment in bibliological arrangement has been made, in what may be called with some literalness the "power-room" of the library. An apartment has been set aside for what the librarian, Mr. William E. Foster, calls "The Standard Library," a collection of carefully selected volumes representing the best literature of all ages and peoples. It is a place, he says, for "the enjoyment of books, pure and simple," a place not for study, but for the development of power through a reading of the "literature of power." Of this special sort of literature, Mr. Foster says:

"In the literature of knowledge, the fundamental consideration is a technical one; while in the literature of power it is the underlying spirit that dominates, and as soon as anything practical becomes the end in view, the work passes into the realm of knowledge rather than that of power. One may go through almost all the divisions enumerated above under the literature of knowledge and find in them some work which, for one reason or another, is justly claimed by the literature of power. Take, for example, history. One will scarcely hesitate to place in the library of the literature of power that early and delightful historian, Herodotus, one of whose greatest charms is his lack of self-consciousness. There, also, the almost unanimous judgment of successive generations has agreed to place the most self-conscious historian of modern times, Edward Gibbon; for the literary quality is unmistakably present in his history also. . . . In each one of the departments, . . . there comes in the course of the centuries some writer with whom the 'spirit' is, after all, the controlling aim, and whose works consequently must be included in the literature of power."

In this "Standard Library" there are 1,013 volumes, selected from the works of 103 writers. The selection was made from

lists submitted by a large number of competent judges, representing various points of view, and it is believed by Mr. Foster that this new departure of the Providence library is one of national importance, and that the idea will arouse the interest of library managers throughout the country. Further details of the plan are thus given in the literary supplement of the New York *Times* (March 2):

"The plan of the Providence library in forming this standard collection is, as a rule, to include those authors whose writings have reached the dignity of uniform editions, yet there must be included single works, even in a few cases, perhaps, the work of a man of one book—for instance, Sir Thomas More's 'Utopia,' Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and De Foe's 'Robinson Crusoe' have been chosen, rather than their authors' collected works, while, in other cases, fragments or selections, such as the 'Lyrical Poems of Burns,' have been selected, and in others, in order to secure the best results, two editions, one containing matter not found in the other, have been added of certain authors. The ideal edition for the reader, as opposed to the student, was thought to be the purest and fullest edition of the text, without too copious annotations. Nor would it have been wise to limit a room devoted to the literature of power either to books written in English or to volumes in their original text. In the case of foreign authors, it was wisely decided that the best original texts should stand side by side with the best English translations. Wisely, too, no living authors have been included, and the books chosen to make up so limited a collection, belonging to different centuries and various countries, present an interesting subject for thought."

## LATEST LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY.

IN the course of his periodical "Letter from Germany" in *The Atlantic Monthly* (March), Mr. William C. Dreher sums up the chief movements in art, letters, and education in that country during the past year. The chief event of interest in the literary, artistic, and dramatic field has been the widespread counter-agitation against what German men of letters regard as the Puritanic and Philistine "Lex Heinze," to which we have already several times referred. He writes:

"Growing out of the agitation in connection with the Lex Heinze, the Goethebund, a union of many of the leading writers and artists, was formed, for the purpose of protecting art, literature, and dramatic performances from the clumsy efforts of legislation and police administration to force narrow and prudish ideals upon them. This organization has spread rapidly over all Germany. It held its first national conference at Weimar in November, when some strong words were spoken against the antiquated conception of life with which the authorities are trying to fetter the German mind. The Goethebund directs its efforts particularly against the dramatic censorship which still lags superfluous upon the stage of Germany; and it petitioned the Reichstag to abolish this 'unseemly tutelage of the German people.' This utterance of the Goethebund was drawn out by the fact that the dramatic censorship was exercised with unusual rigor in the latter half of the year. It was commonly believed that this was due to the influence of the Kaiser, to express his displeasure at the defeat of the rigid paragraphs of the Lex Heinze. As a result of this greater rigor an unusual number of plays were rejected by the censor, some of which, however, were later admitted to production, after appeal to the courts."

The appointment of a committee of literary people to act as experts in cases of questionable literary productions has been proposed and has attracted wide attention. It is supported by so eminent an author as Professor Mommsen.

In the sphere of education the chief event of the year, we are told, was the Kaiser's decree of November 26, for the reform of gymnasium instruction; giving to the English language a position in the German Gymnasien which it has never hitherto occupied:

"It is an incredible mark of the unprogressive spirit that has hitherto prevailed in the old Gymnasien, that English occupied in their curricula the same level with Hebrew. The Kaiser's decree changes all that, and makes English perhaps the most important foreign language taught in these schools. English will be compulsory in the Gymnasien for the last three years, French becoming for these years merely optional. In the classes prior to the three highest, English can now be offered in place of Greek; and in respect to Greek itself, the teachers are enjoined to avoid, so far as possible, insistence upon useless forms, and to emphasize more the intellectual and esthetic relations between Greek and modern culture. The decree also emphasizes the necessity of more attention to modern German history, which has hitherto been neglected in favor of the ancient history. The practical study of the natural sciences through experiments and excursions is to be fostered; and in teaching modern languages attention is to be given to speaking. All these points illustrate the bent of the Kaiser's mind toward modernizing and reforming German life, whatever may be said of his views in other directions."

Some progress is recorded in the movement for the better education of women by reason of the establishment of "gymnasium courses" for girls, and the admission of women to the universities as hearers. The Medical Society of Berlin refused to admit women as members; but the medical faculty of Heidelberg University voted to admit them as regular hearers to the lectures.

## PROFESSOR DOWDEN ON THE POETRY OF KIPLING.

MR. KIPLING has perhaps been more variously estimated, as a prose writer and as a poet, than any other literary man of the day. During the past two years we have printed estimates of him by German, French, English, American, East Indian, and Japanese writers, considering him from widely different viewpoints. This month we have an estimate of his poetical claims by one of the greatest of English critics, Prof. Edward Dowden, of the University of Dublin, whose article appears simultaneously in the first number of *The New Liberal Review* (the monthly publication just established in London by the Harmsworths) and the New York *Critic* (March). As the London *Academy* points out, Professor Dowden's estimate of Mr. Kipling's verse is "at once high and moderate." Kipling, especially in his verse, "has things to say; he says them in no halting or hesitating manner, but 'after the use of the English,' as he has himself described that use, 'in straight-flung words and few.'" Certain of his short poems have "served to evoke or guide the feelings of nations and to determine action in great affairs." Whatever explanation may be offered for this, Professor Dowden says, "the least tenable is that which represents Mr. Kipling as a music-hall singer, addressing a vulgar crowd in the vulgar tones which they expect for the coin they pay":

"La Bruyère has said somewhere that the favor of a prince is no evidence of merit, but that also it indicates no deficiency of merit; the statement holds good of the favor of Prince Demos. It is true that Mr. Kipling sometimes twangs the banjo; and with its *Tinka-tinka-tinka-tinka-tink* he has not done ignobly; as a satirist he has with it 'jeered the fatted soul of things'; he has with it gallantly mocked defeat, and sung the song of lost endeavor. But he has also touched the solemn organ-stops, and it is precisely to such a poem as 'Recessional,' with its old prophetic strain, its warning against vain idols and folly and carnal pride, that the deepest response of our race is made. Mr. Kipling's swift conquest of the people indicates of course that his inspiration is not private and solitary; it means also that he is not the poet of a coterie or *cénacle*. . . . . .

"Mr. Kipling is not fastidious, but he does not sophisticate with good and evil. In a certain transcendental sense he may tell us that 'sin is vain,' and may indulge a little in the amusements of those gallant gentlemen of the halls of heaven who, knowing the vanity of sin, can fearlessly whistle the devil to make them sport. In general his feeling is the devout one that

it is his task to 'draw the Thing as he sees It for the God of Things as They Are,' or, as he says with great dignity, in presenting to the Master a completed volume of his tales:

> One stone the more swings to her place
> In that dread Temple of Thy worth—
> It is enough that through Thy grace
> I saw naught common on Thy earth.

Naught common, however much that is unclean.

"But above this turmoil of passions, above this scene of shames and heroisms, of evil doing, weak doing, mean doing, brave doing, rises the immutable Law; and that is best in life, whether it be toil, or suffering, or sorrow, which brings men into obedience to this law, or rather into active cooperation with it. Even the goose-step is a stage in the evolution of order, for the young recruit is silly, keeping himself 'awful' much as he does his side-arms; and it is well for him that he should be hammered: it is well that he should be put in the way of

> Gettin' clear o' dirtiness, gettin' done with mess,
> Gettin' shut o' doin' things rather-more-er-less.

Not Carlyle himself could more sternly condemn the folly of doing things 'rather-more-or-less' than does Mr. Kipling."

Too often, Professor Dowden notes, Kipling relies on a superficial realism, to get cheap and ready-made effects, "heaping on local color to excess, abusing his mastery of technical terms (which yet affect our ignorance with a mysterious power like that of the blessed word 'Mesopotamia'), and using the cheap realism of Tommy's dialect to verify the strangeness of Tommy's romance. A day may come when the bloom of 'bloomin'' will have departed, and tho his dialect helps Mr. Kipling, not illegitimately, to certain comic and pathetic effects, a noble romantic poem in standard English, such as 'The Derelict,' may better stand the wear and tear of time." "The truth is," says *The Academy*, in comment, "that Mr. Kipling's voice is the nation's, not his own; and it is when it is most the nation's that it is impressive. With him any running on in superfluous numbers is fatal—a mere twanging in the wind and a facile habit of rhythm. But when he is full-charged with the nation's own passion (which presupposes that the nation has a passion), then he prevails. Always Mr. Kipling succeeds best as poet-anticipator, poet-interpreter."

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## MR. HOWELLS'S ESTIMATE OF GEORGE ELIOT.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS, in a series of articles from which we have quoted from time to time, has been dealing with the heroines of the chief English novelists of the past century; and in his latest article (in *Harper's Bazar*, March 2) he considers some of George Eliot's delineations of women. As an ever-valiant champion of "realism," and as himself an exemplar of a refined realism, Mr. Howell's naturally finds more to praise and less to blame in her writings than in those of some of the other novelists he has dealt with, and whom he has handled without gloves. In her, he remarks, we come "to the greatest talent in English fiction after Jane Austen, but a talent of vastly wider and deeper reach than that delicate and delightful artist, and of far more serious import":

"It is useless to compare any of her contemporaries with this great woman in the expectation of finding them her equals except in that poorer expression which was from their singularities rather than their qualities. Neither Dickens with his dramatic, or theatric, picturesqueness, nor Thackeray with his moralized mockery, his sentimentalized satire, nor Reade with his self-celebrated discoveries in character and manners, nor Anthony Trollope with his immense, quiet, ruminant reality, ox-like, cropping the field of English life and converting its succulent juices into the nourishing beef of his fiction—none of these writers can match with the author of 'Adam Bede,' and 'The Mill on the Floss,' and 'Romola,' and 'Middlemarch,' in the things which give a novelist the highest claim to the reader's interest. Hawthorne, arriving at effects of equal seriousness from a quarter so opposite to hers, among her contemporaries can alone rival her in the respect, not to say the reverence of criticism. It was not till the wide canvases of Thomas Hardy began to glow with the light and color, the mystery and the comedy and tragedy with which he best knows how to paint, and which became the expression of a supreme mastery in his 'Jude'—it was not till these appeared that it could be felt George Eliot had a peer in late English fiction. But if there is a power in the Christianity which she disowned but which never disowned her, profounder than the farthest reach of fatalism, even Mr. Hardy can not stand beside her. She had many and lamentable defects; the very seriousness and sincerity of her motive implied them; her learning overweighted her knowledge; her conscience clogged her art; her strong grasp of human nature was weakened by foibles of manner; the warmth of her womanly sympathies and the subtlety of her womanly intuitions failed of their due effect because the sympathies were sometimes hysterical and the intuitions were sometimes over-intellectualized. Her immense reading, which freed her from the worst influences of the English examples in fiction, cumbered her with pedantic acquisitions, under which her style labored conscious and diffuse; her just sense of her own power fostered a kind of intellectual vanity, fatal to art, in which she first personally intruded herself into the story, and Thackerayesquely commented upon the facts and persons without the Thackerayesque lightness."

Mr. Howells chooses Maggie Tulliver in "The Mill on the Floss" as the representative woman of George Eliot:

"She is at any rate typical of that order of heroine which her author most strongly imagined, not quite upon the Miltonian formula for a poem of 'simple, sensuous, passionate,' but upon such a variation of it as should read complex, sensuous, passionate. She is of all the kinds of heroines the most difficult for men justly to appreciate, and in their failure something of the ignoble slight they feel for her attaches also to her creator. They are ashamed for a woman who could give herself with her heart as passionately as they seek women without their hearts. The fact will not be easily put into words, and if it be forced it demands terms too plain for print; but it underlies the vital difference between the grosser make of men and the finer make of women. Above all others Tolstoy has suggested it in the Natasha Rostoff in his 'War and Peace'; but most novelists shy off from it, leaving their readers to make what they can of the recorded events; and in English fiction George Eliot has alone recognized it so recognizably as not to leave it to the reader. Her heroines' souls are incarnate in bodies that glow with passion none the less but all the more pure because it is a flame. Maggie Tulliver, conscientious, intellectual, is compact of it; Dorothea Casaubon in 'Middlemarch' loves Lodislaw from it, as Romola loves Tito Melema in the romance of her name; poor little Hetty Sorrel in 'Adam Bede' is betrayed as much by it as by her vanity; Dinah Morris herself is not without it; in 'Daniel Deronda' Gwendolen Harleth is redeemed by it at least in the reader's pity."

Mr. Howells refers to the characters in "Adam Bede" as "almost primitively simple," even tho "imposing and important." From this first novel he finds a steady growth in mature power and subtle grasp of life:

"It may almost be said that in 'Romola' George Eliot, as an artist, came to what Tolstoy, in the moral world, calls 'the first consciousness.' In Tito Melema she must have rejoiced with full knowledge as the prime figure in English fiction, since Shakespeare's men, to illustrate the play of mixed motives in character. That consummate scoundrel is indeed a glorious achievement; but Romola, generously as she is imagined, is comparatively a failure. She is not an Italian of the Renaissance, she is not an Italian at all; she is a deeply ethicized intellectual English woman of the nineteenth century, with a Protestant conscience, and a middle-class tradition, moved by Puritanic principles, which even if we suppose her a Florentine Piagnone and a follower of Savonarola, would not have actuated a Bardi in the time of the declining republic."

Mr. Howells's high valuation of George Eliot, it appears not unlikely, may be the prelude to a widespread resuscitation of her popularity after the eclipse that has followed her death, and which appears to be the temporary fate of all authors. "George Eliot wears well," remarks *Literature* (London); "a wise world will not willingly let die Mrs. Poyser, or Tom and Maggie, or mine host of the Rainbow." And it announces that in view of the wider publication of her novels made possible by the expiration of her chief copyrights within the next two years, her publishers promise a new edition of her works in the near future.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### AN IMPORTANT PATENT DECISION.

WHAT is believed to be one of the most important patent decisions ever made in this country has just been rendered by the United States circuit court at Boston in the suit for infringement brought by the American Bell Telephone Company against the National Telephone Manufacturing Company. The decision was in favor of the defendant; that is, against the Bell Company. Regarding the far-reaching influence of the decision Charles A. Brown says, in a history of the case in *The Western Electrician* (March 2):

"If the claims of the American Bell Telephone Company regarding this patent had been sustained, it would have given that company or its successors the absolute monopoly of all forms of telephone-transmitters now in commercial use. Some form of transmitter is absolutely essential to the carrying on of the telephone business. By controlling, therefore, this essential detail of telephonic apparatus, the American Telephone Company would have been put in complete control of the telephone business of the country, as it is now carried on. When it is considered that throughout the United States there have grown up, in the seven years since the expiration of the fundamental telephone patents, vast interests independent of the American Bell Telephone Company—interests which have covered the whole country with a network of wires and have established exchanges in many of the important cities of the country, as well as a multitude of small towns, the importance of this decision may be appreciated. Since the expiration of the fundamental Bell telephone patents, the growth of telephony has far exceeded all its growth prior to that time. There is hardly a farming community in the country which has not its system of private lines."

The patent on which the Bell Company claimed infringement was issued to Emile Berliner in 1891 on a telephone-transmitter, and is broad enough to cover practically all transmitters now in commercial use. There was no question that this patent was infringed, but the defendant claimed that it was invalid and the court has so held. To quote again:

"The decision of Judge Brown, just rendered, following the decision of Judge Carpenter of the circuit court, will have the effect of relieving the apprehension of manufacturers and investors who are interested or likely to be interested in independent telephone enterprises, on the score of any fundamental patent controlled by the American Bell Telephone Company at the present time, and will give a decided impetus to new telephone enterprises, so that it may be looked upon with certainty that there will be more development of the telephone industry in the immediate future than there has been even in the past. . . . . .

"The Berliner transmitter, as devised by Mr. Berliner and described in his patent application, is barely an operative instrument. It would be absolutely commercially inoperative. The public owes the transmitter, as it is in commercial use today, not to Berliner, but to others who were working upon the telephone simultaneously with Berliner and who developed the commercial telephone independently of Berliner."

The belief expressed above that this decision will favor independent companies and give an impetus to telephone extension is also held by other technical papers. Says *Electricity* (March 6):

"Now the field is open to any company that may desire to use the microphone. There is no doubt but that the American Bell Telephone Company will take the case to the United States Supreme Court, but independent telephone company officials feel so confident that Judge Brown's decision will there be upheld, that they intend proceeding on those lines. The decision furthermore can not help but strengthen the independent movement, as capital that has heretofore been withheld from investment in telephone enterprises, owing to the uncertainty of the validity of the Berliner patent, will now unquestionably be forthcoming."

On the other hand, *Engineering News* says:

"The recent decision against the Berliner telephone patent is giving rise to numerous predictions that the telephone business will now be open to free competition. The prophets who venture such remarks overlook the fact that the telephone business is a natural monopoly anyway, even more so than the telegraph business; and not at all a proper field for competition. Of course, it is true that the patents of the Bell Company were originally of great aid to it in securing control of the business. Their annulment at the present time, however, while it might stimulate competition in the manufacture and sale of instruments, could do nothing to foster competition in the business of furnishing telephone communication."

In like manner, we are told by *The American Machinist:*

"The improbability that the Bell Telephone Company will be materially affected by the late decision is shown by the fact that the resulting break in its stock—'American Telephone and Telegraph,' as it is now designated—was comparatively small and quotations have since recovered in part. It is charged, indeed, that the company holds both sides of the case. The legal tactics which have successfully been pursued to keep this patent alive show the way that it is possible to give a patent a much longer life than the seventeen years nominally allowed by law."

The suggestion made in this last extract, that there has been undue delay, in various ways, which has resulted to the benefit of the Bell Company, and that the Patent Office is not without fault, is frequently heard. The patent, altho applied for in 1877, was not taken out until 1891. The reason is thus stated in *Electricity:*

"The whole explanation of this was that the Bell Company delayed the taking out of this patent until a time best suited to its interests. As the original Bell patents covering the receiver were to expire on March 7, 1893, the Bell Company caused the Berliner patent in question to be issued, with a view to securing a monopoly of the business for an additional period of fifteen years."

Unusually strong sentiments in regard to this matter are expressed by *The Journal of Commerce* (New York), which says editorially:

"It would be almost impossible to frame a more tremendous indictment of the Patent Office than the decision of Judge Brown. . . . The history of the Berliner transmitter patent proves that the Patent Office should be abolished or radically reformed."

That the Patent Office is in fault in any way is denied, however, by *Engineering News*, which says:

"Our contemporary is placing the blame in the wrong place. The Patent Office authorities are helpless against such delays in the issuance of patents as occurred in the Berliner case. They can only execute the laws as they find them. In the very latest report of Commissioner Duell, Congress is urged to amend the patent laws so that applicants shall be obliged to use due diligence in putting their papers in shape for final action. What is needed is such radical reform in Congressional procedure as to enable it to enact legislation of public importance. Reforms in a thousand directions are hopeless till this is accomplished."

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**Effect of Milk on the Blood.**—Some recent interesting experiments on the effect of injecting fresh milk directly into the veins were reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences on December 31. An account in *Cosmos* (Paris) says: M. Camus has shown that fresh cow's milk deprived of cream by the centrifugal process prevents coagulation of the blood when injected directly into the veins. This property of milk manifests itself indirectly, that is, through some reaction of the organism. Mixed in a glass vessel with the blood, milk often hastens coagulation, but never prevents it. M. Delezeune, who has now taken up these experiments, has endeavored to prove that the indirect anticoagulant action of cow's milk on the blood of the dog depends on the fact that the milk is that of a different species, and that it would not

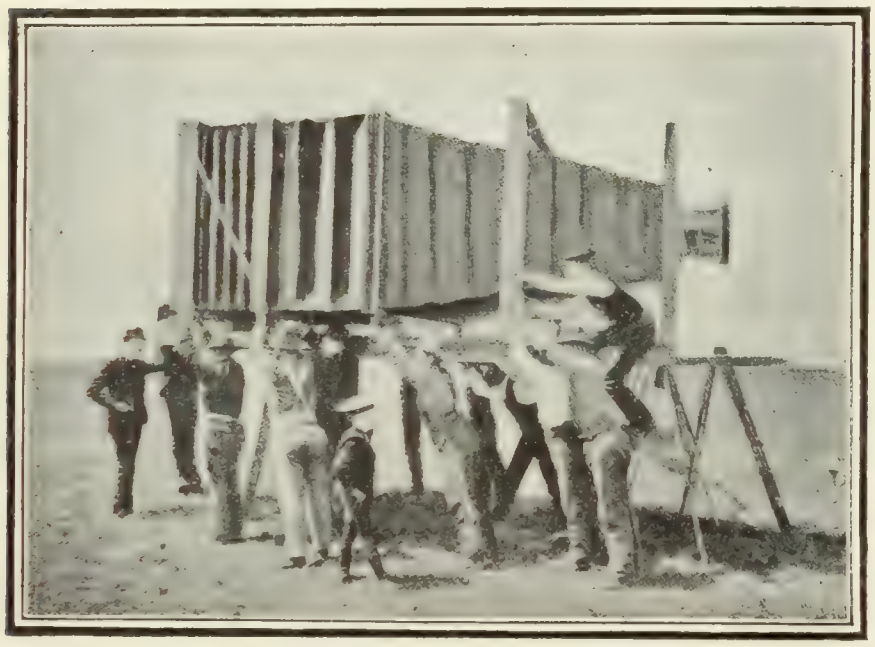
appear if dog's milk were used. Also, a female dog in lactation would not be affected by intravenous injections of dog's milk. Camus combats this theory, and has proved that the milk of the dog injected into the veins of the dog renders the blood incoagulable. At the same time there is a marked lowering of the blood pressure.

"As to the question of the insensibility of the female dog in lactation to injections of milk, there are at present no experiments that will clear it up; but the effect, if it exists, probably depends on some peculiar condition of the liver."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE LARGEST CAMERA IN THE WORLD.

A CAMERA which, it is asserted, and probably with justice, is the largest in the world is described in *The Scientific American* (March 2). It was built in Chicago, and pictures taken with it were shown at the Paris Exposition of last summer, tho the camera itself was not exhibited. To quote the description:

"The idea of a negative 8 by 10 feet, or 96 by 120 inches, is certainly startling. The camera which we illustrate is by far



"FOCUSING" THE CAMERA.

the largest ever constructed, and in all probability it will hold this distinction for many years to come. During the summer of 1899, the workmen at the Pullman Works at Pullman, Ill., were busy building two trains, the plans for which differed materially from anything which had hitherto been built. These trains were for the Chicago and Alton Railway, and they were to be the handsomest trains in existence. The company desired fine photographs for exhibition at the Paris Exposition and elsewhere, and Mr. George R. Lawrence, their photographer, was requested to build the largest camera in the world, especially to photograph the 'Alton Limited.' Mr. Lawrence was given *carte blanche*, and in two and a half months the great camera was completed. It was designed and built in Chicago, and it is finished throughout in natural cherry. The bed is composed of four 2 by 6 inch cherry beams, and is about 20 feet long when fully extended. The bellows is made with an outside covering of heavy rubber, each fold being stiffened by a piece of whitewood a quarter of an inch thick. It was then lined inside with heavy black canvas and an additional lining of thick black, opaque material. In the construction of this bellows over 40 gallons of cement, two bolts of wide rubber cloth, and 500 feet of quarter-inch whitewood were used. The bellows is divided into four sections, as shown in our engraving, and between each section is a supporting frame mounted on small wheels which run on a steel track; the back supporting the plate-holder is operated as easily as in an ordinary camera."

This monster camera weighs 900 pounds, we are told, and the plate-holder when loaded weighs 500 pounds, making the total weight nearly three quarters of a ton. It is so constructed that after a long journey the plate may be dusted by the operator, who enters the camera as he would a dark room and performs his task by the uncertain light that filters through a cap of ruby glass, placed over the lens. To quote further:

"The Zeiss lenses for this camera are the largest photographic lenses ever made, one being a wide angle lens with an equivalent focus of 5½ feet and the other being a telescopic rectilinear lens of 10 feet equivalent focus; the latter being the one used in taking the photograph of the Alton Limited.

"Early one morning last spring the camera was transferred from a padded van to a flat car, and the start was made for Brighton Park, at which point the first exposure was made. The services of no less than fifteen men were required. The day was clear, and a perfect negative was secured after an exposure of two and a half minutes, on a Cramer isochromatic plate, this special, plate being used to preserve the color value of the train. The first three prints were sent to the Paris Exposition. One of them was placed in the railway section, another was hung in the photographic section, while a third was accorded a place of honor in the United States Government building. The stir which the immense picture created in Paris is shown by the fact that affidavits were required before the Exposition officials consented to label the exhibit the largest photograph ever made on one plate."

## IMPROVEMENT OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

THIS instrument, which since its invention has been used chiefly as a toy, may receive such important improvements in the next few years that it will realize the expectations that were raised when it was first described. At that time, we are reminded in an article in *The Scientific American*, it took a remarkably strong hold on the imagination. Public speeches, we were told, would soon be reproduced in any part of the country; letters would be spoken instead of written, and reuttered in the accents of the sender's own voice; and the voices of great singers and noted men would be preserved for future generations. How have these prophesies been realized? Says the writer of the article just referred to:

"Up to the present time, the instrument has been put to these uses to a very limited extent, to the last one scarcely at all. The wax records ordinarily used are not adapted to the purpose, because they are not sufficiently durable. They are frail and easily defaced, and gradually wear out after being used a few times. There are now, however, two or three satisfactory ways in which phonographic records can be preserved indefinitely, the most interesting of which, perhaps, is described in a recent patent of Mr. Edison's. From an ordinary wax record he produces a very perfect duplicate made of silver with a thin plating of gold. There seems to be no reason why such records will not last for centuries, and a collection of them, preserved perhaps by our museums and learned institutions, should be of the highest value to the future student of history, language and music, more especially as it is possible, by processes already well known, to obtain from them at any time an almost indefinite number of excellent copies.

"The reproduction of the voice given by the phonograph is still somewhat disappointing, and leaves much to be desired as a means of studying language; but there can be no doubt that if we had a collection of records made, say, in the age of Elizabeth, and as perfect as those now produced, we would learn much of the speech of the sixteenth century.

"Mr. Edison's process is simple but interesting. He takes a copper electroplate of a wax record. This copper relief obtained is then electroplated with silver, the surface of which, next the copper, of course has precisely the form of the original wax surface. The copper matrix is then dissolved away with acid.

"In the electroplating process the wax record is revolved under a bell-jar, in a Crookes vacuum, through which an electric discharge is passing between electrodes of gold. This causes a discharge of a vapor or infinitesimal particles of gold, which attach themselves to whatever they strike, forming a continuous coating of excessive thinness, and following the outline of the sur-

face with absolute fidelity. Upon this coating the copper matrix is plated, to form the inside surface upon which the silver is deposited when the wax is removed.

"The gold, like the silver, being unaffected by the acid used, remains as a plating on the silver record when the copper matrix is dissolved away. The amount of gold used is scarcely appreciable, and the silver may, of course, be a thin shell, backed up by other material, so that the records are not as expensive as might be supposed from the materials employed."

Readers of these columns will remember that other promising modifications of the phonograph have recently been patented, so that there is no doubt that the intelligence of inventors is once more being directed toward the realization of our dreams of a quarter-century ago.

## THE SENSES OF SAVAGES.

An interesting study of the senses of savage peoples has recently been made by an English physician, Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, from data gathered by him on Haddon's expedition to Torres Strait and New Guinea. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) in a report:

"In visual acuteness, the savages are superior to Europeans. . . . This is doubtless due to the faculty and habit of observation. The savage is accustomed by necessity to notice the smallest details, and he finally acquires surprising facility and precision. But this special aptitude of noting details does not appear to be favorable to the development of the superior intellectual faculties; it would seem that the savage makes up for his advantages of sense by an inferiority of mind. And he is inferior also from the esthetic point of view; he does not appreciate the beauty of a landscape. Nearsightedness is rare with him; he is rather farsighted, and he adapts himself better than the European to passage from light to darkness; he also sees better in the night-time. His sense of colors is but mediocre, to judge from his vocabulary. Every one knows that Geiger and Gladstone several years ago asserted that the author of the Homeric poems must have been very little able to distinguish colors, because of the poverty of his vocabulary in terms of coloration. If this argument holds good—and this is disputed—certain savages can distinguish very few colors. Among those of Northern Queensland, there are only three words indicating color. In the island of Kiwai there is the same name for blue and black. The vocabulary would seem to show that the best-known color, and perhaps the one that was first distinguished from others, is red; those that are least clearly separated are at the violet end of the spectrum. Thus, on Torres Strait, the savages never confound red and green, but they do confound blue and green. This imperfection is in marked contrast with the condition of the Esquimaux, who possess a highly developed color-vocabulary. As for hearing, the savages under consideration do not appear to have visual acuteness superior to that of Europeans. But we must take into account the fact that the individuals examined were divers. This occupation does not tend to develop fineness of hearing. As for odor, here also there is no superiority over Europeans in sensitiveness. The sense of touch is rather finer, but susceptibility to pain is less. Finally, the sense of weight is very delicate, more so than that of Europeans. And this is curious, for these people have neither the abstract idea of weight, nor the corresponding word."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Underground Wireless Telegraphy Impossible.**—The fact that hills appear to interpose no obstacle to the etheric waves by which "wireless" despatches are sent has made it probable that they travel as well through earth and rock as through air. A French expert has even stated his belief that they are propagated chiefly through the earth in all cases. Experiments made by M. Lagrange and reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences on January 28 show, however, that a buried receiver can not detect despatches. Says *Cosmos* (Paris) in a report:

"Altho the application of the Hertzian waves to wireless telegraphy has already reached a practical and industrial stage, the theory of the phenomena is still far from complete. The parts played by the earth and by the emitting wire, for instance, are not sufficiently well known. If we do not consider the influence exerted by the earth on the nature of the waves, it would seem that its rôle is limited to guiding, just as a conductor would guide, the waves emitted by the hanging wire. . . . To verify this point, M. Lagrange has inquired whether the action of the waves could be detected by a coherer buried about eighteen inches under the surface of the ground. In these conditions, when the hole was not filled in with earth, the coherer indicated the influence of the electric wave and was able to close a circuit and explode a mine at some distance. But when the coherer was covered with eighteen inches of earth, it was insensible to the action of the Hertzian waves. It must be concluded that the waves do not penetrate the ground and that the earth probably absorbs and reflects them. From the military standpoint, these experiments show also in what conditions mines may be fired from a distance."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Filth in Sausage-Skin.**—Dr. Shilling is credited with the discovery of a new mystery in the composition of that already sufficiently mysterious article of diet—the sausage. Says the London *Lancet*: "He had often remarked molds lodged in the inequalities of the inner surface of the skin. He examined pieces of dried gut such as are found in the market, and was surprised to find adhering to them a considerable amount of *débris* of straw and fragments of grain. He argued that if such remains were fairly abundant after drying, they must be still more so in the fresh guts used by pork-butchers. He had some difficulty in procuring samples, as only enough is prepared for the needs of the makers, and they are not willingly sold. After repeated examinations, he satisfied himself that these intestines of oxen or pig contained an amount of excremental matter which may be estimated at from 2 to 2½ grams per meter [10 to 12 grains to the foot] of small gut, and 5 per metre of large. If the skin of sausages is carefully removed, only a small part of this filth is swallowed; but, if they are eaten with the skin, a considerable quantity must be swallowed. Dr. Schilling estimates that a German workman consuming 10 to 15 cm. [4 to 6 inches] of sausage daily swallows 4 to 5 grams [62 to 77 grains] of excrement in the week, or 20 grams per month. One needs only, he says, see the butcher prepare the guts by washing in a little dirty water to know in what state they must be in regard to cleanliness. He admits that it is not easy to clean the intestines thoroughly, and he is not clear as to the pathological effects that may be caused by eating the matters referred to. There can be no doubt, however, that such substances answer to the definition of dirt as 'matter in the wrong place,' and, to say the least, they can hardly be regarded as wholesome articles of food. They are certainly not appetizing. Hogs' dung taken in water and wine had a great reputation in the Middle Ages as a remedy for blood-spitting and pain in the side. But the return of the *Saturnia regna* of organotherapy which appears to be in prospect has not yet led us to this particular medication. And, whatever may be its therapeutic virtues, most people would probably prefer not to have it administered in their morning sausage."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

PLANTS UPSIDE DOWN.—A series of investigations carried on in the famous zoological laboratory at Naples, is described in the *Jahrbucher für wissenschaftliche Botanik* by Hans Winkler. "The experiments were made upon a flowerless aquatic plant that grows normally with its roots in the sand and its leaves in the water. For example, plants having roots and stems already developed were placed upside down, with leaves buried in the sand and roots floating in the water in strong light. The roots changed to stems and leaves, while the parts buried in the sand became roots."

NEW AIR-PURIFIER.—"A new ingenious process to improve unhealthful room-air at once has recently been invented by a French physician," says *The Scientific American*, quoting from the *Pharmaceutische Post*. "Similar to the well-known Seidlitz powders, he incloses a scent in two different papers, one of which contains white barium peroxid, which is saturated with perfume in a concentrated form. This is first placed in tinfoil or oil paper. The other blue paper contains powdered potassium permanganate in the correct proportion, so that on mixing the two bodies together in a solution, oxygen is set free, which spreads the scent in the air and improves the bad air in the room. If the powder is to be used for disinfecting purposes the perfume may, of course, be left out. For sick-rooms and wherever an opening of the windows is not desirable or impracticable, this new air-purifier will doubtless prove of great value."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE CRITICS AND THE CHRIST.

THE recent publication of another volume of the work of modern critical scholarship known as the "Encyclopedia Biblica" is again attracting the attention of the religious world to this series. The present volume—the second—covers the letters E to K, and like the others is edited by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Scripture at Oxford, and Canon of Rochester; and by Dr. J. Sutherland Black, son of a well-known minister of the Free Church of Scotland. The following conservative yet appreciative consideration of this work, appearing in the New York *Churchman* (Prot. Episc., February 23), gives a fair idea of its scope and critical principles:

"Much as we may regret the attitude which some of the independent investigators who have contributed to this encyclopedia have taken, we can not regret the noble witness which it gives editorially to freedom of scientific thought. It is better that there should be intellectual error than intellectual stagnation. It is well that all positions should be subject to the keenest criticism and the closest scrutiny. It is well, too, that we should see how independent stedfast faith may be of many things that have been accounted its pillars, and that may yet come to be reckoned again by all as among its assured foundations. It may sometimes be hard to see how positions which are taken here are consistent with Catholic churchmanship. We think that some of them are not so; but that the distinguished churchman who edits, and that the churchmen who contribute to this encyclopedia are as sound in faith as they are bold in scholarship, we have no hesitation in believing. As a work of scholars and for scholars, it is a source of congratulation that an encyclopedia of such fearless and acute criticism should be issued under the editorship of a churchman. . . . . .

"Professor Bruce, of the Free College, Glasgow, writes under the same auspices, of our blessed Lord, that 'He was the child of His time and people'; and further that tho 'His spiritual traditions are pure truth, . . . the purity of the doctrine may seem to be compromised by occasional references to the reward of sacrifice.' His teachings, says Dr. Bruce, 'put morality on a level with, or even in some respects above, religion.' 'In setting forth the *summum bonum* as the kingdom of God, Jesus poured His new wine into a very old linguistic skin.' He was an 'idealist,' a 'poet,' words were 'symbols' for Him. His healing ministry was 'a manifestation of his enthusiasm of humanity,' showing our Lord 'as in a large, grand human way the friend of men.' If He thought of Himself as the Messiah it was because to Him that word stood for an ideal, 'the representative of all who live sacrificial and therefore redemptive lives.' It was in the same symbolic sense that He chose for Himself the designation, Son of Man. But even in the skeleton which Dr. Bruce's dissection leaves he finds 'all that is needful to give the Passion its tragic interest' and to 'encourage large hope for the world.' Faith will discern the Savior none the less clearly and believe none the less surely for the knowledge that in the crucible fire of the critical furnace this much remains permanent and undissolved. That the Resurrection was a very early faith and the second advent a very early hope may 'present one of the hardest problems for the student of the Gospel,' but is it not better that this should be said by the honest student, than if it were left to skeptical surmise that criticism could solve it if it were free?"

The London *Academy* (February 23) takes a far graver view of the inroads on the creed of Christendom made by this volume. *The Academy* had already drawn attention to the assertions, made in the previous volume, "as to the 'unhistorical' nature of the Genesis creation-story, the profane and trivial origin of the Song of Solomon, the vileness of the character of David, and also to the doubts cast by Canon Cheyne's contributors upon the credibility of many of the facts recorded in the Book of Samuel, the Book of Chronicles, and even in the Gospels." The present volume is no tenderer to Christian traditions, remarks *The Academy*:

"The Book of Esther, says Professor Nöldeke (Strasburg), was written 'to encourage the observance of the feast of Purim among the Jews'; it is perfectly 'unhistorical,' and, under a thin disguise, shows two Babylonian deities (Marduk and Ishtar) conquering the Elamite god Hamman, and his consort Vashti. . . . Some portions of the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah, say Canon Cheyne and the late Professor Kosters (Leyden), 'have great historical value, but the redactor's own contributions are largely inventions.' So, the Book known as Habakkuk's could not possibly have been written by him . . . while the 'original story' of the legendary Job is to be found in the Babylonian tale of Eabani, the friend of the solar hero Gilgamesh, and the Book of Jonah is 'an imaginative development of a thought suggested by Scripture.' As for mere history, the author of the Book of Chronicles is accused by Robertson Smith and Canon Cheyne (art. 'Elhanan') of deliberately altering the name of Goliath into that of an imaginary 'Lahmi,' his brother, in order to conceal the tradition that Elhanan and not David was the slayer of that giant."

"Did any of the opponents of Christianity, from Voltaire to Ingersoll," asks *The Academy*, "ever go further?"

Thus for the Old Testament. Yet this wholesale method of dealing with it is mild, remarks *The Academy*, compared with the drastic way in which the encyclopedists deal with the New Testament, particularly with those parts that relate to the life of the founder of Christianity. The Rev. Dr. E. A. Abbott, author of the longest article (on "The Gospels"), thinks that "Matthew's account of the Resurrection has been modified, so as to soften some of its improbabilities," and that "in course of time skeptics and enemies detected and exposed stumbling-blocks, and subsequent evangelists adopted traditions that sprang up to remove or diminish them." Professor Schmiedel (author of the second part of the article on "The Gospels") opines, says *The Academy*, that "some doubts as to the accuracy of the narratives can not fail to arise in the mind of the stoutest believers in miracles," when he sees "how contradictory they are." After giving a long list of these contradictions, he claims that these facts "show only too clearly with what lack of concern for historical precision the Evangelists wrote." The more credible statement in the synoptics as to the Resurrection is that "the first appearances were in Galilee." The statement that the risen Jesus was touched or that He ate are "seen to be incredible," and Dr. Schmiedel points out that St. Paul saw no difference between any of the post-resurrection appearances to others, and that to himself on the road to Damascus, the inference being that all were alike "visions." He is thus led to ask whether there are "any credible elements to be found in the Gospels at all?" He finds nine, however, all of them words spoken by Jesus; yet these, he asserts, "prove not only that in the person of Jesus we have to do with a completely human being, and that the divine is to be sought in Him only in the form in which it is capable of being found in a man; they also prove that He really did exist, and that the Gospels contain at least some absolutely trustworthy facts concerning Him." We may accept as credible, he says, everything that harmonizes with what he calls these nine "foundation pillars," or that is not otherwise "open to fatal objection." Chronological questions relating to the composition of the Gospels are of no moment, he says, for "if our Gospels could be shown to have been written from 50 A.D. onward, or even earlier, we should only have to say that the indubitable transformation in the original tradition had taken place much more rapidly than one might have been ready to suppose; but as the transformation has departed so far from the genuine tradition, it is only in the interests of a better understanding and of a more reasonable appreciation of the process that one should claim for its working out a considerable period."

*The Academy* thinks that Christianity is thus betrayed in the house of its friends, in this encyclopedia written by eminent ecclesiastics and preachers of various Christian churches. "Undignified as the simile may be," it remarks, "the position of the

man who sits on the branch of a tree while he saws it off next the trunk seems to exactly correspond to theirs." With regard to the churches "existing for the propagation of trinitarian Christianity," it concludes:

"The results of accepting the encyclopedia's position, tho not so easily defined, would be quite as serious, and, as far as we can see, they are now put to the election between rejecting the conclusions of the higher criticism altogether and effecting the most radical changes possible in the creeds they profess. If, as seems most likely to be the case, they choose the first-named horn of the dilemma—and this applies to the Church of England as well as to non-conformist bodies—they will henceforth have to reckon with a flank attack, which, from the learning of the adversaries and the care with which they have prepared their ground, can not but be very formidable. Looking at the whole situation, we are much mistaken if the publication of this volume does not prove to be the most serious blow yet struck at Protestant Christianity."

## KING EDWARD AND THE FREE CHURCHES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WE have lately given some comments on the relation of the new King and the royal family of England toward the Established Church. The attitude of the English monarchy toward the Nonconformists—or Freechurchmen, as it is now more customary to call them—is also a matter of much importance. The eminent statistician, the late Mr. M. G. Mulhall, has recently pointed out (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 23, page 230) the great increase of British "dissent," showing that while in 1865 the Established Church stood to dissenters as 9 to 1, at present it is less than 3 to 1. Indeed, taking the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, it seems probable that the non-Anglican bodies predominate, altho there are no wholly authoritative statistics upon the subject. In the British empire as a whole, of course, the Anglican Church forms but a small fraction of the total number of religious believers, Christian and non-Christian.

The outlook of Nonconformity under the new reign is discussed by Mr. Albert Dawson, English editor of the Boston *Congregationalist*. He writes (March 9):

"A few months before her death the Queen asked a Church of England clergyman in the Isle of Wight how he got on with the Nonconformists, adding, with a delightful touch of the girlish mischievousness which she never wholly lost, 'You will have to get on with them in heaven, you know.' Similarly Victoria's son and successor is known to be kindly disposed toward the Nonconformists, who form at least one half of his subjects, and he certainly has never shown any ecclesiastical preferences or prejudices.

"On the other side much might be said. We live within a rigid constitution, which in its present form simply does not recognize the existence of dissenters, to say nothing of conferring upon them any ecclesiastical status. The monarch personally may be very friendly toward Nonconformists, may show them courtesies, and might desire to go further. But the law of the land hardly permits it. It is at just such times as the present that dissenters realize their actual place in the state. In the great national religious services and ceremonies they have no part, and in only a few local joint memorial celebrations have they been permitted to share. At Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's on great occasions room is made for them as spectators, but never as participants. At the jubilee celebrations, at the obsequies of the Queen, and at the opening of Parliament, dignitaries of the Church of England were much in evidence. But not a solitary Nonconformist was officially visible. It will be precisely the same at the coronation. Rev. C. Silvester Horne wrote to the papers, respectfully urging that before the order of service at the Queen's funeral was unalterably fixed Free-Church representatives should be invited to take audible part in the solemn national event, but the suggestion met with no response. The fact is, the whole country is enmeshed in a net of Anglicanism. It is the ecclesiastics who block the way, and, until they are either persuaded or forced to budge, Nonconformists, while enjoying equal civil rights, must continue to endure humiliating religious disabilities.

"Disestablishment would, of course, at once put an end to all this by placing all the religious communions upon an equal footing. But disestablishment seems just about as likely to be effected as communication with Mars, indeed rather less so. As an active force in the nation the disestablishment movement is practically dead. I may be rebuked for saying this, but you must accept it as the opinion of one whose business it is impartially to study current affairs. That religious equality will come, and probably at no very distant date, I firmly believe, but it will rather be along the line of a scheme of comprehension that does not involve the sacrifice of principle and conviction than in the form of disestablishment. When brought into prominence by such historic scenes as are now being enacted in our midst, the present anomalous position of Free Churchmen becomes so ludicrously unjust that one feels it can not last much longer. Possibly one of the brightest features of the reign of King Edward VII. will be a proper recognition by the state of that half of the subjects of the realm who are now ecclesiastically ignored."

## IS LIFE IN A FLAT UNFAVORABLE TO RELIGION?

IN a recent Lenten address, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of Trinity Church, Brooklyn, viewed life in a city flat from a new point of view. According to a *résumé* of his address in *The Living Church* (March 2), he said:

"There is something about the flat that militates against religion. In all sections of New York, in Boston, and wherever the flat has been introduced, the fact is noticed. It may be the large city, which the flat accompanies as a necessity, where people more and more lose themselves among other people, or think they do, and so shirk responsibility and become irreligious. Whatever it is, the apartment, and especially the high-priced one, is looked upon with fear by all rectors."

A writer in the same journal (March 9) tries to account for this. His indictment, unlike Dr. McConnell's, is against the cheap flat, which, in New York and most American cities, is used largely by a migratory portion of the population:

"In all flats the rooms are so close together, often small, that there is absolutely no quiet or privacy; a person has no opportunity for quiet meditation or devotions of any kind. I am speaking of the moderate-sized, moderate-priced flats. I have had no experience with the high-priced ones, but think there may exist the same difficulty in them. There is not a spot in the average flat where one can shut out the sounds from the rooms. Bedrooms are small, usually with but one window; consequently the atmosphere is quickly vitiated when the doors are closed. In my own case during this winter we have had sickness and extra care and anxiety. In order to have any quiet for prayers and devotions, I must await until the family are in bed, or I must rise before they are astir, which is a serious tax on the physical strength, and, at best, fatigue renders meditation and prayers very nearly mechanical. Whatever affects the private devotions must equally affect church attendance.

"The one great remedy for this state of affairs lies, it seems to me, in opening our churches through the day. If one could drop into the church for a few minutes, daily, it would be an unspeakable help. It seems as if it would be a very simple matter to arrange to have the churches open from seven in the morning until seven in the evening. *Don't* close them at five or six, but give people a chance to stop on their way home from their daily work. In the part of the city in which I live, the churches are all closed throughout the week (barring the hours for Lenten services). The sectarians [*i.e.*, non-Episcopalians] are beginning to realize the importance of a quiet moment, for, to our shame be it said, there are more open doors in their buildings than in ours. The churches need not be warmed even, except in severe weather. It seems to me the crying need of our great cities, especially in 'flat' districts, is the open church. It might take some time to impress upon people that the church was always open; but I am sure many would thankfully avail themselves of the opportunity."

Another writer points out that even tho church doors are kept open, there is often an offensive officialism in Protestant city churches which limits their usefulness. While one can go into a Roman Catholic church at any time of the day and unnoticed spend an hour or more of meditation or devotion, in many Episcopal and other Protestant churches one is almost sure to meet an officious verger or sexton who eyes one with suspicion and keeps one in view as a possible depredator, in spite of the fact that Roman Catholic churches have in general incomparably more valuable altar treasures to be protected.

## HAS CARDINAL VAUGHAN BECOME A CONVERT TO DR. MIVART'S VIEWS?

TO those who followed the course of the very spirited controversy between Cardinal Vaughan, head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, and the late Prof. St. George Mivart, a leading Roman Catholic scientist, the supposition that Dr. Mivart would ever find a convert to his views in his ecclesiastical superior will hardly appear credible. Yet in the London *Tablet* (March 1), a journal owned and editorially controlled by Cardinal Vaughan, there has appeared an article which goes a long way toward meeting Dr. Mivart and the higher critics upon their own ground. The whole article, dealing as it does with what may be called the *crux* of the Old-Testament controversy —the Pentateuch—is of great interest and importance as showing how far a primate and prince of the most conservative church in Christendom has, as he states, been compelled to accept certain results of modern Biblical criticism. Cardinal Vaughan's initial steps in "liberalism" in fact date back several years. After premising that "those who are in any degree acquainted with the course of modern Pentateuchal study are aware that Deuteronomy is in some sense a key to the position," *The Tablet* remarks that for seven years it has accepted "the analysis of the Pentateuch or of the Hexateuch into four main documents," altho it has not as yet accepted the opinions of the modern critics as to the dates of composition. In a review of "*Zum Deuteronomium*," a recent dissertation by the Jesuit Dr. von Hummelauer, the writer says:

"In 1894, Dr. Robert Clarke convinced us—not indeed by new arguments, but by a forcible restatement of old ones—that there is no reasonable possibility of resisting the conclusions of the critics as to the documentary analysis of the books which for centuries were unhesitatingly ascribed to the personal authorship of Moses. We admit, provisionally at least, the analysis; but we are still in doubt as to the dating of the documents. And toward the clearing up of this doubt the first step, as Klostermann long ago pointed out, must be the assigning of an approximate date to Deuteronomy. If Deuteronomy be really a work of the seventh century B.C., then the question must be faced whether the 'Priestly Code' can possibly be, in its present form, pre-Exilic. If, on the other hand, Deuteronomy should turn out to be much older than the seventh century B.C., then the state of the question as to the historical setting of the Priestly Code can not fail to be considerably modified; even tho the arguments which seem to show that it is later than Deuteronomy should be unimpaired.

"Hitherto, so far as we are aware, no attempt has been made to assign to Deuteronomy any definite date intermediate between the time of Moses himself and the reign of Manasseh or Josiah. But now Father F. von Hummelauer enters the field with an entirely new hypothesis, which is at least of considerable interest, and which we proceed to lay before our readers, tho we would counsel those of them who can read from German by all means to make acquaintance at first hand with the little brochure which heralds his forthcoming commentary. According to Wellhausen, the fifteen chapters Deut. xii.–xxvi., or more precisely, Deut. xii. 1—xxvi. 15, form the original kernel of the book, to which all the rest was added by way of introduction or completion at different, tho not widely different, times. Now, altho Father von Hummelauer altogether dissents from Wellhausen as regards their relative priority, he agrees with him in thinking that the chapters in question are neither by the same hand nor of the same date as the remainder of the book. And in this he goes beyond many of the critics, among whom Kuenen and Driver—to name only two—strongly maintain the unity of Deuteronomy, or at least of that larger portion of it which consists of chapters v.–xxvi. and xxviii."

The writer gives a somewhat minute consideration to the facts upon which this Jesuit scholar bases views more "advanced" that those of the two great leaders of higher Old-Testament criticism. Father von Hummelauer, for instance, following almost the words of Voltaire, Thomas Paine, Ingersoll, and other more scholarly critics of the modern school, calls attention to the fact that the authors of the Mosaic books "read back" into their documents the spirit of their present period, when Moses had been dead for centuries. For instance, the Philistines, Dr. von Hummelauer argues, "came into prominence as the enemies of Israel not in the time of Moses, but toward the end of the Richterzeit, or period of the Judges." He chiefly dwells on the fact that the writer of Deut. xii. represents a social state among the Jews as actually prevailing which is little short of anarchical. Can it be imagined, asks Dr. von Hummelauer, that Moses in his own age should have so written about his own time? "No," he replies, "these words, tho spoken 'in the person' of Moses, were never spoken by Moses, but by one who lived at a later date and who referred back . . . the sad conditions of his own time to that of Moses." "This notion of a retrojection of present conditions to a past time is of course familiar to the critics," remarks *The Tablet*, "but it is something of a surprise to find so eminently orthodox a theologian as Father von Hummelauer adopting this idea and using it without hesitation as a working hypothesis." *The Tablet* concludes:

"It would be rash in the extreme for any one who had not given the matter long and serious consideration to venture to put forward an independent opinion on the date of the redaction of Deuteronomy; by which we do not mean the date at which it received its final literary revision, but the period within which it assumed a form substantially identical with that in which we now possess it. Dr. Driver and others of the same school are as firmly convinced that it reflects the circumstances of the seventh century B.C. as Father von Hummelauer is that it reflects those of the eleventh or twelfth. This new hypothesis at least deserves careful examination. . . . . .

"Meanwhile two useful lessons may be drawn from Father von Hummelauer's pamphlet: viz., (1) that it is not safe to pooh-pooh the methods of the higher criticism; for in fact the author of the dissertation before us makes some of the chief arguments of the critics his own, and employs methods which are, to say the least, very similar to theirs; and (2) that, as was said at the outset, it is not safe to accept as fully established the conclusions of the dominant school of critics with regard to the dating of the documents which are believed to underlie the Pentateuch as we now have it."

**Some Common Misinterpretations of Doctrine.**—The ease with which theological doctrines are misrepresented by outsiders is illustrated in a recent criticism of Mr. John Burroughs's work, "The Light of Day," in *The Sacred Heart Review* (March 9). The reviewer, the Rev. Dr. James J. Fox, points out that Mr. Burroughs, like many Protestants, takes the Catholic dogma of the Immaculate Conception to relate to the virgin birth of Christ, whereas it has nothing to do with that doctrine, merely meaning that the Virgin was, in her own conception, from her mother's womb, divinely preserved from all taint of sin, so that the Christ might be born from a sinless mother. Dr. Fox is indignant that, altho writing of Roman Catholic doctrines, Mr. Burroughs "has never taken the trouble to find out what these doctrines are." The writer further says: "He would, we presume, consider himself justly disgraced if, in speaking of some peculiarities of the gray squirrel, he confounded

it with the brown. If, in criticizing, let us say, the religion of the Maoris, he were to exhibit ignorance of what that religion is, he would feel that he had written himself a shameless pretender."

Added force is given to Dr. Fox's warning about the gray squirrel by the fact that in the same paragraph he refers to "the Calvinistic doctrine that unbaptized infants are condemned to eternal torment," and finds fault with Mr. Burroughs for wrongly attributing this "Calvinistic" view to the Roman Catholic Church. As has repeatedly been pointed out in the recent discussions of the Westminster Confession of Faith, Calvin and Presbyterians generally have always maintained that unbaptized infants, if elect, are most surely saved. Indeed, the belief that baptism is not necessary for salvation is one of the distinctive doctrines of Calvinism, as opposed to that of sacramentarians.

## ARE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES A SOURCE OF DANGER?

THE past two years have been marked by an arraignment of religious orders in several parts of the world. In the Philippines, a long, bloody, and costly conflict has been proceeding, whose first inception is widely ascribed to the popular antipathy felt toward the friars. In France a bitter discussion as to the conduct of many of the religious houses toward of 1899—their young protégés took place during the autumn and winter 1900, and was made the subject of parliamentary inquiry—later reflected in the remarkable articles of M. de Saint-Genix in *The Contemporary Review* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 21, 1900, page 488), and in a defense of the orders (May 19, page 609). The present determined onslaught upon the congregations by the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry in France, and the recent outburst of popular antipathy to the Jesuits and other orders in Spain are, with the other facts mentioned, apparently part of a world-wide movement of popular distrust of the religious orders.

In view of this, *The Catholic World* (New York, March) gives the leading place to an exposition of what the religious orders really stand for, as seen by Roman Catholics. The writer says:

"Religious communities, then, are bodies of men or women who, in order to devote themselves more exclusively to the pursuit of their ideal of Christian perfection, abandon their homes and live together under a rule. Always this rule enjoins the observance of the three 'evangelical counsels,' poverty, or the renunciation of earthly goods; chastity, or the consecration of body and soul to a life of perfect continence; and obedience, or the subjection of private will to the command of legitimate superiors. Ordinarily, besides this the 'rule' prescribes a daily routine of exercises embracing both the worship of God and the service of one's neighbor at stated intervals and for definite lengths of time, leaving a margin to be employed as individual ability or inclination shall direct. We say 'ordinarily,' since there are some communities known as contemplatives in which the rule prescribes no other service of the neighbor than that of frequent and fervent intercessory prayer. Ordinarily, too, stability is secured by vows on the part of the members; that is to say, by promises made to God binding the individual under pain of sin to adhere to his state of life and to prosecute his strivings after perfection.

"To what loyal Christian mind can this ideal be offensive? Religious [an ecclesiastical term designating those in religious orders] find in the Gospel itself a divine guaranty for the worth of poverty, chastity, and obedience. The Son of Man, who had not whereon to lay His head, who taught the value of renouncing all, who subjected Himself to Mary and Joseph, who was born of a Virgin, died a virgin, and praised virginity highly, both with His own lips and through His inspired apostle—He is the type in whom Religious discover God's unmistakable approval of the state of life their rule prescribes. They find this type recognized and imitated in the apostolic church, consecrated by generations of saints, sanctioned by centuries of Christian teaching, rendered irresistibly winning by harmony with the noblest aspirations ever experienced by human souls. To obtain a definite and practicable means of imitating Christ's life is the ceaseless prayer of numerous hearts touched with the generous flame of divine love. For how many is it obtainable only by means of entrance into a religious community? How often does it happen that the young man or maiden, on fire with this inner sense of divine possibilities, can find contentment only in a shelter where the soul, 'espoused as a chaste virgin to Christ' and freed from the trammels and clamor of other loves, can suppress carnal desires, can renounce possessions, can learn the lesson of the cross in that 'greatest of penances,' a life passed under a common rule. Surely, lovely chastity can not but win the veneration of any mind honestly resolved to accept Christ's teaching as good for men. Indeed, it scarcely can fail by virtue of its own inherent charm to attract the souls of all who are capable of appreciating the real beauty of the supersensuous, of understanding the true poetry of love. Far beyond the wildest dreams of the young and romantic imagination are the sweet joys reserved for those who dedicate their lives to the cultivation of that hidden love born of the Creator's regard for His creature. As purity begets faith, so does renunciation of carnal delight prepare the soul for a spiritual relationship that can not be described in words. To those who believe in the reality of the Incarnation, surely this higher life should appeal as a precious grace bestowed upon chosen souls to set them peculiarly apart from things of earth and reserve them for the ineffable union of a love all spiritual and divine."

The celibate ideal is the one most widely misunderstood; far less can poverty as an ideal, the writer remarks, offend any one who ponders the true meaning of Christ's earthly life, of His example, His teaching to the apostles, and of His counsel to the rich young man seeking perfection, "Sell whatsoever thou hast, . . . and come, follow me." As to the third "counsel of perfection"—obedience—this does not mean, the writer explains, "that the subject substitutes the superior's command for his own conscience. . . . Neither church law nor any community has ever sanctioned the idea that an individual ceases to be a responsible moral agent."

After giving what he calls "an unprejudiced Gospel view" of these three fundamental principles of the religious life, the writer makes a plea for the reasonableness of vows—all the more remarkable as the Paulists do not themselves take any but the ordinary vows of the priesthood, and because the "Life of Father Hecker," their founder, met widespread condemnation in the church for its alleged hostile teachings upon this point. The writer says:

"If a man in response to what he believes to be a divine invitation enters into a contract with God formally and solemnly as he would in the case of a human contract, has he done anything unbecoming? Why should a soul not be espoused as firmly and irrevocably and publicly to the divine Lover as to a human one? And is it inconceivable that the soul thus wedded thereby gains a new title, so to speak, to the affection of Almighty God? Surely all this commends itself as perfectly intelligible and consistent to any one who has risen to that concept of divine love taught by Jesus Christ. Yet these truths are a logical justification for the Catholic notion of vows. A religious vow is a contract with God made by a man who thus binds himself solemnly to a perfect life—that is, to the pursuit of perfection. *Ipso facto*, therefore, a man with the three religious vows is in a more perfect state, blessed with peculiar privileges and special graces. Such is the universal and traditional Catholic teaching. Is it open to criticism? Certainly not from the point of view of the Gospel."

As for the present French crisis, the London *Spectator* condemns the clericals for the anti-Jewish crusade preached by many of them, and indicts the French Government for its attempt to depart from the principles of true liberalism. Of "Clericalism" it says (February 16):

"We desire to state most emphatically our dislike, nay, detestation, of the aims and actions of the more violent sections of Latin clericalism. We can not find words strong enough to ex

press our loathing, not only of the writings of men like M. Drumont, but of those who have thought it consistent with their professions of Christianity to let the outrageous outpourings of the anti-Semite and pro-clerical press pass by without any real or effective protest. The things written by these defenders of the church as Roman Catholics to Roman Catholics should have raised a protest that would have rung throughout Europe. Instead, the leaders of the Roman Church have been dumb, and dumb, alas! in the spirit of a friendly neutrality. Almost the only expressions of Roman Catholic indignation that have been heard have come as a faint whisper from a few insignificant and obscure, if upright, priests and laymen. Here are some extracts from the *Libre Parole*, which Mr. Conybeare uses to support his case against clericalism. They are messages written by correspondents of that paper who sent subscriptions to the funds raised by the *Libre Parole*, and were published by it, needless to say, not with disapproval, but as expressions of sympathy for the work the paper was doing:

"'St. Bartholomew's night saved France from dismemberment, 2 francs.' 'A. Baillière and one of his friends, who would like to see 100,000 Jews and other traitors to the country guillotined, 100 francs.' 'For the widow of Henry, for the extermination of the Jew and the Huguenot, 1 franc.' 'A group of officers who impatiently wait for the order to experiment with the new explosives and new cannon on the 100,000 Jews who poison the country, 25 francs.' 'One who begins to understand St. Bartholomew's in view of the anti-patriotic attitude of the Protestants, C. L., 3 francs 50.' 'An *agrégé* of the university who begins to understand St. Bartholomew's and the 18th Brumaire, 2 francs.' 'A *licencié* in history who finds the Inquisition to be an institution of public utility, and St. Bartholomew's a work of national purification, 5 francs.' 'Hurrah for a Jewish St. Bartholomew's, M. A. Poisson, 3 francs.'

"One might have imagined that M. Drumont's publications would have been placed on the Index, and that every bishop in France and every priest would have denounced such atrocities to their congregations. Yet as far as we know no mark of disapprobation by the Vatican or by the French ecclesiastical authorities was shown. And all the while the Roman Church in France and on the Continent assumes to itself the duty of directing men's consciences in questions of morals as well as of faith. Truly may we say of this wicked indifference, in Cromwell's words, 'This is a thing God will reckon for.'"

There is, however, says *The Spectator*, only one way by which "the extremer elements of Roman Catholicism can be effectively fought and overcome," namely, by "discarding, not copying, the campaign of oppression which the French clericals desire to apply to the Jews, to the Protestants, and to liberalism generally." That is, the humane principles of true liberalism must be applied to the clericals, and the religious orders must not be persecuted:

"It is idle to say that no outrage on liberal principles is involved because the men who will be touched by the new legislation entertain noxious and illiberal ideas. True liberty consists in the right to think as one pleases, to hold what opinions one likes, and to convince others, if one can, of those opinions. It involves the right to hold opinions which other people hold to be wrong, as well as those which they hold to be good. Action is, of course, another matter. Actions can not be as free as thoughts, or the world would be a pandemonium. But even here the minimum of interference must be allowed to the state. The policy of the bill before the French chamber is, in effect, to take away rights from monks and members of religious orders which will be allowed to laymen. That is a policy which is, in our opinion, as unsound in theory as in practise. It is illiberal and it is inexpedient, and it can not produce the results desired. As long as French parents want their children taught by Jesuits and Assumptionists they will contrive to get them taught by members of those orders. The Jesuits may, and will, disappear some day through internal decay, but as long as they are persecuted they will flourish. When the order was dissolved by the Pope, it was at its weakest owing to the deadening influences which always attach to old and rich corporations. The stimulus of a world-wide persecution restored the order to vigor. The French Government have themselves had experience of this fact. The orders are far more powerful to-day than they were before the Ferry bill."

## POTSHERD LITERATURE AND THE BIBLE.

A NEW source for the study of the history of the New-Testament era has been discovered in the many potsherds and clay fragments that have been found in recent years in Egypt, and which have been closely studied, especially by Prof. Ulrich Wilcken. The use of the "ostraka," or potsherds, for writing purposes was barely suggested by the classical Kleiothenes story; but it has been left chiefly to Wilcken to demonstrate that they were generally employed for writing as early as the sixth century before Christ in Athens and later throughout the Mediterranean countries, especially in the Hellenistic period. In recent years thousands of these potsherds have been found in Egypt, and they yield practically the same kind of data which the papyri yield. They have been found bearing inscriptions in the national Egyptian, both hieratic and demotic, in Greek, Latin, Coptic, Aramaic and Arabic. The greatest number so far discovered have Greek inscriptions and date from the time of the first Ptolemies, reaching down to the Arabian period. The contents are varied, including letters, contracts, bills, receipts, etc., including also extracts from classical authors. The greatest number of ostraka contain tax receipts. In Wilcken's book, which is entitled "Grechische Ostraka aus Aegypten und Nubien," 1,624 of these remnants are utilized, and of these 1,355 are published by him for the first time. These potsherds are found in the museums of Berlin, London, Paris, Rome, Turin, Leyden and elsewhere, and also in private collections. The writing is a peculiarly difficult kind of cursive script. Considerable material is found for the study of the New-Testament period, and especially of New-Testament Greek, as also of Philo, the Apocrypha, and the Greek Old Testament. Direct data on New-Testament interpretation are found only occasionally, such as information concerning the methods of collection, especially for religious purposes, practised in Egypt in the Greco-Roman period, a number of the terms used by Paul concerning his collection for the poor Christians in Jerusalem being found. Again, the publicans are described much as they are in the New-Testament books. No doubt this potsherd literature will give other sidelight information to the New-Testament student.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE eradication of racial antipathies and misunderstandings by means of the Golden Rule is to be the subject for discussion at a meeting held in Calvary Baptist Church, New York, on March 24, under the auspices of the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch Monument Association. Among the speakere are to be Minister Wu Ting Fang, the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Rabbi Samuel Schulman, the Rev. Dr. Donald S. Mackay, Edwin Markham, and others.

IN our issue of January 19 we quoted from *The Church Review* some remarks about a recent rendition, in St. Paul's Cathedral, of the hymn "Nun danket alle Gott," which this High-Church journal attributed to Luther, "that solifidian heresiarch." A reader calls our attention to the fact tha. this hymn is not by Luther but by Martin Rinkart, who wrote more than a hundred years later, and asks whether this peaceful hymn could have aroused all this anti-Protestant furor, or whether *The Church Review* did not have in mind Luther's famous hymn, "Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott." It is not improbable that the latter was the case, altho any hymn by a continental Protestant reformer would probably be unwelcome to *The Church Review* and the Anglo-Catholic party.

ELIZABETH ANN SETON will be the first canonized saint of the United States, if the investigations now under way are satisfactory. The Rev. Father P. S. McHale, president of the Niagara University, has received authority from Rome to look into the matter, as a preliminary to further investigations at Rome. Mother Seton was born in New York in 1774, and she died in 1821. In 1809 she established what later became the Sisters of Charity. The process of making a saint is a long one, extending in most cases over many years, sometimes centuries. The postulant for the "honors of the altar," as full sainthood is called, is first declared venerable. The Venerable Bede, the Anglo-Saxon writer of the eight century, has never passed beyond this step. Later, the "beatification" of the postulant is declared. Blessed Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England, who was beheaded for his faith by Henry VIII., lately attained this title after being "Venerable" for several hundred years. Last of all, the postulant is canonized and has the title of saint. There are several Latin-American saints already, the best known being St. Rose of Lima, in Peru.

## FOREIGN TOPICS.

### IRELAND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY.

A SEVERE arraignment of the Salisbury ministry for its treatment of the Irish question appears in the February *Fortnightly Review*. The writer, who signs himself "An Old Whig of the School of Grattan," declares that, in matters of general government, education, taxation, but especially in the question of land, the policy of the present Conservative government in Ireland has been "either a feeble, hand-to-mouth policy, or a policy of positive mistakes." As the century opens, he says, the constitution in Ireland is a "ghastly farce."

"That majestic structure of order and freedom, well compacted, broad based on the national will, is in Ireland a shapeless, nay, a tottering ruin. The Irish representation in the House of Commons is almost wholly composed of elements hostile to government, law, and social progress; moderation, wisdom, above all, property, that main pillar of stability in a state, are, with few exceptions, not to be found in it; it does not express, it falsifies, the best opinion of Ireland. The aristocracy which, in Great Britain, leads the people, is in Ireland powerless, degraded, contemned; it has hardly any part in political life, it has even been deprived of nearly all social influence. The government of Ireland is a mere bureaucracy, apparently strong but really weak; its modes of administration change as one minister succeeds another, and exhibit vacillation under the show of force; it is not in accord with the upper classes, which it has long ago ceased to consult or respect; with the lower it is completely out of sympathy."

In almost every respect, the writer continues, Ireland is in a bad way. We quote again:

"In Ireland the divisions of race and faith, made worse by agitation and legislation utterly unwise, are more deeply marked than they have been within living memory; the middle class in Ireland is happily rising, but is still of little weight in the state; the great mass of the people is a mere multitude without a stedfast purpose or will, tossed hither and thither by priests and demagogs, completely unfit for political power as every general election for the last fifteen years has proved. In this state of things the elements of true national life do not exist; society is disordered, almost turned upside down; revolution and socialism are ready to break out, and are only kept down by ill-directed force. These grave evils reveal themselves most fully in the land and in the relations formed in it, infinitely the most important in the entire community. The landed gentry have been changed from landowners into rent-chargers; they have been thrust out of the management of local affairs; they have been literally prevented by law from doing their duty. The peasantry have been gorged with the spoils of their landlords, but the advantages they have gained have been to little purpose; they are a discontented and dissatisfied body of men, disloyal for the most part in the southern provinces. In this position of affairs demoralization abounds, the sense of security and of what is settled hardly exists; sober industry and thrift find no encouragement, dishonesty and wastefulness are actually promoted by law, a restless and unwholesome craving prevails for a confiscation of property iniquitous, universal, infamous. And the results are becoming manifest in the land; the wealth of Ireland is slowly on the increase in commerce and among the middle classes; but in all that relates to the land it is plainly declining. Pauperism is steadily growing, tho population is still being reduced; the income tax on land is gradually falling off; the area of agriculture of all kinds is shrinking; husbandry, in many districts, is not nearly so good as it was, say before 1879, especially as to planting, arterial drainage, and the breeds of farming animals; capital has long ago been avoiding the Irish soil. It could not, indeed, have been otherwise, the Irish land system being what it is."

The writer offers no remedy for the trouble, but suggests, as "the imperative duty of the hour, the appointment of a "really strong commission to inquire into the working of the Irish land acts, and the administration of them by the land commission."

The progress of economic and political evolution is gradually bringing about "an irresistible sentiment in favor of a peasant proprietary," says *The Daily News* (London), which has lately come under radical auspices:

"More and more the landlord class has been withering away into what biologists call a 'rudimentary organ' in the body politic. They once had a function. That function has little by little disappeared, and they are left drawing nutriment from the body and making no return. They are becoming mere rent-receivers. Society does not permanently tolerate the existence of such a class. If it secures them their income, it at least prevents them from making mischief."

*The Daily News* argues in favor of the land-purchase scheme advocated by Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., for "the compulsory purchase of all the agricultural land in Ireland which does not now belong to a single owner" (we quote Mr. Russell's words). This scheme, however, says *The News*, would make the British Parliament Ireland's landlord:

"Without in any way prejudging the issue, we can not help pointing out that the natural landlord of the Irish people, if there is to be any scheme of national purchase, is not England but Ireland, and the natural authority to superintend so vast a transaction, to coerce the maladministrators and redeem by amending acts the partiality of tribunals, is not a parliament at Westminster that has an unwieldy and unmanageable empire on its hands, but a parliament at Dublin that has Ireland to deal with and is composed of the Irishmen who alone can deal in full personal knowledge and sympathy with the difficulties of their own country."

Irishmen, *The News* believes, would have responded to the imperial call for help in the Boer war as readily as any other portion of the empire, but they felt that they, a subject race, were fighting to turn a free race into a subject one. *The News*, which is opposed to the South African war, concludes as follows:

"In every other part of the empire men might arm and drill and be praised for patriots; in Ireland voluntary drilling was a

J. F. X. O'BRIEN. WM. O'BRIEN. DR. C. K. D. TANNER. JOHN REDMOND. WM. REDMOND. JOHN DILLON. MICHAEL DAVITT. TIMOTHY HEALY.

IRISH LEADERS OF TO-DAY.

crime. Irish militia regiments were drafted out of Ireland, Englishmen were drafted in; the Irish were in the position of these poor Uitlanders, to whom was shamefully denied (so we read) the elementary right of civilized men to bear arms. And undoubtedly, if a volunteer force were allowed in Ireland, what happened in 1782 would happen again. Only now there would be more bitterness in the demand. That is the result of a century of union, that when the rest of the empire leaped to repel an invasion, Ireland still needed to be held down by a garrison of regulars and English militia. The ruling fact of the situation in Ireland is that the Union, which has passed virtually by force, is still maintained by force; and Ireland, which under the system accorded to Canada would be as loyal as Canada is now, remains as disloyal as Canada or Australia or New Zealand would be if denied their independence."

Colonel Arthur Lynch, of the British army in South Africa, who has had a long experience in Irish politics, writes (in *The Independent*, New York) of "Britain's need of Ireland." Even in her "present subjection," he says, Ireland has been the empire's best recruiting-ground for her army and navy. He continues:

"But a reconciled Ireland could supply a force of soldiers and sailors five times, or even ten times, as large as that of the Irish contingent now engaged in the British service. And the reconciliation of Ireland would have consequences far beyond the increase of England's material power. The discontent of Ireland not only immobilizes a considerable part of England's force, but it is also felt as a disruptive influence throughout the whole scope of England's politics, and is, of course, one of the causes of the hostility of a great section of the American people. A contented Ireland would act as a sort of cement to all the English-speaking peoples. The English Government would be well advised to bend its energies in this direction, with the object of making Ireland as powerful a factor of the strength of the British Isles as La Vendée and La Bretagne are now of France."

## MORE EUROPEAN OPINION ON AMERICAN COMPETITION.

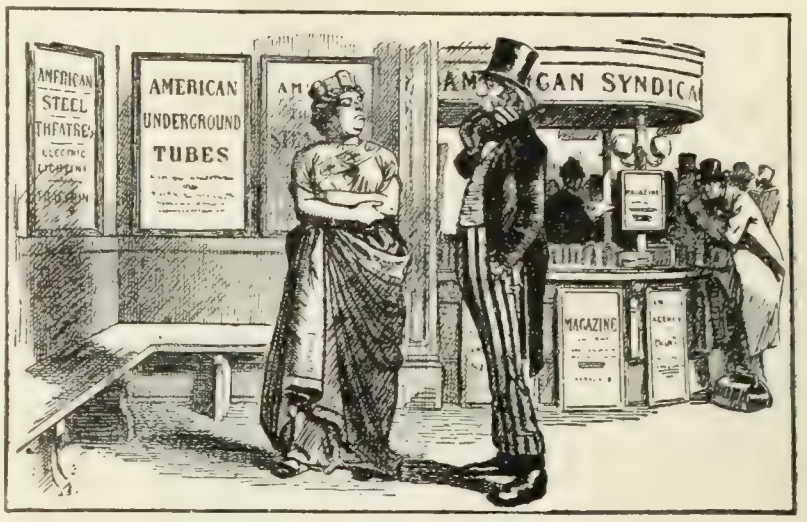
ECONOMIC writers of Europe continue to call for a European trade alliance against the United States as the only means of meeting our commercial rivalry. The German and Austrian journals are especially alarmed. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, speaking of "the specter of American competition in European markets," says: "The entrance of the United States upon the scene as a creditor nation indicates a vast change. After the war with Spain the Government of the United States launched out for the conquest of the world. The European states will have to familiarize themselves with the idea that America will henceforth have its word in their councils." Handicapped by militarism, Europe, says the *Tageblatt* (Vienna), is no match for rich America, "which is destined to gradually become the creditor of the entire world." In the next few decades "all the European states, and also Australia, China, and Japan, will become its [America's] debtors, unless we take precautions not to fall into economic dependence on this new commercial world-giant." Europe's sole refuge, concludes this Austrian journal, "is the abolition of militarism, that cancer which is destroying her agriculture, her industry, and her commerce."

The *Volks-Zeitung* (Cologne) argues in favor of Germany's maintaining a good understanding with Great Britain in order to have a freer hand against the United States. It says:

"We have hitherto shown the gentlemen in Washington too much readiness to yield. We can only make them feel the full weight of our power when England does not stand in the way. Of course nobody in Germany intends to provoke a war with the United States, from which we would have nothing to gain; but the interests of our agriculture absolutely demand a more energetic assertion than they have hitherto had in Washington through the imperial Government."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Courrier des États-Unis* (New York) declares that several German newspapers, through fear of "the American commercial invasion," have gone so far as to refuse to insert the advertisements of American firms.

Our commercial victories continue in various parts of the world. Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne, Australia, reports that an Illinois steel concern has secured orders for all the steel rails and fish-plates for the government railroads in the colony of Victoria, having underbid several English and German firms. A Pittsburg company will supply nine locomotives and one hundred and fifty cars for a local railroad in Calcutta, India, successfully competing with four British concerns. *The British Board of Trade Journal* (London) warns British manufacturers that American boots and shoes are capturing markets where British goods ought to have a practical monopoly. Commenting on this warning, *The Standard* (London) asks: "What will awaken our manufacturers from their lethargy and pierce through the self-complacency of the British workingman?" An Englishman signing himself "A. M.," who says that he has had thirty years' business experience in the United States and understands our business methods, declares in *The Speaker* (London) that "the American's goods are making headway because he is pushing the trade with characteristic energy, because he is offering better value, lower prices, and quicker delivery than his European competitors."




A LONDON VIEW OF THE AMERICAN INVASION.

MADAM LONDON (to Uncle Sam): "Excuse me, sir, but are you running this metropolis or am I?"

UNCLE SAM: "Well, madam, unless your sons hustle a bit, I guess I'll get more than a look in." —*Moonshine, London.*

The British workman must wake up, this writer concludes:

"The Americans are already taking from us contracts for steel bridges, engines, machinery, and tools for India, Africa, and Australia, for steel rails for our own railways and steel plates for our own ships. Our printers get the monotype from them, they supply electric engines to the shrewd Corporation of Glasgow, and now our navy is going to adopt their submarine boat. Many of our young engineers find it advisable to complete their technical education at the great engineering works of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and even a British plumber who goes across to New York finds methods and workmanship on a level so much higher than anything he has been accustomed to that he has almost to learn his trade over again."

"The iron and steel trades have gone from us," wails the Edinburgh *Evening News*. "When the fictitious prosperity caused by the expenditure of our own Government and that of European nations on armaments ceases, half the men employed in these industries will be turned into the streets."

*The Evening News* believes that natural resources and improved machinery are what enable America to lead in the commercial race. It says on this point:

"It is useless to pretend that this generation of British workmen can ever hope to contend successfully with Americans under present conditions. They have cheaper coal and iron ore, improved tools, innumerable labor-saving machines, and, above

all, the strenuous efforts of the workmen to increase the output. How is it to be expected that our workmen, trained to regard restriction of output as their sheet-anchor, can suddenly be made to understand that it is a fatal heresy, and that their only salvation is an increased output at diminished cost?"

In a long editorial entitled "America and British 'Decadence,'" *The Herald* (Kobe, Japan, published in English) admits that England is being distanced, but remarks that, arguing from the general attitude of industrial America toward industrial England, and the expressions, written and spoken, of particular American commentators, it must be said that America is "not a graceful winner," also that "she is not graceful even in the process of winning." This, however, says *The Herald*, is but "one head of the general scheme of things American, in which the tendency is all toward the apotheosis of the millionaire and the worship of success." It continues:

"What is to be made of a country whose newspapers lead off a ten-column biography of the late Mr. P. D. Armour with a tabulated statement of the value of his interests and securities, with a pathetic description of his death-bed scene, the words of farewell to wife and children (reported verbatim) following immediately thereupon? What is to be made of it save that its creed must be the creed of Midas and its god the golden calf? Yet what again can be made of it, with its never-ceasing proclamations of the glorious principle of democratic equality (and, we presume, fraternity) when its newspapers write of the exceeding condescension of a Duke of Manchester in agreeing to shake hands with a chief of police who had come a long way in the dear hope of consummating his exquisite ambition? Some people would affect to see a contradiction in the two incidents. There is none. Money was the main fact about Mr. P. D. Armour. The American newspapers therefore print Mr. P. D. Armour's estate first and his death-bed scene second. A dukedom represents capital, since, altho it is bankrupt, it can marry American millions. Capital is money, and a dukedom is capital. Therefore, by rule of thumb, a bankrupt Duke of Manchester is an enormous capitalist like Mr. P. D. Armour, and as such—presto!—he is much worth while shaking hands with."

Says *The Herald*, in conclusion:

"It is apparent that if the American measure of success be the foot-rule of dollars and cents, and if England fail to make a march as long and large by that foot-rule as that of America year by year, then, plainly, England is 'decadent,' and her whole fabric has begun to decline. But then is it not possible, is it not conceivable, that the verdict of Destiny and of History—or whatever be the name and style of the final Referee and Appraiser—shall be arrived at by other and different standards or measures of virtue? There should, at least, be doubt enough of the answer to the question to convince reasonable American commentators that the reserve and restraint which success sometimes has grace enough to observe has a present dignity and may be a future mainstay."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Will Italy Leave the Triple Alliance?**—The fall of the Saracco ministry in Italy, and the King's choice of Signor Zanardelli to form a new cabinet, are regarded by Italian and French papers as a sign that King Victor Emmanuel has decided to yield to the republicans and socialists who oppose the Triple Alliance, with its policy of foreign colonies and army and navy expansion. Two of the cabinet ministers are now opposed to the alliance with Germany and Austria, says the *Tribuna* (Rome), and their appointment is significant of grave impending changes in Italy's foreign policy. The visit of the Italian fleet to Toulon, and the decoration of King Victor Emmanuel with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor by President Loubet, indicate, declares the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), that the long-expected but long-delayed Franco-Italian *rapprochement*, which Crispi labored for so arduously, has "at last entered upon its final stages." A new Triple Alliance, composed of France, Russia, and Italy, concludes this journal, is an event of the not far distant future.

If Italy really does abandon her vain, exhausting policy of attempted imperialism, says the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), "a new impulse will be given to the economic and industrial renaissance which is everywhere evident in the kingdom. The new King has a difficult task, but, at the same time, a splendid opportunity before him."

What Italy needs, says *The Daily News* (London), is a "brave and sincere statesman who will tell her of her ailments as candidly as Mr. Gladstone told her during his life, and who will apply himself strenuously and wholeheartedly to their remedy." It concludes:

"Italian anarchy is but the symptom of Italian misery. Over great parts of Italy the taxation amounts to nearly half on the produce and industry of the people. The population, driven out by want, is spreading into every country of the old and new world. A large part of the severest manual labor is performed in America by these Italian emigrants. Italy threatens to become another Ireland, happy in any country but her own."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## CANADA AND THE STEEL TRUST.

NEWSPAPER comment on the possibilities of Canada's iron wealth (as set forth in the recent speech of Mr. A. J. Moxham, manager of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company) has been given a new turn by the report that the American "steel trust" has acquired control of the plant of the Canadian company at Sydney, Cape Breton Island. Mr. Moxham told the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that the Sydney plant, which is less than two years old, can turn out iron at a cost of $2.45½ less a ton than it can be produced for at Pittsburg, and that the finished product can be landed in Europe at a total cost of $6 less a ton than the cost for Pittsburg iron. This is due, he declared, to the low "assembling cost" (the crude ore, limestone, and coal being nearer together than in any other iron-producing center in the world), and to the fact that Sydney is more than

UNCLE SAM HAS A STEEL CINCH ON THE WORLD.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

a thousand miles nearer the European market than is Pittsburg. The Canadian Government, moreover, pays a bounty of $3 per ton on pig iron manufactured in the Dominion and $3 on each ton of steel made from this pig. The supremacy in iron, says *The World* (Toronto), "means wonderful development and a rapid increase of population for the Dominion, and it means as much for the empire as for Canada." There is now no reason why the British empire should take a second place to any other country in the world in the matter of iron. "What Great Britain has lost can be much more than made up by Canada, so that between the mother-country and Canada the Dominion will soon place the British empire in the lead." We are at the beginning of a great forward movement in this country, says *The Globe* (Toronto) in a similar vein, and Sydney is the first point in the advance.

And now, close upon Mr. Moxham's speech, has come the report that the Morgan-Rockefeller syndicate has secured control of all the properties of the Dominion company at a cost of $60,000,000. This report has been denied, but (says *The World*, Toronto), this situation is always a possibility, and "this possibility is a menace to the country." The danger, says *The Globe* (Toronto), is twofold:

"One possibility is that the Sydney works would become a part of an American scheme for fighting British iron producers in the markets of the world. The other is that the syndicate might close the mines, so as to prevent competition with those of the United States. If the mines are kept open, it is said that they will draw $1,500,000 a year in bounties from the Canadian people, and if the bounty is repealed the Sydney works will be closed down. . . . If the trust should acquire the property, the continuation of the bounty will appear somewhat absurd. . . . It will also be very questionable whether the Canadian product of the syndicate should be protected against the American product. The whole situation will have to be reconsidered in the light of the new conditions."

*The Canadian Trade Review* (Montreal) says that, "in either of these eventualities, the course of the Dominion Government is clear: If the works are closed down, they can be taxed so heavily that the syndicate can not afford to let them lie idle. If it should turn out that the plant would be run for the purpose of breaking prices in Great Britain, . . . the bounty could be withdrawn or an export duty could be placed on the product. The Morgan syndicate will no doubt carefully consider the probable action of the Canadian Government in the event of the Sydney works being absorbed before the deal is finally consummated."

The whole question is a matter of deep concern to Canada, says *The Monetary Times* (Toronto). "If the American steel trust gets hold of the Sydney works, it would either work them on a large scale or doom them to idleness; if the former, Canada would supply bonuses to cut the throat of the British iron interest; if the latter, the result would be a good deal worse."

The Quebec correspondent of *The Sun* (New York) declares that "much of the present anti-American outcry in Canada is simply political trickery." Americans have the money and know how to develop Canadian resources, he says, because they have been developing similar resources under similar conditions in their own country. American enterprise has done much for the Dominion. He adds:

"Americans laid the foundation of the shoemaking industry in Montreal. The great bulk of grain-shipping from Montreal is done by Americans. American skill and American capital are going into the Collingwood iron and steel industry.

"Americans are searching every corner of the Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods districts for gold and iron, and it is only when they have gone through years of privation, adventure, excitement, failure, and an occasional success that they are heard of at all. Canadians are there, too, but Americans overrun the place.

"Americans are going by the thousand with their families and effects to take up land in the Canadian Northwest. Last year alone there were something like 40,000 of them. Americans discovered the riches of Kootenay. They worked the Le Roi and the War Eagle mine. They went up the rocky rivers and climbed the high mountains of the Slocan. They found the gold in the Klondike."

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**American Children.**—Julius Szavay, an Hungarian editor and poet, and secretary of the board of trade of Raab, has been sojourning in this country and publishing in book-form his observations. This is what he has to say about American children, as quoted in the *Neue Pester Journal*: "The education of the children is only another name for extreme liberalism, the children being regarded as exceptional creatures, almost as saints, who may demand anything and are superior to all others. After the women, the children receive the greatest protection from the laws, and everywhere there are societies for the prevention of cruelty to children. . . . This comprehensive protection naturally has its dark side also. The American children are the worst in the world. It is they who chase the Spanish ambassador because they believe his gala costume does not become him; it is they who throw stones at the Catholic priest when they see him in his official vestments; it is they who steal the boxes and barrels they find piled before the stores and burn them in the middle of the street (Americans, by the way, incline very strongly to pyromania); and it is they who steal the wooden steps before the doors of residences, a business in which they are assisted by the policemen, who complacently turn their backs to their mischief, for they tell themselves that they themselves were children once and that they have children of their own. On the other hand, these incomparable American scalawags are perfect marvels of adroitness and easily excel all their brothers on this side of the Atlantic in the art of making money. They are adepts in all the lighter kinds of business; not only in selling newspapers and blacking shoes do they find profit, but there are many other sources of income with which they are familiar and to which they devote themselves body and soul. One would have to smile at them if they did not know, in spite of their finicalness, how to turn to profit the zeal with which they attend to business. From these embryonic men, educated in utter freedom, and entrusted to accident and the natural development of instinct, comes the average American who is every inch an individuality, not content with the leveled and uniform compendium of scholastic wisdom, but who is swayed by a bold and original habit of thought that is prolific of tricks and stratagems, and which bewilders with its record of keen successes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Death of a Progressive Japanese Patriot.**—The late Japanese author, Fukuzana Yukichi, wrote one hundred and seven volumes, was a recognized authority in science, and "did more than any other man to bring the Japanese vernacular—more vital, more flexible, and more picturesque than the Chinese—into common use among Japanese orators." He was a typical Japanese patriot of the progressive school, says *The Japan Gazette* (Yokohama):

"There may have been men in Japan equally qualified intellectually to mold the opinion of their contemporaries. But there have been none at once with principles and talents of so high an order. It was reserved for him to adapt the principles of the philosophy of the West to the needs of Japan; to lead the youthful energy of the country from the barren deserts of Chinese literature to the living waters of European science and thought; to liberalize the Japanese mind through the columns of its most influential and broad-minded daily paper; to afford, in times when it was most needed, an example of rigid morality and single-minded devotion to duty; and to exercise, through his famous school, a living influence on most of the young men to whom the future destinies of the country will be entrusted."

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AN illustration of the disinclination of the Catalonians to be known as Spaniards is recorded by the *España Moderna* (Madrid). At the railroad station in one of the Catalan towns, the guard shouts: "All aboard for Spain," and in several shop windows one sees the sign, "*Aqui se habla español*," "Here Spanish is spoken," as tho it were a foreign language.

## CURRENT POETRY.

### The Records of the Snow.

BY FRANCIS STERNE PALMER.

At dawn the snow was new and white,
A spotless page that was turned in the night;
By noon it was marked with sign and trail,
Printing that tells a spruce-land tale.

This name, so boldly written, shows
Where the lordly moose-bull goes;—
Who has better right to sign
Than he of the North woods' royal line?

Here a clumsy track spells out
The name of one who is ever in doubt,
Shuffling step and shifty eye,—
The squirrel jeers as a bear goes by.

Long leaps in the snow are marks of a lynx;
The squirrel hushes, his small heart sinks;
Grouse whir away, and hare start back,
They read a harsh warning writ in this track.

An air of tragedy hunts the spot
Where splashes of blood make an ugly blot;
A clew to the murder the snows declare,
For fox-track follows the track of a hare.

Delicate tracks are telltales of
A gentle passage of woodland love;
The low-voiced snowbirds met together
In this to them sweet courtship weather,
And lifted their thoats in a soft love-tune,
Vowing to mate far north next June.

Again it snows, and the morning light
Shines on a fresh page, smooth and white.

—In the March *Harper's Magazine*.

### At the Sign of the Skull.

By MADISON CAWEIN.

*It's "Gallop and go!" and "Slow now, slow!"*
*With every man in this life below—*
*But the things of this world are a fleeting show.*

The postchaise Time that all must take
Is old with clay and dust;
Two horses strain its rusty brake
Named Pleasure and Disgust.

Our luggage totters on its roof,
Of Vanity and Care,
As Hope, the postboy, spurs each hoof,
Or heavy-eyed Despair.

And now a comrade with us rides,
Love, haply, or Remorse;
And that dim traveler besides,
Gaunt Memory on a horse.

And be we king or be we kern
Who ride the roads of Sin,

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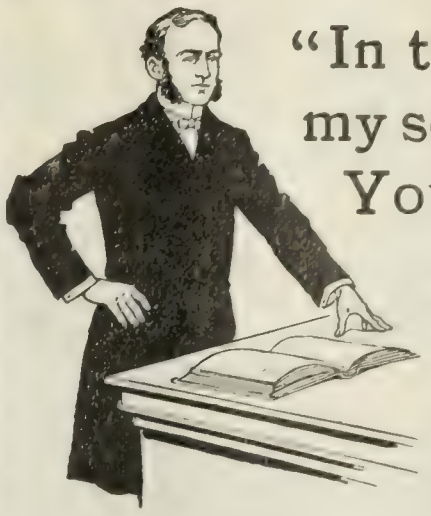

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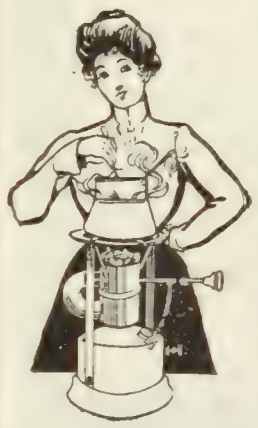

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No matter how the roads may turn
They lead us to that Inn.

Unto that Inn within that Land
Of silence and of gloom,
Whose ghastly landlord takes our hand
And leads us to our room.

*It's "Gallop and go!" and "Slow now, slow!"*
*With every man in this life below—*
*But the things of this world are a fleeting show.*
*—Saturday Evening Post.*

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Not to be Expected.**—SHOPMAN: "This matches your sample perfectly, madam."

CUSTOMER: "It certainly does. It couldn't be closer."

SHOPMAN: "How many yards do you wish?"

CUSTOMER: "Oh! not any yet. You see, this is the very first shop I've tried!"

**The Fashionable Pace.**—BROWNE-STONE: "Say, old man, I haven't seen or heard anything of my wife in two or three weeks. You haven't seen her lately, have you?"

SWELLINGTON: "No; maybe she's at home. Have you looked?"

BROWNE-STONE: "No, by Jove! Never thought of it."—*Smart Set.*

**What's in a Name?**—*Life* answers the question partially in "A Literary Nightmare," from which we take the following:

When does Mary Mapes Dodge?
When Thomas W. Knox.
What did Charles Reade?
Whatever he saw Mabel Osgood Wright.
What made Virg-il?
Having to Pla-to small audiences.
When is it that John Burroughs?
When he hears Edward Everett, Hale.
Who gave Thomas Paine?
Hamilton Wright, Mabie.
What is it that John Kendrick, Bangs?
Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
What made Winston Church-ill?
Eating what he saw John Esten, Cooke.
What was it that Bulwer Lytton?
De-land.
What victory did Agassiz?
He saw Charles Dar-win.
Why *did* Charles Dar-win?
Because he never turned his back to De-foe.
When did Mollie Elliott Seawell?
When she heard Charles Dudley Warn-'er.
Where did Captain Frederick Marry-at?
At the Ellen Olney Kirk.
When was Lawrence Sterne?
When he found Bill, Nye.
Where did H. Cabot, Lodge?
In a Dry-den.
For what did Eugene Sue?
For one of Samuel Smiles.
Why do we not laugh at R. D. Black,-more?
Because we find James Greenleaf W(h)ittier.
Why did Miss Mu-loch up the silver?
Because she saw Flora Annie Steele.
When did Victor's mother urge him to become a tailor?
When she said, "Victor, Hugo and help John W. Drap-'er."


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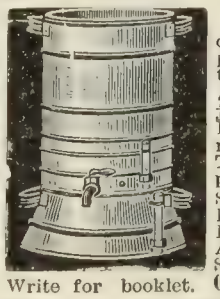

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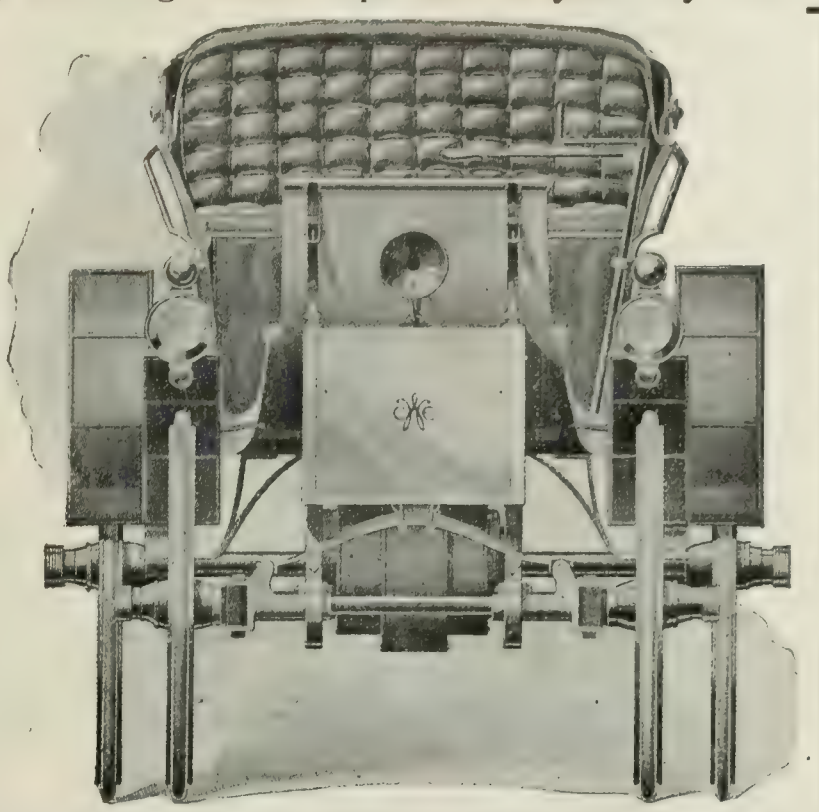

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## CURRENT EVENTS.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

March 11.—Minister Conger, with his family, leaves Peking on his return home, the legation being left in charge of Secretary Squires; a Shanghai despatch says Russia has informed China that unless the Manchurian convention is signed at an early date harder terms will be substituted, and Li Hung Chang has appealed to the Powers to intervene in China's behalf.

March 12.—More punishment of Chinese officials is demanded by the foreign ministers, who will present a list of ninety-six, of whom they desire six executed and the others punished as the Chinese see fit.

March 14.—China objects strenuously to the limitations of the Manchurian convention; the Powers are still exchanging views regarding the absorption of Manchuria by Russia.

March 15.—Armed British and Russian forces are facing each other threateningly over disputed railway property at Tien-Tsin; in the Reichstag Chancellor von Bülow makes a statement on the progress of Chinese negotiations.

General Chaffee is ordered to withdraw the American troops from China, leaving only a legation guard of one hundred and fifty men in Peking.

SOUTH AFRICA.

March 11.—It is reported at Lorenzo Marques that General Botha is willing to surrender, and that the burghers in Orange River "Colony" are making common cause with the British.

March 13.—Boer invaders of Cape Colony are retreating to the north; it is believed in London that the end of the war is near at hand; the bubonic plague is spreading in Cape Town.

March 15.—General Kitchener reports further successes by General French in the Transvaal.

March 16.—General Kitchener reports the capture of a Boer laager and twenty-two men at Krugersport, including the Boer leader Erasmus.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 11.—Elections in Spain show a large majority for the Liberal candidates.

Herr Bebel, the leader of the Social Democratic Party, makes a sharp attack in the Reichstag on the adminstration of the German colonies in Africa.

March 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrives at Munich to participate in the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria.

March 14.—In the House of Commons Lord Cranborne declares that the British Government has not undertaken to revise the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but will consider in a friendly manner any new proposals from the United States.

Count Boni de Castellane insults the editor of the *Figaro* in Paris, and a duel is looked for; the expected duel between M. Déroulède and M. Buffet on Swiss soil does not take place, owing to the interference of police authorities.

March 15.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York start on a tour of the globe.

M. Bogoliepoff, the Russian Minister shot by Karpovich dies as the result of the wound.

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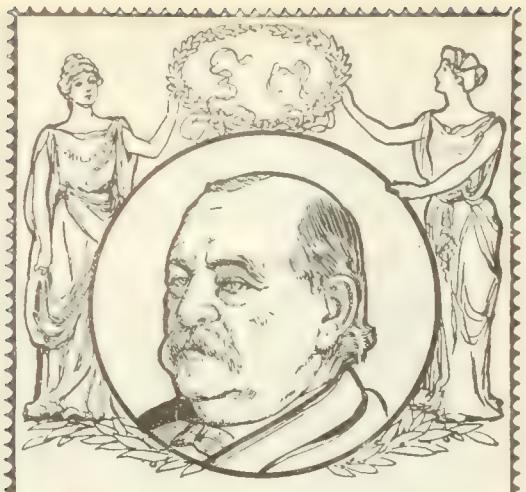

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The census of India fixes the population at 294,000,000.

March 16.—The Count de Castellane and M. de Rodays fight a duel in Paris, the latter being shot in the thigh.

March 17.—A state of siege is proclaimed in several Russian cities, owing to the attempt of the authorities to suppress free speech among the students of the universities.

## Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 11.—Ex-President Harrison's illness takes a turn for the worse.

The reply of the British Foreign Office, declining to accept the Senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, is delivered to Secretary Hay by Lord Pauncefote

The President's plans for his trip to the Pacific coast are made public.

W. J. Bryan visits several publishing houses in New York, with a view to gaining knowledge to assist him in the publication of his new weekly, *The Commoner.*

March 12.—Secretary Gage, in Chicago, says that he has no fear of a tariff war as the result of his order placing a countervailing duty on Russian sugar.

A bill intended to disfranchise thousands of voters passes the lower house of the Maryland legislature.

March 13.—Ex-President Harrison dies at his home in Indianapolis; the governor of Indiana issues a proclamation, paying high tribute to the character and public services of General Harrison.

Andrew Carnegie gives $5,000,000 to endow a fund for superannuated and disabled employes of the Carnegie Company at Pittsburg, and for the maintenance of libraries in the vicinity; Mr. Carnegie sails from New York for England.

A negro is burned at the stake in a public square of Corsicana, Tex., for murdering a woman.

March 14.—President McKinley issues a proclamation on the death of General Harrison, and starts for Indianapolis to attend the funeral.

William Cary Sanger assumes the duties of Assistant Secretary of War.

Fire does damage to the extent of $500,000 in Cloverport, Ky., and leaves 1,000 persons homeless.

March 15.—The President arrives in Canton, on his way to attend the funeral of ex-President Harrison.

Andrew Carnegie offers to build sixty-five branch libraries for New York, at an expense of over five million dollars, provided that the city will furnish sites and means for permanent maintenance.

March 16.—The body of ex-President Harrison lies in state at the Indiana Capitol and is viewed by a great multitude.

The coal-mine workers vote to declare a strike on April 1, if the operators refuse to confer and no satisfactory agreement is reached.

March 17.—The funeral of ex-President Harrison takes place at Indianapolis with simple church services, attended by President McKinley, five ex-Cabinet ministers, several governors and many other public officials.

James J. Hill secures control of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, which is to be leased to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

March 11.—*Cuba:* Fruitless sessions continue to be held by the Cuban relations committee in Havana; Gomez announces that he would not accept the presidency of the Cuban republic.

March 12.—*Philippines:* A provincial government is instituted by the Philippines commission in Tayabos, Southern Luzon.

March 13.—Six members of the revolutionary cabinet are reported to be captured in an engagement near Manila.

March 14.—Three hundred vessels engaged in trading among the Viscayan Islands of the Philippine group are destroyed by Americans.

*Cuba:* Lieutenant-General Miles and Quarter-


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master-General Luddington start for Cuba to inspect the military posts on the island.

March 16.—*Philippines:* The Filipino General Trias surrenders, with twenty officers and two hundred men, and takes the oath of allegiance to the United States.

## CHESS.

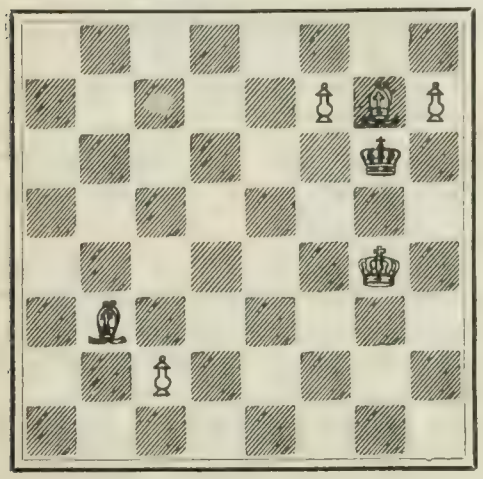
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 545.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By AUBREY GOODENOUGH, Worcester, Mass.

Black—One Piece.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 540.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt—Q 2 / B x P | 2. Kt—K 4 ch / K x P (must) | 3. Q x R, mate |
| 1. ..... / B or P x R | 2. B—R 7 ch / Kt or P—Kt 3 | 3. Kt - Kt 3, mate |
| 1. ..... / P x Kt | 2. R—Q 5 ch / K—Kt 3 | 3. P—B 5, mate |
| | 2. ..... / B x R | 3. Q—B 2, mate |
| 1. ..... / P—K 7 | 2. Kt—K 4 ch / K x P (must) | 3. B x P, mate |

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.;


The names of well-known people in whose homes the Aeolian and the Pianola are affording entertainment and pleasure will be printed in these columns from time to time. We believe that they will be interesting, and they certainly have significance.

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**Queen Regent of Spain**

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Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire.
His Grace the Duke of Manchester.
President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico.
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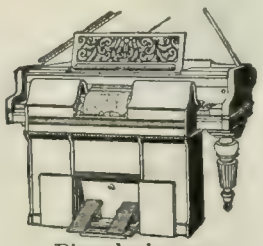

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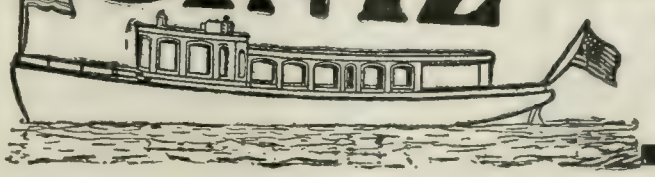

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Comments: "The Doctor's best"—C. R. O.; "Excellent idea; but too many mates on second"—M. M.; It easily takes its place in the first rank"—A K.; "Somewhat marred by duals"—J. G. L.; "Uncommonly fine. Q x B is one of the best 'tries' I have ever seen"—G. D.; "Not up to Dr. D's average; but showing the hand of an expert in the finish of detail"—W. R. C.; "The duals are unfortunate blemishes to a fine problem"—H. A. H.; "Many a 'Trek, 'twixt the Knight and the Check"—J. W. Y.

The reason that so few solvers, comparatively, solved this problem is that so many of them fell into the several traps so skilfully laid by the Doctor. Almost every possible move was tried, but the majority of those who didn't get it relied upon Q—R 6. The way the Doctor provided against this is very ingenious: 1 $\frac{Q \quad R\ 6}{P \times R}$; now what? Only one solver sent a continuation of this: "2. $\frac{Kt—K\ 5}{R \times Kt}$ 3. $\frac{Q \times Q}{P\ mate.}$" But Black does not play 2 R x Kt, but B x Kt; and there isn't any mate next move; for if Q x K P, B—Q 5.

In addition to those reported, 539 was solved by H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.; J. P. Plehn, Toledo, O.; W. W. Clement, Rabke, Tex.; M. K. Hartmann, United Church Seminary, Minneapolis.

### Mackenzie's End-Game.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. P K 4 | Q—Q 7 ch (a) |
| 2. K—R 6 | Q—K 7 ch (b) |
| 3. K x P | P x P (c) |
| 4. B—Kt 7 | Q—K 7 or Q 8 (d) |
| 5. B B 8 | Q x P ch |
| 6. Kt—R 5 dbl. ch | K—Kt 4 |
| 7. B—B 6 ch | K x Kt |
| 8. B x Q and wins. | |

*Notes.*

(a) If P x P dis ch.; 2 Kt—B 5 dis. ch wins the Q.

(b) If Q—Q 6 ch; 3 K x P, P x P (best); 4 Kt x P. White can not win here by 4 B—Kt 7, because of Black's answer: 4 Q—Q R 6 or Q—Kt 8; but now Black must lose his Q or be mated.

(c) Best.

(d) If Q—B 8; B—B 8.

W. W. S. and G. D. are to be congratulated in getting this difficult solution.


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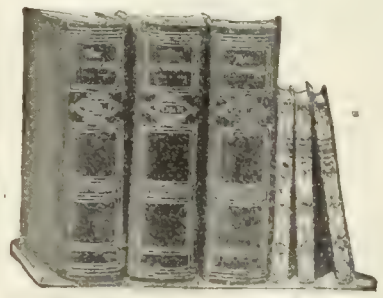

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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### BOER REJECTION OF BRITISH TERMS.

THE later reports of the peace negotiations in South Africa, showing that it was Sir Alfred Milner, not Botha, who began the negotiations, that the terms were far better than the "unconditional surrender" policy of a short time ago, and that General Botha rejected the suit and added that he was not disposed to recommend the terms to the earnest consideration of his government, are accepted by the American papers as revealing an amount of confidence that the Boers were not before supposed to possess. The New York *Sun* suggests that "knowing the difficulty of campaigning in the winter season, now close at hand, and being probably well informed of the way in which the British troops are suffering from disease, the Boers may believe that they need continue the war for only a short time longer to obtain better terms than those offered," and adds that "the fact that the British Government should have receded from its first position of unconditional surrender so far as to negotiate terms appears to have encouraged them to hold out."

Some papers think that General Botha heard of the Anglo-Russian friction in China, and hoped that the war in that quarter might bring about the withdrawal of the British "teeth" from South Africa; and "if Great Britain should become involved in war with a power like Russia," observes the Baltimore *Sun*, "the Boers would have an excellent chance to win their independence." The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* sees in this British complication the germ of danger to our own country. "Even if it were true," it says, "that the outcome of the Boer war had not a direct interest for the people of this republic, yet the fact that England's forces are engaged there in such numbers as to prevent the proper representation of the power of the English nation in China prospers the cause of Russian barbarism and aggression, and to that extent is harmful to all civilized countries." As for the Boers themselves, the Philadelphia *Record* and a number of other papers think that they are unwise in not accepting terms that are at all favorable, but other papers rejoice in their grit. "Against national annihilation," declares the Springfield *Republican*, "any people is justified in fighting, if it chooses, until every man has perished in defense of the state."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) outlines and comments on the terms as follows:

"If the question of independence be left out of consideration, it can not be said that the terms offered to General Botha by the British were illiberal. As reported in the parliamentary papers issued to-day and summarized elsewhere, the English plan was to govern the Transvaal and Orange River colonies by a crown-colony administration, composed of a nominated executive advised by an elective assembly, this form of government to be succeeded shortly by a representative government. The English and Dutch languages were to have equal rights, Boer war debts to the extent of £1,000,000 were to be paid, assistance was offered to enable the impoverished farmers to start afresh, and the expatriated prisoners were to be returned. Certainly this is far from being the unconditional surrender demanded by Lord Roberts, and the very fact that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain himself directed the modification of the terms as late as March 6 shows how eager for peace even the great Jingo leader has become. Indeed, the Boers might well have counted this a substantial victory and have been justified in accepting the terms, trusting to future negotiations for further amnesty toward rebellious English colonists, and for the settlement of other disputed questions. Until the Boer side of the case is heard, the points at issue may not be clearly understood, but until then it would seem as if the responsibility for further bloodshed and suffering rests squarely upon Boer shoulders, and that General Botha's actions smacked somewhat of the renowned Boer slimness."

### ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND THE RAILROAD SIDING.

MOST of the American press treat the Anglo-Russian dispute over a strip of land in the Tien-Tsin railroad yards, on which the English wanted to build a siding, as a very small affair, in both senses of that adjective. Now that the strained situation has been happily ended by the agreement of both governments to withdraw their troops and submit the matter to negotiation, there is a tendency manifest to treat the picture of two hostile camps guarding a railroad switch as a joke; but some papers see serious possibilities in the incident. The Springfield *Republican* says that it "has been like a flash of lightning in revealing the real peril to the world's peace of the present situation in China," and the Philadelphia *Ledger* believes that it indicates a tension that is "a constant menace to peace as long as the soldiers of the several nations remain encamped in China."

On the other side, the Peking correspondent of the Associated Press reports that "the people of Tien-Tsin see a considerable comic-opera element in the whole affair," that "every kodak in

the place has been snap-shoting," and that "one enterprising individual prevailed upon a Cossack to pose with his uplifted sword about to fall on a Sepoy's head, while the Sepoy's fixed bayonet was touching the clothes of the Cossack." "It is ridiculous," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "to suppose that the two nations would rush into war over a railroad siding and a few square feet of territory," and the New York *Tribune* believes that "there has been no serious thought of war, at least in the minds of serious and responsible statesmen." *The Tribune's* London correspondent says:

"The railway siding dispute is so petty that suspicion is excited in diplomatic circles that the crisis has been brought on artificially by Russia for the sake of diverting attention from Manchuria. If this theory be correct, the Tien-Tsin dispute will be settled by a display of conciliation at St. Petersburg, and England and Germany will be allowed the satisfaction of claiming diplomatic success in due time. Meanwhile Manchuria will become irrevocably Russian, and nothing will be said about scuttling or loss of prestige."

The London *News* and *Star* are reported as expressing regret that England's South African complication renders her powerless to do anything more than "bluster" in China. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says, in the same vein:

"There is no continental country, no second-class power anywhere, with which England could safely go to war at present. Her hands are tied in South Africa, and after her war there is closed it will be a long while before she can recover her former military prestige or strength. No matter, as the London *News* says, how just her cause of quarrel with Russia may be, England can not maintain it with force of arms, and tho Russia may act upon the aggressive in China, England can only threaten, not strike. Her hands have been tied by Mr. Chamberlain's blundering crime against the little African republics, and so once more does it appear that the mills of the gods, tho grinding slowly, are grinding exceedingly sure."

## WHAT THE "BOXER" TROUBLES HAVE COST AMERICAN TRADE.

THE sufferings of Americans in China from the effects of the Boxer uprising have been given such wide publicity that they are hardly likely to be forgotten or depreciated; but probably few are aware of the extent to which the interests of merchants in this country have been damaged by the Chinese troubles. "The year 1900," remarks Consul John Fowler, of Chefu, "began with the greatest increase in our trade ever known, and ended with the most serious losses." In order to give some idea of the way in which a few specified lines of imports fell off, Consul Fowler gives (in "Consular Reports," March 19) the following table, showing merchandise imported from America into the ports of Chefu, Tien-Tsin, and New-Chwang during the quarter ending September 30, 1900, and the same period of 1899:

| Article. | 1899. | 1900. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drills.....pieces | 371,172 | 20,589 | 350,583 |
| Jeans.....do | 22,930 | 3,340 | 19,590 |
| Sheetings.....do | 839,480 | 81,790 | 757,690 |
| Flour.....haikwan taels | 158,275 | 19,225 | 139,050 |
| Oil, kerosene.....gallons | 2,053,100 | 50,000 | 2,053,100 |

"The above gives a good idea of what a mob in China can do in interfering with trade," comments Consul Fowler; "the greatest loss is, of course, in cotton piece-goods, and this cessation of imports must have been most keenly felt in the Southern States." The following table shows how the exports of American cotton were affected:

| Month. | 1899. | 1900. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | $855,528 | $820,217 | ..... | $35,311 |
| February | 1,047,275 | 702,406 | ..... | 344,865 |
| March | 982,722 | 1,172,152 | $189,430 | |
| April | 564,487 | 398,262 | ..... | 166,229 |
| May | 626,964 | 418,123 | ..... | 208,841 |
| June | 1,568,725 | 554,188 | ..... | 1,014,537 |
| July | 728,721 | 859,500 | 130,779 | |
| August | 598,380 | 103,520 | ..... | 494,860 |
| September | 669,013 | ..... | ..... | 669,013 |
| October | 772,834 | 25,375 | ..... | 747,459 |
| Total | $8,414,649 | $5,053,743 | ..... | $3,360,906 |

In some localities trade was almost annihilated. "I know of ships loaded with Oregon lumber," says the consul, "that reached Taku and were unable to land their cargoes, thus entailing an enormous loss upon the American lumber trade. One American firm paid through this office over $5,000 gold on demurrages alone on this account, besides losing the sale of the lumber destined for Tien-Tsin." The number of ships entering the port of Chefu during the quarter ending last September was 282, as compared with 522 the preceding year, and there was a decrease of 121 ships during the same time at New-Chwang. The total collection of duties for all China during this period was 5,163,795 taels ($7,228,000), as compared with 7,623,386 taels ($10,672,000)

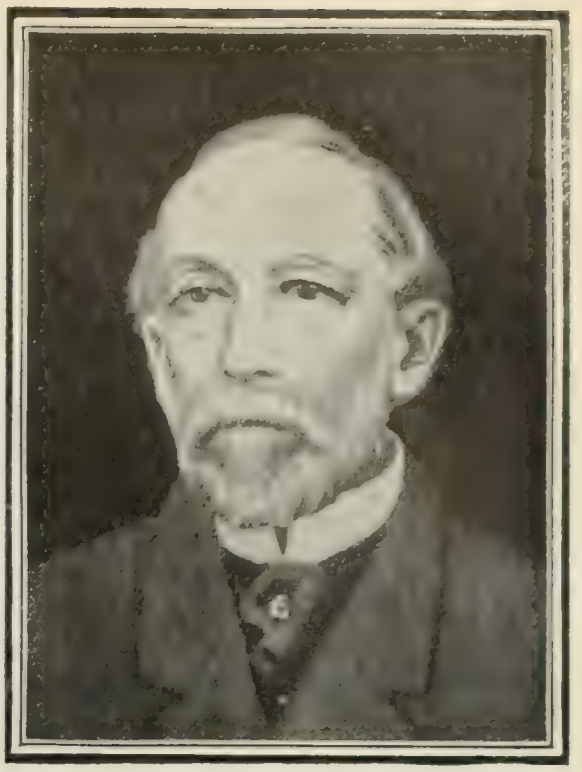
WHICH IT OUGHT TO BE THE OTHER WAY.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press*

THE INTERESTED SPECTATOR: "Sic 'em!"
—*The New York World.*

SNAP-SHOTS OF THE CHINESE SITUATION.

GOVERNOR ODELL.

SENATOR PLATT AS HE LOOKED TWELVE YEARS AGO.



AS HE APPEARS NOW.

Courtesy of the New York *World*.

the previous year. "Probably no country in the world," says Consul Fowler, "suffered as much as did the United States, for the scene of strife covered practically our field of trade."

The New York *Tribune*, commenting on the above figures, thinks that the most important lesson for American merchants is the "suggestion of the permanent loss this country would suffer if the 'open door' were closed against it, as is now threatened." "If, as is proposed, the northern half of the Chinese empire should be placed under Russian control and administration," it declares, "a trade which now amounts to many million dollars a year, and which is rapidly increasing, would practically be annihilated."

## WHAT THE PLATT-ODELL DISAGREEMENT MAY MEAN.

THE difference of opinion between Senator Platt and Governor Odell over the "Metropolitan Police bill," to place the New York City police force under state control, seems to contain some decidedly interesting possibilities. Senator Platt has yielded for the present, but intimates that he may bring his scheme forward again later. While the immediate bone of contention is the police bill, many papers see in the disagreement a struggle between the governor and the senator for the control of the New York State Republican "machine," and all the power that goes with that control. The New York *Times* (Ind.) calls it a matter "of the highest importance to this city, to the State, and to the Republican Party," and adds that "it may have serious influence on the politics of the nation." To the city, Senator Platt's effort to get the police under state control is perhaps the most important phase of the affair; and as the legislatures of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, and several other States are making encroachments on the home rule of the large cities within their borders, the fate of this police bill will mark an important defeat or victory for this class of legislation. The people of New York City make up half the population of the State and pay two thirds of the taxes, but control only thirty-eight per cent. of the legislature. To the State, the refusal of the governor to indorse Senator Platt's plan may mean considerable. A large number of papers believe that it may mean that Governor Odell will overthrow Mr. Platt as "boss," and take the reins himself. Says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), "Platt seems to think that he still owns the legislature. If he does, he will yet crowd the governor into a corner. If he doesn't, he will cease to be of much account in New York politics. A boss must control something. When he does not, he is no longer boss." To the Republican Party and to the nation, the retirement of Mr. Platt as a power in politics would of course be of considerable moment; and the "arrival" of Mr. Odell in national politics would be unquestionably interesting. Some of the papers are already talking of him as a "presidential possibility."

The story of the disagreement is thus briefly told by the New York *Sun* (Rep.):

"For several weeks Senator Platt has been reiterating for publication that a police bill would be introduced, passed and signed by the governor, altho the latter had openly and with more than ordinary emphasis committed himself to a contrary policy. If the senator had deliberately determined to humiliate the governor in the public eye and to exhibit his own personal mastery over him, he could not have made his purpose more clear or less doubtful.

"Why this has been done is beyond us to explain. We fail to understand its philosophy, and, not understanding it, incline to think that it is not sound.

"By all appearances the Republican organization is opposed to the proposed legislation. Certainly, public sentiment is opposed to it. And for the last quarter of a century the state court of appeals has been opposed to it as constitutionally inadmissible.

"Why the issue of its passage should be forced upon the governor over these obstacles we can not explain."

The senator and the governor have both given out statements denying that there is any ill-feeling between them, but both statements make it clear that the senator is determinedly in favor of the police legislation, and that the governor is firmly opposed to it. Says Mr. Platt: "While I have decided views about police legislation, the governor is an honest and capable man, whose only desire is to do what he believes to be best, and no difference of opinion about any question of policy can disturb the relations which have existed between us for so many years." Governor Odell, similarly, after declaring that he will "decline to approve such a measure" as Mr. Platt is insisting upon, says: "That men may differ is self-evident, but that such differences should mean the sundering of friendships which have covered a long period of years is ridiculous." It is remarked, however, that, as both can not win, one must eventually give way, and that the other will then be plainly the master in New York Republican politics. And many papers freely predict that it will not be the governor who will give way. "The old man must climb down," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.).

"The Decline and Fall of Platt" is the way the Boston *Tran-*

*script* (Rep.) heads its editorial on the topic, and it goes on to remark that "it seems to be about time to begin to gather the materials for a political obituary notice." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) notes that most of the men who have received federal appointments from New York State—Ambassadors Choate, White, and Porter, Secretary Root, and Assistant Secretary Sanger—are not "machine" or "Platt" Republicans; and it openly declares its belief that the power of the senator is gone, and calls him the "boss emeritus."

Other papers turn their attention to the growing prominence of the young governor. "No governor from George Clinton, the first, to B. B. Odell, Jr., governor now," says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.), "ever had a finer chance for an issue of manhood against machinehood, or ever availed himself of it more wisely, more promptly, and more courageously." The New York *Press* (Rep.) declares that "his action gives the first guaranty for years that the Republican organization of New York must cease to be an institution for blackmail and private gain or go out of business"; and the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) observes that "he evidently sees the truth that his one hope of success lies in seizing the machine, deposing the boss, and making himself the state leader." Of the papers "up the State," the Troy *Record* (Rep.) says that "the honest and independent people of the State, regardless of party, will applaud Governor Odell for the stand he has taken," and the Utica *Press* (Ind.) agrees that "the better class of Republicans all over the State are sick and tired of Platt and Plattism, and they will hail with delight any opportunity that is not too dangerous to throw off the yoke, even tho it be to take on another." The Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) calls the governor's position "highly honorable," and says that he "stands to-day far higher in the estimation of the people of this State than he ever stood before"; and the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) says: "The Empire State is honored in Governor Odell to-day. He has saved his party from disaster, his State from a national reproach. His career of honored political leadership is but now fairly begun."

Senator Quay's organ, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) believes the whole affair "is only a tempest in the teapot," and the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.) says: "Between Senator Platt and Governor Odell there is no personal difference at all. It is purely difference of opinion as to what course is best to pursue in the interests of the whole people, and will doubtless be adjusted along lines of wisdom and continued party harmony."

## AN ADVERSE VIEW OF MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO NEW YORK.

THE opinion that Mr. Carnegie's gift of $5,200,000 to New York City, to establish sixty-five branch public libraries, is as wise as it is generous is so widely entertained and expressed that only the exceptions to it are notable. Such an exception is found in the New York *Sun*, which says:

"If a man offered to give you a costly carriage on the condition that you bought a two-thousand-dollar pair of horses and supported in perpetuity a commodious stable and a coachman and a groom, you might on reflection conclude that, after all, the offer was not so advantageous to you as it might have seemed at first sight.

"Mr. Carnegie offers to give New York $5,200,000 to put up the buildings for sixty-five libraries, provided the city furnishes the sites for them and pays for the libraries and their maintenance. The average cost of such sites is estimated by the Controller at $20,000 each, or $1,300,000 in all, and, according to the estimate of Dr. Billings, the books for the libraries will cost about $650,000, or $10,000 for each library. The cost of maintenance Mr. Rives estimates at $500,000 a year, and another estimate is $600,000, a sum representing the annual interest on twenty millions of bonded indebtedness.

"It will be seen, therefore, that if Mr. Carnegie's offer is accepted, his $5,200,000 will increase rather than diminish the now heavy financial burdens of the city. The amount of money proffered is insignificant proportionately to the cost of satisfying for all time the conditions imposed by the giver. That is, Mr. Carnegie proposes a new plan of public expenditure, toward which he offers to pay merely a part of the original cost of a library plant which must be supported by great and permanent public expenditure.

"It is bad manners, as the proverb tells us, to look a gift horse in the mouth, but when acceptance of a gift involves a costly

IF GENERAL WOOD IS UNPOPULAR WITH CUBA, WE CAN GUESS THE REASON.

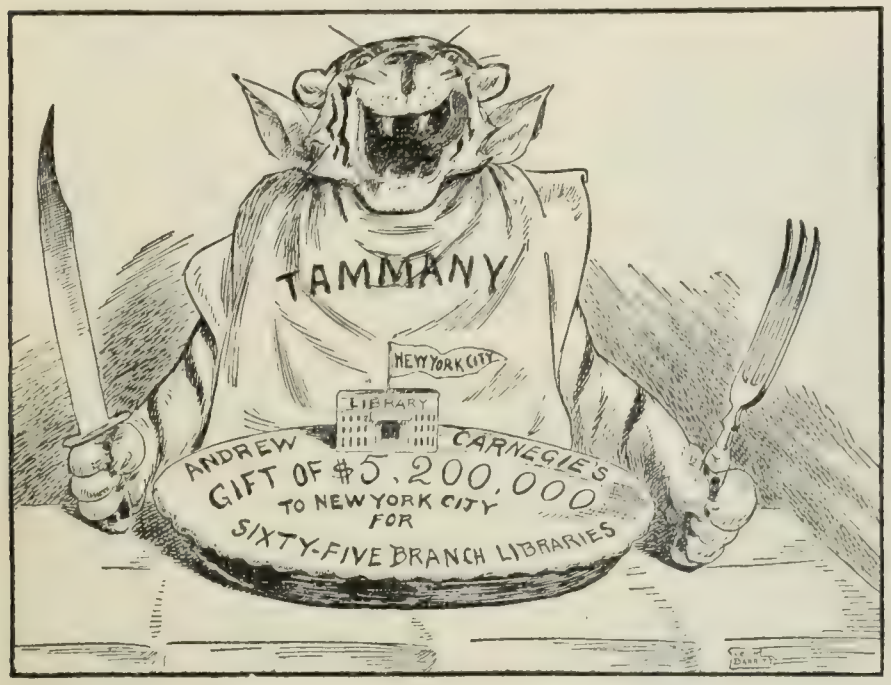
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

CAN'T LET GO.

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

EFFECTS OF THE CUBAN OCCUPATION IN CARICATURE.

change in the public policy such considerations as we have suggested must arise in reasonable minds. Are sixty-five more libraries the one great need of New York? As Mr. Rives has said, this practical question must first be settled by public opinion before it is expedient to assume financial obligations so great for that single purpose. As it is, the city is unable to pay for all




IT EXPECTS TO DO THE CARVING.
—*The New York Tribune.*

the schools it would be desirable to have, and, of course, before people can read the books of the libraries they must have learned to read. New docks, new pavements, new bridges and other needed public improvements are prevented or delayed for the same reason; and if the financial burdens of the city are increased in this one direction, the prospects of getting the rest will be diminished still farther. . . . . .

"Mr. Carnegie's impulse to make his vast fortune of direct benefit to the public instead of keeping it as a means of gratifying his own tastes and ambitions merely is a noble impulse; but in his method of dispensing it he shows no originality. He simply follows a beaten path the end of which is doubtful, so far as concerns true public advantage. Moreover, in the instance of his proposed gift to New York he would impose on the public the cost of keeping in operation a cut-and-dried plan chosen by himself. The question his offer raises, therefore, is whether the public expenditure required by his conditions is the most expedient use to which the public money shall be put, when there are demands on the city treasury for so many other outlays for improvements as to the absolute need of which there is common agreement."

The New York *Evening Post* says in reply:

"Of course, it may be that the city needs other things more. Possibly free baths, an endowed theater, a subsidized newspaper, or other form of benefaction would in the opinion of various enthusiasts have met a more pressing need. This it does not lie with us, nor with Mr. Carnegie's critics, we may say, to determine. The city does need libraries, can afford to support them, and now, through Mr. Carnegie's generous initiative, will have them soon. What more can we ask? If nothing were to be given to the city until it had been settled by the editorial writers in conference just what form of benefaction was most imperatively necessary, the Carnegies of our time might indeed despair of dying in honorable poverty."

Mr. Miles O'Brien, president of the city board of education, proposes that a number of the public-school buildings be used as libraries. "Here in New York," *The Daily News* reports him as saying, "we have all these fine school buildings which are only used five hours a day five days in the week. I believe that they can be put to good practical use every waking hour of six days in the week." In this way Mr. O'Brien expects the schools to Americanize the children during the day and the parents in the evenings. *The News* says of the plan: "It is to have a trial, and if it proves successful it will be elaborated upon and eventually, it is expected, the major portion of the public schools will also be utilized for that purpose. The libraries will not be for the use of the school children, but for the working men and women who have not the time to patronize the larger free libraries. At first eight school buildings—four on the far east side and four on the far west side—will be equipped with libraries. The schools will be selected where the population is greatest and of a cosmopolitan character."

## INCREASE OF BURGLARY, AND THE REMEDY.

IN the midst of the growing tendency toward a tender treatment of lawbreakers comes a strong article from Robert Anderson, assistant commissioner of police in London, urging that habitual criminals, instead of being sentenced to five, ten, or fifteen year terms, be locked up in jail for life. Commissioner Anderson is the author of books on "The Gospel and its Ministry," "Human Destiny," and other religious topics, and is a Commander of the Bath and a Doctor of Laws. One of his official duties is to keep a register of habitual criminals, and one of the results of this work is his discovery of the startling fact that "while crime in general is diminishing, *professional* crime is on the increase." And this is just the kind of crime, he points out (in *The Nineteenth Century and After*, London), that is the most to be feared. Murders for revenge or hatred need not cause alarm, for most of us are not the objects of those passions. "In contrast with this, take the case of a commonplace burglary. Never a night passes that some crime of this kind is not committed in the metropolis. No one can be certain, as he shuts his door and lies down to sleep, that the sanctity of his home will not be thus outraged before morning. And in every instance there is a real element of danger to the occupants, for the burglar is generally ready to resort to violence if disturbed in the commission of his crime." During the last thirty years crimes against property in London, he finds, have decreased from 22,083 a year to 16,149, while the population has been increasing from 3,500,000 to 6,500,000. In the same thirty years, however, burglaries have actually increased from 345 a year to 447.

There are two sorts of burglars, says Mr. Anderson, "those who are so utterly weak or so hopelessly wicked that they can not abstain from crime," and "others who pursue a career of crime deliberately, with full appreciation of its risks." We are too harsh with the first class, he believes, and too easy with the second. "If the convicted prisoner," he argues, "be a poor wretch who, begotten and born and bred in crime, has not the moral stamina to resist when opportunity for theft presents itself, then, instead of the brutality which now obtains of treating such an offender as a deliberate professional criminal of the other type, let him be sent to an asylum prison, where his life can be spent in useful labor, with every reasonable alleviation of his lot. And if it can be established that the offender is a criminal in the sense in which some men are artists or architects —in other words, that he is a criminal by profession, and habitually uses his liberty to prey upon the community—let him be deprived of the liberty he thus abuses."

The motive for this life incarceration is not punishment. "That rests with a higher Power," said Sir John Bridge, and Mr. Anderson quotes the remark with approval. The jail is merely a wall between the criminal and the community, and instead of releasing the habitual burglar at intervals of a few years to renew his raids on society (as is done on both sides of the Atlantic) Mr. Anderson would keep him on the far side of the bars. He says:

"When, after repeated warnings, a man has proved himself to be a moral leper, an outlaw, a criminal in character and habitual practise, to set him at liberty is quite as stupid and as wicked as

it would be to allow a smallpox patient to go at large in the community. . . . . .

"A single prison would suffice to hold the entire gang of known criminals who now keep the community in a state of siege, and a single wing of any one of our jails would more than suffice to provide for the band of outlaws who may be described as the aristocracy of crime in England. But while we are ready to sacrifice any number of valuable lives on the battle-field, to attain results that are often doubtful and sometimes worthless, the inalienable right of these human beasts of prey, not only to life but to liberty, is maintained with all the blind fervor of a religious superstition.

"If some small share of the labor and cost successfully expended upon keeping cholera and the plague from our shores, or even in stamping out rabies among dogs, were diverted in this direction, organized crime might be abolished in a single decade. The task would be a far easier one than that which sanitary science has accomplished. For while the germs of disease are subtle and secret, the criminals are known and easily detected. And there can be no crimes without criminals: no really bad offenses without really bad offenders; and 'really bad offenders might in a very few years be made as rare as wolves.'"

## MR. BRYAN ON MR. CLEVELAND.

LAST week, for the first time, the difference of opinion between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan reached the point of personal attack. Ever since last November Mr. Cleveland has been advocating the return of the Democratic Party to the principles it held before 1896, and in a recent letter to the Crescent Democratic Club, of Baltimore, he repeated the same counsel by saying: "I am convinced, however, that if our party is to gain its old prestige and become again a strong and vigorous organization, feared by its enemies and inspiring the active devotion of its rank and file, it must first, of all things, itself become truly, honestly, and consistently Democratic."

The common interpretation put upon these letters and interviews that Mr. Cleveland has been giving out is that he invites the party to show Mr. Bryan the door. He does not say exactly that, however, and Mr. Bryan asks him to be more specific. Mr. Bryan says, in *The Commoner*:

"Since *The Commoner* circulates almost exclusively among 'the rank and file,' it seems proper that this paper should give the distinguished ex-Democrat an opportunity to suggest plans and specifications for a Democratic structure which would be commodious enough to afford a place of refuge for him and at the same time allow standing room for real Democrats.

"A reward, therefore, of five dollars is offered for a written statement, not to exceed five hundred words, signed by Mr. Cleveland, applying Democratic principles, as he understands them, to at least five of the questions now before the country. The offer is open to him or to any one who can secure such a statement from him. If the statement does not cover five questions, a proportionate reward of one dollar will be given for each question covered.

"An additional reward of one dollar will be given for a written statement, signed by Mr. Cleveland, explaining why he considered his opinion on public questions as of no importance during the recent campaign, but regards such opinion as important now. When the battle was on between a republic and an empire—between a democracy and a plutocracy—between bimetalism and monometalism—he refused to say a word or lift a hand in behalf of 'the rank and file' for whom he now expresses such an affectionate solicitude. He knew that a Republican victory meant an indorsement of an imperial policy, with its wars of conquest; he knew that it meant trust domination and the reign of monopoly, as well as a commendation of a financial policy never approved by a Democratic national convention, and yet he remained silent. As soon as the election was over, he came forth from his seclusion and made the air vocal with his suggestions.

"Assuming to be inspired by a purer Democracy and boasting of a superior virtue, he began to offer unsolicited advice to the party to which he once belonged. He is like the soldier who was described as 'invisible in war and invincible in peace.' To desertion of the party organization and betrayal of the principles of the party, he adds ostentatious pretense of interest in the plain people, while he conceals his ideas in ponderous and platitudinous phrases. If he will clearly and candidly define the Democratic principles about which he is so prone to talk, the people can decide for themselves whether he is the same Mr. Cleveland who turned the treasury over to a foreign financial syndicate and intrusted J. Pierpont Morgan with the combination of the government vaults, and then supported the Republican ticket because his administration was not indorsed—the same Mr. Cleveland who denounced trusts in his messages but failed to enforce the law against them—the same Mr. Cleveland who condemned imperialism and then gave passive support to an imperialistic President, or whether he has repented of his folly and is ready to accept the Democratic creed."

## SAVING BOYS FROM CRIME.

THE process of making good citizens out of bad ones, transforming society's liabilities into assets, is a work that always commands attention; and when the work is among children, it seems to have an additional claim upon human sympathy. The record in this line that has called out the most remark, perhaps, is the boast made by the Children's Aid Society, of New York City, that of the boys it has taken from the streets of the metropolis and placed on Western farms, two have become college professors, twenty-two lawyers, twelve clergymen, nine physicians, two railroad managers, two governors, one a member of Congress, and a number members of state legislatures. Another interesting work that has progressed far enough to make a report is the juvenile court in Chicago, established in 1899, and described in our issue of August 19 of that year. Before it are tried all cases of children, dependent, neglected, or delinquent, under the age of sixteen. The court was patterned after a similar one in Massachusetts, and its record of a year and a half of existence has been warmly praised. Mr. Carl Kelsey, writing in the current *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia, says:

"Appreciation of the value and importance of the court grows steadily. The judge had few precedents when he began and had to feel his way. To-day he is the enthusiastic advocate of the court. The other circuit judges who have acted as supply judges have become much interested in the court. Venerable Judge Tuley said: 'The juvenile court is the greatest work of the kind ever undertaken in Illinois. More can be done in ten years in the juvenile court to suppress crime than can be accomplished in fifty years in the criminal court.' The state's attorney has said that the expenses of the criminal court have materially decreased because of the operation of the law. Before the enactment of the law there were constantly from forty to fifty boys in jail awaiting hearing. During the last year only thirty-seven boys were held for the grand jury from the juvenile court. . . . . .

"If possible the judge will put the boy on parole unless home conditions are too bad, and if the record of the boy is fairly good. How successful this work of probation may be it is hard to say. Massachusetts seems satisfied with her experiment and other States are following her lead. Much has been accomplished in Illinois, tho the probation officers are overworked. Imagine successful and satisfactory work with one hundred boys paroled to one officer in addition to his other duties! Out of 1,339 delinquent boys before the court during the year ending June 30, 1900, 1,095 were paroled, and of these only 203 were returned to the court. There were also released from the city reformatory on parole 256 boys, of whom but 23 were remanded."

In New York City, in addition to the Children's Aid Society, the Gerry Society, and other similar organizations, a novel adjunct to the court of special sessions was started about three months ago and is being carried on by David Willard, a young man who is devoting himself to "settlement" work among poor

boys in the lower East Side, and who is also a teacher in the Tombs prison. The judges in this court have great confidence in Mr. Willard's judgment in the cases of boys and young men, and they parole all offenders between the ages of sixteen to twenty-one for one month in his custody. "While the prisoners are on parole," says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, "Mr. Willard inquires into the antecedents and environments in each case, and submits a report of his findings to the judges. When the date of the boy's parole expires, Mr. Willard appears in court. If he thinks that the boy is not inherently bad, or that he can be reclaimed, he so reports, and asks that the prisoner be released under suspended sentence. The chances are that Mr. Willard may be able to report that he has secured employment for the offender; at all events the judge knows that a careful watch will be kept on the boy in future, and he almost invariably releases the prisoner as requested." Mr. Willard has investigated between seventy-five and one hundred cases so far, and in the vast majority has requested that the boys be given a chance to reform. The writer continues:

DAVID WILLARD.

WILLIAM R. GEORGE.

"Mr. Willard's work is done without salary. Besides his investigating work he has a little house on Chrystie Street which he has fitted up with eight small bedrooms, where he houses eight friendless orphan boys. As soon as he can find work for one of his 'family,' as he calls them, and the boy is self-supporting, he must 'hustle' for himself and make room for another boy.

"When he has room, Mr. Willard sometimes takes some of his paroled prisoners into his house, but he does not often have room. The house is supported by voluntary subscriptions. Sometimes the subscriptions do not come as numerously or as largely as are necessary, and then, as Mr. Willard expresses it, 'we have to "hock" some of our goods at the nearby pawnshop until things look brighter. We have dark days as well as bright ones in my family.'"

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC IN SESSION.

The charter revision commission has recommended that a children's court be established in New York City, and it is not unlikely that this will soon be done; but as such a court will have to do only with children under sixteen, Mr. Willard's labors will not be affected by it.

The parole system, however, whether in a juvenile court or in the court of special sessions, puts the boy back on the city's streets, and, as Dr. D. L. Pierson says in an article on the George Junior Republic in *The Missionary Review*, "the city's streets are the devil's kindergarten." Another recourse is to place the boy in some charitable institution; but this plan sometimes proves worse than the other. In his last annual report the secretary of the Children's Aid Society says:

"It is an interesting fact that the children who have been most successful in their after-careers were not the well-trained children from institutions as one might suppose, but were mostly boys who had received their early training on the streets and were removed to better environment before they were twelve years of age. On the other hand, the very small number who were arrested for crime or sent to reform schools were in most cases children who came from institutions. The petty crimes they committed were largely due to want of worldly experience—a difficulty in distinguishing right from wrong."

Mr. William R. George, in his now famous "George Junior Republic," just referred to, believes that he has found the path out of this dilemma. Mr. George started the little republic in July, 1895, and it now has about a hundred citizens, one fourth of the number girls. Every citizen is paid for his work in tin coins, which he exchanges at the Republic store and hotel for the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life, or deposits in the Republic bank. The citizens make their own laws, elect their own president, congress, judges, and other officers, and choose their own policemen, who lock up in their jail the citizens who break the laws. The plan has proved so successful that the Massachusetts State Reformatory has adopted its principle, and two other Junior Republics have been started, one in Reddington, Pa., and the other in Washington, D. C. Mr. George's little democracy is located at Freeville, N. Y., about eight miles north of Ithaca. A writer in *The Puritan Magazine* remarks that the Freeville Republic "for its simplicity, its decency, and its self-respect, may some day repay the study of the legislators of the larger democracy." Like Mr. Willard's work, the Republic does not

seem to be embarrassed by an unmanageable surplus of funds, and all its leaflets announce that contributions of money, materials, clothing, or household articles will not come amiss, and will aid in extending the usefulness of the work. The Republic's last leaflet records the interesting fact that since the work began not one of the citizens has been dismissed as incorrigible, and of the 119 who have left the Republic not one has gone astray. Says the report:

"Of the 119, 61 were considered by Mr. George positively bad when they entered the Republic. Many of them had been arrested and had served one or more terms of imprisonment in some institution of a reformatory character; others had committed thefts that would have sent them to a reformatory had they not been given the alternative of going to the Republic. Not one boy or girl who has left the Republic has been, up to date, in any difficulty with the public authorities since leaving. So far as Mr. George can learn, every one is at some honest labor."

## SUFFRAGE RESTRICTIONS IN MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S new election law, passed in an extra session of her legislature, is expected to disfranchise about 26,000 negroes and 18,000 white men by imposing upon them an educational qualification. Under the provisions of the new law, the voter is required to mark a ballot without party emblems or division of the candidates into party groups. Instead of such arrangement, the candidates for each office are placed together in alphabetical order, and the voter, without assistance, must put his mark against the names of the candidates he favors. A similar plan has already been adopted in Arkansas, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other States, and, as the Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.) remarks, if any educational qualification at all can be justified, a simpler one than this could hardly be imagined. The Democratic advocates of the measure point out that grave abuses have resulted from the present system of allowing illiterates to be assisted in recording their votes, and that the secrecy of the ballot has been practically destroyed. In a recent message to the legislature Governor Smith declared that the existing system of voting in Maryland "practically puts a premium on the purchasable votes." "It enables men most susceptible to the influence of money," he said, "to be approached, corrupted, and silenced by the price in their pocket, paid with absolute certainty that the bribe has secured the vote."

On the other hand, the Republican papers claim that the measure was introduced by the Democratic Party simply for the purpose of more firmly intrenching its political position in the State and gratifying Mr. Gorman's senatorial ambitions. "Had they (the Democrats) gone to work in the proper way to bring about an educational qualification for suffrage," says the Baltimore *American* (Ind.), "they might have gained the support of many of their own party who are now their most severe critics. The path they have chosen can end in but one way. It will mean worse defeat in the future than their party has met with in the past." It continues:

"There are, in round number, 26,000 colored illiterates in Maryland, most of whom are Republicans, and 18,000 white illiterates, most of whom are Democrats. The colored illiterates are eager to learn to read and to distinguish the names on the ballots, nor have they, for the sake of receiving instruction, any hesitancy in coming forward and confessing their illiteracy. The case with the white illiterates is entirely different. New as is this agitation, it has been already demonstrated that the whites resent the imposition of an educational qualification, and that they will lose their votes rather than confess their inability to properly distinguish the names on the ballots. In view of this, it is indisputable that, while striving for a mean partizan advantage, the Democrats are daily shaping the proposed new election law after the manner of a boomerang, which in the end will turn and strike them that threw it."

The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) describes the law as "the crime of taking the vote from some forty or fifty thousand citizens of this State for the sole purpose of restoring Gorman to the Senate." The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) has also been a vigorous opponent of the measure, but the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) thinks it will be "a gain on the whole," and will promote a higher education among both whites and blacks. The law does not find wide support even in the Democratic press. "Maryland has not honored Democratic principles by passing laws aimed to deny equal rights to equal citizens," says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.); "whether they are contrary to the Constitution is for the federal court to decide, but that they are contrary to Jeffersonian principles is as certain as it is deplorable."

The Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) thinks that the time has come "to call a halt in this kind of legislation." It continues:

"The remedy for these violations of the spirit of the Constitution is plain and adequate. Under section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment Congress is given power to reduce the representation in Congress and in the electoral college of any State which deliberately disfranchises any portion of its male citizens over twenty-one years of age. The provision is so definite and plain as to leave no doubt concerning the powers of Congress in this direction. If the Southern States continue to disfranchise large portions of their citizens in the interest of party supremacy, Congress should not hesitate to apply the remedy provided by the Constitution."

The Maryland law does not seem to have any feature like the "grandfather clause" contained in the Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, and North Carolina franchise measures. By the "grandfather clause" no man of voting age in these States is barred from the polls if he or any of his ancestors was entitled to vote previously to 1861. The practical effect of this is to bar nearly all the blacks from the ballot without barring any of the whites. In Maryland, however, it seems that the white man must be able to vote intelligently or not vote at all.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHAT shall we do with our ex-President?—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

MR. CARNEGIE must be the mysterious Santa Claus.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

*The Commoner* is to take advertisements. A Bryan want column will sound rather familiar.—*The Washington Post.*

HOW did it happen that Mr. Carnegie's employees didn't get their just share of the profits as they went along?—*The Detroit News.*

WE fail to notice any particular difference between the empire and the republic. Kansas City's streets are just as dirty as ever.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE record of the woman visitor who keeps her host meeting trains for a week before she arrives has been beaten by Peace in the South African affair.—*The Atchison Globe.*

AS a thaw can not be much longer delayed, we may expect a new movement for the reorganization of the Democracy as soon as the ice moves out of Salt River.—*The Pittsburg Times.*

THE time has arrived when the council of foreign ministers at Peking might reasonably discuss the propriety of establishing a closed season for peaceful Chinese villagers.—*The Detroit News.*

"BOBS" says that the way to conquer the Boers is to take their arms from them. The first step in carrying out this suggestion is to induce the Boers to quit taking the arms from the British.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"DON'T you think the republic is in danger?" asked one politician. "Of course it is," answered the other. "If it wasn't in danger how could we statesmen come forward every election and save it? And we're going to keep on coming forward and saving it until the end of time."—*The Washington Star.*

"SOME of your punishments are very peculiar," said the stranger in Asia. "Do you think so?" responded the Chinese statesman distantly. "Yes; take for instance all this nonsense about yellow jackets and peacock feathers and self-inflicted death." "Some of your modes of censure impress me as peculiar, too," was the grave reply; "for instance, that strange practise of humiliating an official who offends by taking him before a tribunal and whitewashing him."—*The Washington Star.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

### A NEW ESTIMATE OF MARK TWAIN.

SEVERAL recent events have concurred to call American attention anew to Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, among them being his recent return to this country after a prolonged absence, the publication of a uniform edition of his works, and his almost continuous appearance in the public eye through his various literary and social activities since his return. For these reasons, Mr. W. D. Howells finds fresh occasion for an examination of Mark Twain's literary personality. He says (in *The North American Review*, February):

"Now that Mark Twain has become a fame so world-wide, we should be in some danger of forgetting, but for his help, how entirely American he is, and we have already forgotten, perhaps, how truly Western he is, tho his work, from first to last, is always reminding us of the fact. But here I should like to distinguish. It is not alone in its generous humor, with more honest laughter in it than humor ever had in the world till now, that his work is so Western. Any one who has really known the West (and really to know it one must have lived it) is aware of the profoundly serious, the almost tragical strain which is the fundamental tone in the movement of such music as it has. Up to a certain point, in the presence of the mystery which we call life, it trusts and hopes and laughs; beyond that it doubts and fears but it does not cry. It is more likely to laugh again, and in the work of Mark Twain there is little of the pathos which is supposed to be the ally of humor, little suffusion of apt tears from the smiling eyes. It is too sincere for that sort of play; and if after the doubting and the fearing it laughs again, it is with a suggestion of that resentment which youth feels when the disillusion from its trust and hope comes, and which is the grim second-mind of the West in the presence of the mystery. It is not so much the race-effect as the region-effect; it is not the Anglo-American finding expression, it is the Westerner, who is not more thoroughly the creature of circumstances, of conditions, but far more dramatically their creature, than any prior man."

MARK TWAIN AND HIS EMPIRE—A LAUGHING WORLD.
Courtesy of *The Commercial Advertiser*.

Mr. Howells deems Colonel Sellers and "The Connecticut Yankee" to be Mark Twain's greatest achievements:

"Both 'Huckleberry Finn' and 'Tom Sawyer' wander in episodes loosely related to the main story, but they are of a closer and more logical advance from the beginning to the end than the fiction which preceded them, and which I had almost forgotten to name before them. We owe to 'The Gilded Age' a type in Colonel Mulberry Sellers which is as likely to endure as any fictitious character of our time. It embodies the sort of Americanism which survived through the Civil War, and characterized in its boundlessly credulous, fearlessly adventurous, unconsciously burlesque excess the period of political and economic expansion which followed the war. Colonel Sellers was, in some rough sort, the America of that day, which already seems so remote, and is best imaginable through him. Yet the story itself was of the fortuitous structure of what may be called the autobiographical books, such as 'The Innocents Abroad' and 'Roughing It.' Its desultory and accidental character was heightened by the cooperation of Mr. Clemens's fellow humorist, Charles Dudley Warner, and such coherence as it had was weakened by the diverse qualities of their minds and their irreconcilable ideals in literature. These never combined to a sole effect or to any variety of effects that left the reader very clear what the story was all about; and yet from the cloudy solution was precipitated at least one character which, as I have said, seems of as lasting substance and lasting significance as any which the American imagination has evolved from the American environment.

"If Colonel Sellers is Mr. Clemens's supreme invention, as it seems to me, I think that his 'The Connecticut Yankee' is his greatest achievement in the way of a greatly imagined and symmetrically developed romance. Of all the fanciful schemes in fiction it pleases me most, and I give myself with absolute delight to its notion of a keen East Hartford Yankee finding himself, by a retroactionary spell, at the court of King Arthur of Britain, and becoming part of the sixth century with all the customs and ideas of the nineteenth in him and about him. The field for humanizing satire which this scheme opens is illimitable; but the ultimate achievement, the last poignant touch, the most exquisite triumph of the book, is the return of the Yankee to his own century, with his look across the gulf of the ages at the period of which he had been a part and his vision of the sixth-century woman he had loved holding their child in her arms. It is a great fancy, transcending in esthetic beauty the invention in 'The Prince and Pauper,' with all the delightful and affecting implications of that charming fable, and excelling the heartrending story in which Joan of Arc lives and prophesies and triumphs and suffers."

On the whole, the qualities in Mark Twain that most impress Mr. Howells are his common sense and his serious grasp of human life. "The exceptional observer must have known from the beginning," the writer remarks, "that he was a thinker of courageous originality and penetrating sagacity, even when he seemed to be joking. . . . The fact is thrown into sudden and picturesque relief by his return to his country after a lapse of time long enough to have let a new generation grow up in knowledge of him." The projection of his reputation "against a background of foreign appreciation such as no other American author has enjoyed," remarks Mr. Howells, has little or nothing to do with his acceptance by his countrymen as a prophet. It is by his strong handling of great questions of the day, as seen in his "Following the Equator," that he has won his claim to be heard in a public manner, and has "won the odd sort of primacy which he now enjoys."

### HOW TO WRITE A NOVEL FOR THE MASSES.

THE one thing necessary in the modern "historical romance," says Mr. Charles Battell Loomis, is not history, but "romance." The ordinary novel reader is "a dull bird, who knows little—and cares less—about the facts of history, the cut of a coat, or the geography of a particular country." To him, indeed, "anachronisms do not exist, because he would not know one if he saw it in a cage." "Of course," Mr. Loomis explains, "I don't mean you, dear reader; but you must admit that the vast majority of the reading public is made up of dull, unthinking people." Mr. Loomis then proceeds (in *The Atlantic Monthly*, March) to show "how it ought to be done." The following is his first draft of a great new "historical romance," that is to be heralded by blare of trumpets and to sell by the hundred thousand while the volumes are still warm from the press:

"'It was dawn of a clear spring morning. Guy le Cormorant set forth from his father's castle with never a sou in his pocket, a large credit at his banker's, and the whole world before him.' Here chuck in some reference to the '"Provençal robins" that during the reign of the good Louis sang with such surpassing

sweetness.' If you wish to, run in a few Breton peasants, and dot the meadow with sheep, and fill the fields with Lyonnaise potatoes. The public won't know or care whether you are right or not.

"Now it's time for your first adventure, for you are nearing the end of the second page, and a successful romantic novel should yield an adventure to every ten pages, and stop at the 300th page:

"'Around the corner of the Louvre' (never mind what or where the Louvre is; the public will think it is a river or a field) 'came the wicked seneschal, Vignon de Morimont. His fat horse jogged along lazily, and from the corners of his treacherous eyes he looked at the brave young Guy.'

"Now have Guy accuse him of having murdered his (Guy's) grandmother in 1560. 'When my father told me that my grandam' ('grandam' has a good sound always, like a great oath) 'had been murdered by de Morimont of Morimont Castle, I swore that the murder should not go unavenged. All this morning have I sought thee; now have I found thee. Prepare for an awful doom.' Now let them draw their broadswords, and then say something about Richelieu having issued an edict against the carrying of broadswords by gentlemen. Start in as if you were going to be very dry over it, but cut it short quickly. That will make the reader like you. Then have Guy fly at the wicked seneschal, and spit him on the broadsword, and toss him into a plane-tree. A plane tree is better than the most ornate tree that your reader is likely to know about. If a man thinks that you know something that he doesn't know, he suspects you of knowing other things of which he is ignorant, and his respect increases.

"Having tossed the seneschal into the plane-tree, let Guy mount his horse and continue on his way. Adventure number one is over, and he has won out easily; but it will be a mistake to let him win every round with as little effort. In a story, a dead-sure thing is not exciting. It is now time to bring in more singing of birds, as a sort of contrast. If a shepherd is handy, let him pipe up a little, so as to put Guy into good spirits, as the stabbing of the seneschal is on his nerves a bit. Guy might toss the shepherd a sequin or a groat. The public has heard of both coins, but doesn't know where they grow."

After the public has thus had a chance to recover its nerves, it is high time, says Mr. Loomis, to bring the heroine, Blanche de Boisgobey, upon the scene:

"You may have her poor, but of good family, or you may make her a rich runaway, fleeing from the unpleasant attentions of Prince de Joinville; but have her family good, by all means, and she herself must be absolutely unspotted. The great public will not stand for a tarnished woman in the rôle of heroine of one of these romantic novels. Describe her clothes, but in this you'll have to be careful; for while the men won't know anything about it, the women will catch on if you make any flagrant error. I guess you'll have to take the trouble to read up the clothes, unless you have a sister who is up on garments. You might dress Blanche in the fashion of to-day, and say that she was fond of being ahead of her time. But if you drop a hint of another adventure, not far off, you can draw it mild on the clothes business."

It would take too long to follow all the engrossing adventures of Mr. Loomis's hero and heroine. There is an exciting combat with a wolf in France, in which Guy, the wolf, and the horse go down in a "grand mix-up." The valiant hero is saved, however, by Blanche's pinching the tail of the "vulpine beast"; and Guy fortunately comes out of the scrimmage with only a scratched face. Blanche, of course, faints at the sight of blood, and then falls in love with the hero. Then, while he goes to sleep, weak from his loss of blood—the horse in the mean time cropping the grass and Blanche plucking ox-heart daisies—the villain rides in at an easy gallop upon a steed that saw service at Cressy or Sedan—either one will do, Mr. Loomis assures us—and Blanche is carried off. Mr. Loomis's plot ends here for the present with a splendid knightly conflict—not to be the final one, however, for there are still several hundred pages to fill—between Guy and the villain, Henri.

## A DRAMATIZATION OF HOMER'S "ODYSSEY" BY STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

THE "Odyssey" has sometimes been called the earliest of novels. Therefore, in a day when novels have scarcely come forth from the press before the "dramatic rights" are disposed of, it seems fitting that this long-deferred privilege of dramatization should be accorded Homer's ancient "historical romance." *Literature* (London, March 9) announces that the task has been undertaken by Mr. Stephen Phillips, who as the author of "Paolo and Francesca" and "Herod" is now widely looked upon as the most promising of modern British playwrights. *Literature*, comparing this new dramatic venture with the dramatization of the Rubáiyát—which, it is announced, is to be undertaken for Mr. Richard Mansfield—says:

"The difficulties are almost as great, tho in a different way. It is, perhaps, apter to remember that Mr. Gilbert Murray has already set the example of returning for dramatic inspiration to Greece, the fountain-head of so many streams which flow into the broad current of modern culture. If the stage can recapture for us 'the glory that was Greece,' it will do much to retrieve its rather damaged credit. But the dramatization of old-world legends is an exacting task in modern days. Greek fairy tale is certainly more cheerful and more varied than Celtic legend; but while the Dublin stage makes it its object to preserve the Celtic 'glamour,' we can hardly hope to catch across the footlights that true Homeric spirit the essence of which lives only in the simple epic narrative. The 'Odyssey,' as a whole, does not, of course, lend itself to the close-knit drama of our modern requirements. It belongs more to the picaresque type of story which revives in Don Quixote, Gil Blas—and, we may add, in Pickwick. Many of its incidents would remind the gallery too forcibly of the conjuror, or of the clown in the harlequinade. It is a string of stories round one character, which if related by the modern novelist would probably be reviewed side by side with Captain Kettle or Sherlock Holmes—two heroes who have much in common with Odysseus, the one in virtue of his wanderings, and the other in virtue of his cunning. But, told as Homer told it, the story is transformed into the highest poetry, and, to appreciate its beauty it is quite unnecessary to read into it, with medieval interpreters, a moral allegory, or, with some modern scholars, an astronomical fable. Into the web of Oriental romance and Greek myth of which it is composed Homer has imported an abundance of intense human interest. Johnson, in his sledgehammer way, condemned the Homeric drama: 'We have been too early,' he said, 'acquainted with the poetical heroes to expect any pleasure from their revival; to show them as they have already been shown is to disgust by repetition; to give them new qualities or new adventures is to offend by violating received notions.' This is very superficial, and would cut at the root of all the familiar plots on which dramas of the highest merit have been founded. The pathos and the humor of the 'Odyssey' both find an echo in every age. Bentley said that the 'Iliad' was written for men, the 'Odyssey' for women—a tribute, at any rate, to its emotional quality. How truly human it is appears from its perennial popularity. Its episodes—Scylla and Charybdis, Circe, the Sirens, and the rest—are familiar even to the unlettered moralist for whom

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

Homer is but a name. It is a favorite hunting-ground for the modern artist—Turner recurred to it over and over again; and pictorially it offers much attraction, perhaps too great attraction, to the stage manager. Almost every episode would make a foundation for a play. The age of the Stuarts produced two Homeric plays—Lord Lansdowne's 'Heroic Love' and Rowe's 'Ulysses,' and both these writers in the spirit of their day foisted into Homer modern sentiment or intrigue. One can hardly doubt that the beautiful close, the recognition by Penelope, is what attracts the modern poetic dramatist. Yet, perhaps, after all, the final 'curtain' should be one for which Homer does no more than give a hint. Dante records the death of Odysseus at sea. Tennyson leaves him still yearning for 'some work of noble note,' and determined

> To sail beyond the sunset and the baths
> Of all the western stars until I die.

Perhaps Odysseus should, in accordance with the legends of the Middle Ages, pass away from his recovered wife into the unknown, spurred once more by the old lust of travel to seek, like Arthur parting from Guinevere, 'death, or I know not what mysterious dooms.'"

*Literature* adds that the new Homeric drama will be produced by Mr. Beerbohm Tree at the end of next September. It is interesting to remember, it remarks, that the late Prof. G. C. W. Warr, of King's College, London, wrote a dramatic masque in 1883 called "The Tale of Troy," founded upon certain episodes in the "Iliad." This, with "The Story of Orestes," was set to music by Sir Walter Parratt and others. At the time of his death about a year ago, Professor Warr was also interested in the proposed performance of a cycle of Greek plays translated into English, to have taken place this year.

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## MAXIMILIAN GORKI: RUSSIA'S "TRAMP-NOVELIST."

ONE of the most singular literary prodigies of Europe is Maximilian Gorki, a common tramp by profession and preference, who several years ago suddenly surprised Russia by coming forward as the author of books which, from their absolute freshness and novelty, met with tremendous popular success. M. Ivan Strannik, in the *Revue de Paris* (January 15), with some apparent extravagance asserts that "they have not been equaled by any Russian writer since the first romances of Tolstoy," and that they have "to a certain extent revolutionized Russian literature." A translation of this article, considerably abridged, appears in the New York *Bookman* (March), by Mr. Arthur Hornblow, from whom we quote most of the following. He writes:

"Gorki was born of very humble parents in Nizhni-Novgorod, a government of middle Russia, in 1868 or 1869—Gorki himself is not quite sure which—and became an orphan when still a child. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but, disliking the sedentary life, he ran away. He likewise deserted from an engraver's office, after which he entered the studio of a painter of religious pictures. Next he was a scullery boy and then assistant to a gardener. He tried all these modes of life, and was content with none of them. When he was fifteen, he could barely read, altho his grandfather took some pains to make him spell out words from an old family Bible. These early studies, however, only filled him with disgust for learning until the day when, assistant cook on board a steamboat, he was initiated by the chief cook into the joys of French romance, which fired his imagination and filled him with a ferocious desire to educate himself. He went to Kazan and tried to obtain free tuition in one of the schools, but this he found impossible. Disillusionized, he took a situation as baker's boy at the wages of three rubles a month, but soon tiring of this and longing for the fresh air of the open country, he deserted the bakery and became a common country tramp, fraternizing with every ragged vagrant he met on the road, but always reading and neglecting no opportunity to educate himself. A few months later he was back in the city, acting as watchman, and afterward he peddled kvass, a kind of sour beverage, in the streets. Then came the opportunity that was to give him his first foothold in the path of literature. Chance brought him into relations with an advocate, who took interest in him and helped him in his education. Then, just as this new life seemed to be developing his genius, his natural restlessness again asserted itself and once more led him to resume his nomadic existence. He tramped all over Russia on foot, exercising every possible calling to eke out an existence, including henceforth that of a man of letters. . . . . .

"Gorki's real *début* dates from 1893. He made about that time the acquaintance of Korolenko, the writer, and with his assistance published another [his second] story, entitled 'Tchelkache,' the success of which was tremendous. From then on Gorki threw aside every convention and strove to give frank and direct expression to his own views of life. As until then his life had been spent in the company of vagrants and he was himself a vagrant, he decided to devote his muse to singing the 'Song of the Tramp.' His favorite form is the short story. During the last seven years he has written thirty, which by their expressive brevity sometimes recall the methods of Guy de Maupassant. The plan of these stories is extremely simple. Often there are not more than two characters—an old beggar and his grandson, or a couple of workmen, or a tramp and a Jew, two companions in misery. The interest of these stories is not in the development of a complicated plot. They are rather fragments of life or bits of biography from one date to another. . . . . .

"All that Gorki relates he has seen. All the scenes on land and sea that he describes, says M. Strannik, he has observed during the course of his adventurous career. Each detail of his *mise-en-scène* recalls to him some bitter or happy memory. The life of the vagrant he depicts has been his own life. The tramps have been his comrades. He has loved them or hated them. This explains the striking fidelity of his characters to life. He does not idealize the tramp; the sympathy he has for their courage and love of liberty does not blind him. He does not seek to conceal their faults or condone their vices. He paints the reality, but without exaggerating its ugliness. He does not avoid painful or coarse scenes, but even in his most realistic passages he never shocks the reader, because one feels that he is striving only to present the truth as it is, and is not seeking to create a sensation by cheap methods. He merely states things as they are and insists that they can not be changed, as they depend on immutable laws. Gorki sees in his characters only the spectacle of life. He sees passion convulse them as the wind raises the crests of the waves, and laughter pass over their souls as the sunlight pierces the cloud. He is, in the best acceptation of the word, a realist."

Indeed, according to M. Strannik, Gorki appears to be not only a realist but a good deal of a pessimist. We quote direct from the *Revue de Paris:* "His [Gorki's] invincible pessimism rests on his conviction that life does not admit of a logical solution. It has not for its definite aim happiness nor any regular ordering, such as the moralists seek for, but the disorder is essential and the sorrow can not be eliminated." What remains then to do under these conditions? It is first needful, according to Gorki, for humanity to turn from vain searchings to a moderate happiness. The best solution of the problem, therefore, consists in giving up the useless battle of life and in taking what mother nature or fate will provide—sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. There is in the world a class of men to whom this philosophy appeals with intense force—the tramps—and Gorki's mission in literature, according to M. Strannik, may be summed up in saying that he was born to be their painter and apologist.

It has lately been announced from St. Petersburg that Gorki has destroyed the chapters of his new book "The Moujiks," and has suddenly gone back to his old vocation as a tramp, drawn, it is said, by his longing for the unfettered life of the fields and highways. M. Strannik thinks that he will some time reappear as suddenly as he went away, bringing with him more material to add to the store of human documents that have already made him famous.

## WHITMAN AS A REPRESENTATIVE "SPIRITUAL ANARCHIST."

IN an article from which we have already quoted (February 23, page 222), Mr. H. F. Carlill, an English critic, took the ground that Walt Whitman's writings possess a transcendent claim upon literary attention, and that "an essay on the merits of the author ought to be constituted the diploma-work of every one who aspires to write criticism." Another writer in the same journal (*Literature*, February 16), Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, takes issue with Mr. Carlill's judgments. "Whitman is essentially an extra-literary phenomenon," he writes, "counting, if at all, as a personal force rather than a literary influence." Whitman has not invented any new literary form, since at bottom there is no appreciable difference between his verse and "the irregular rhythm of nearly all primitive literatures." Further, says Mr. Ratcliffe, Whitman has no system of ideas, as his admirers claim:

"His one irrepressible idea is merely a restatement of the individualism, the spiritual Anarchism, which seems indigenous to the United States—finding expression in her men of genius, her Emersons and Thoreaus, as much as in the numberless sects and communities which are continually and fruitlessly setting out for the ideal life of absolute freedom from external law. So far from Whitman's 'hymning of the ego' and his glorification of splendid savagery being the annunciation of a new democratic gospel for the age to come, it is in effect simply the final outburst of rejoicing in the ample freedom of a great new nation just emerging into self-consciousness. Equally misleading, I submit, is it to say that Whitman invents his language. He borrows, of course, from foreign tongues or from any jargon that can furnish him with the word he needs. But the attentive reader would have little difficulty in showing that the effect of Whitman's appropriated words is for the most part to add absurdity to passages already absurd enough; and that whenever his imagination triumphs over his theory he relies on the gift, shared with every other master of speech, of endowing common words with the fresh significance and beauty that come of unexpected use.

"It is argued further that accepted canons of criticism do not apply in Whitman's case. He denies the premises. Be it so. Let us try him strictly by his own test: 'The proof of a poet shall be sternly deferr'd till his country absorbs him as affectionately as he has absorb'd it.' Whitman sent his book forth as the harbinger of a new race of national poets, 'orbic bards,' 'sweet democratic despots of the West.' They have not appeared. He has no poetical offspring. The impulse and direction which he conceived himself to have given to a new literary form, or a new literature without form, ceased with himself. If it be true that Whitman's chosen manner is, as his latest critic affirms, the only possible form for his philosophy, it is also true, apparently, that it is a possible form for no other philosophy of poetry or life. The old forms which he wished to cast off from literature are capable of infinite use. It is as easy for an original poet to be original in them to-day as it was a century or three centuries ago. But the writer who adopts Whitman's method is foredoomed to Whitmanese. The tentative and ineffectual experiments of his few avowed disciples have produced only feeble, and mainly foolish, echoes of himself. Moreover, it must be remembered that Whitman could not have used the traditional forms however he may have wished to do so. On the one or two occasions when he tried to move in what Cobbett called 'the gewgaw fetters of rime,' he failed almost pitiably. 'Captain, my captain' is to 'Come lovely and soothing Death' as an official ode to the 'Adonais.'

"And, once more: It can not be conceded that in order to discover and understand the merits of 'Leaves of Grass' as poetry it is necessary to formulate fresh standards of criticism. If we grant that Whitman's theory of literature or his attitude toward life in general demands a readjustment of the intellectual vision, it must still be maintained that his literary product does not. And we may note that the very critics who plead for the adoption of a new standard are unable to abide by their own conditions. When, for example, they would enumerate the literary virtues of their supreme poet they point, like Symonds, to his 'countless clear and perfect phrases,' or, like Mr. Carlill, to the faultless and noble sadness of his tone when he speaks of the dead. Both criticisms are entirely justified; but they mean that when Whitman's elemental struggle after self-expression issues for a godlike moment or two in a glimpse of pure serene, he writes literature, and may quite simply be tried by the accepted canons of poetry. His utterance becomes rhythmic; his style attains a fine level of passionate directness and simplicity; he approaches even the measured and regular expression of the 'unregenerate' singers whom in his polemic mood he despises; and we judge him necessarily according to the sincerity and depth of his emotion, the rightness and beauty of the language in which his imagination takes shape. There is no other way, for Whitman or any other."

Yet Mr. Ratcliffe admits that altho in his opinion Whitman has not succeeded in giving adequate expression in letters to his high ideal of "the evangel-poem of comrades and of love," he has yet "impressed himself upon a great page of his nation's history by living that evangel-poem in his own person":

"The doctrine of fellowship is as old as religion itself, but the men in whom the spirit of fellowship is incarnate are the rarest examples of our race. It is Whitman's especial praise that he is one of these, and that the passion of humanity which inspired his whole being has in some degree got itself compressed within his inchoate and exasperating rhapsodies. They will endure, no doubt, as a quite unique revelation of a powerful and original character and as a spiritual influence strangely vivid and salutary. But that they can ever be recognized as fulfilling the enormous claims made by them as the inspired scriptures of a revolution in literature is not to be believed for a moment. 'Undifferentiated literary protoplasm' is the description applied to 'Leaves of Grass' by the critic whose plea for their consideration I have endeavored to pass in review. The phrase is a condemnation in itself. The product even of a great poetic temperament—tho it be rich and abundantly receptive, as Whitman's unquestionably was—remains undifferentiated, protoplasmic, so long as it is not molded by the creative force of an intellectualized imagination."

## NOTES.

MANY surmises as to the possible authorship of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" have been made. Cable despatches from London have said that the mystery is solved and that one Laurence Housman, an artist and literary man, is the true author. In a recent number of the London *Academy*, a writer undertakes to show that Mr. Housman must be the author, reasoning from the similarity which passages of the book bear to former work by him. But now Mr. Housman positively denies that he wrote the book.

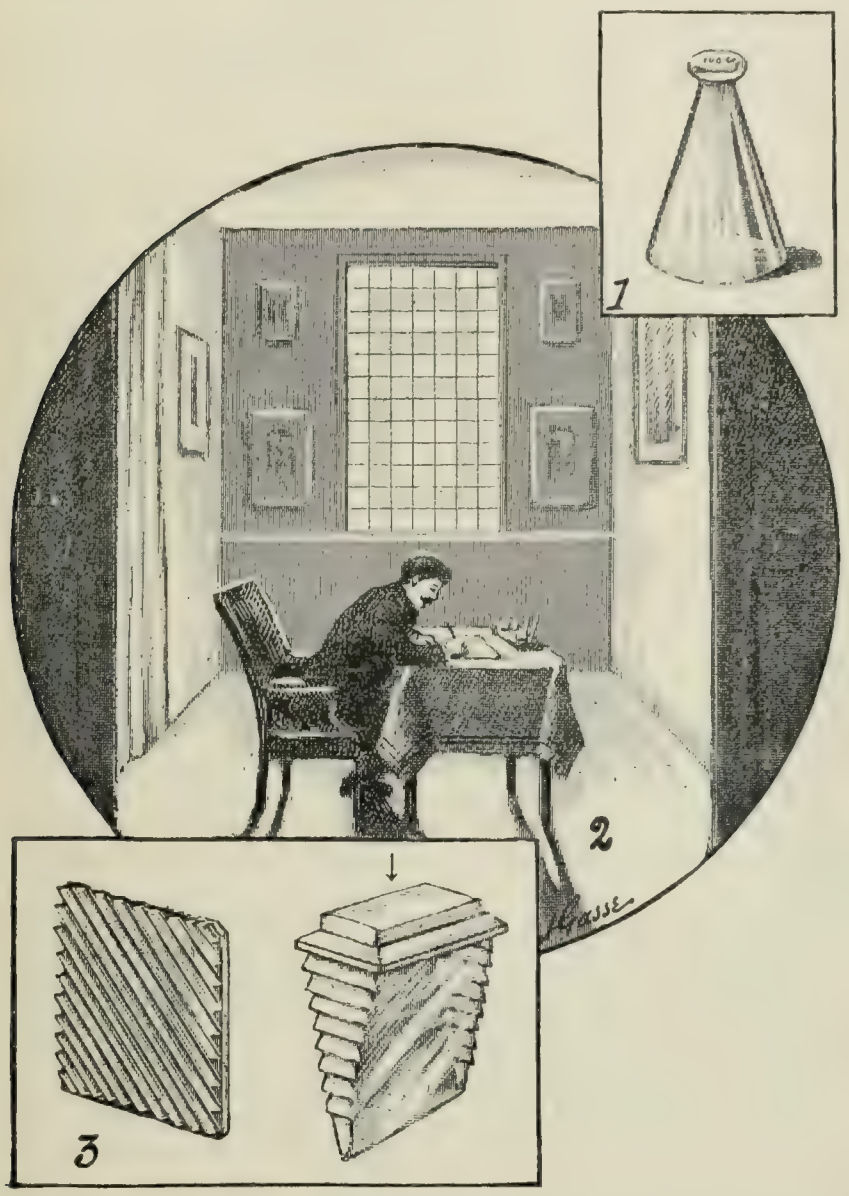
THE death of Ignatius Donnelly, of Shakespearian "Cryptogram" fame, adds interest to a recent surmise in the Donnellian field This is no less than an argument in favor of Shakespeare's authorship of the Bible. In a late number of the London *Answers*, a writer claims that in the name "Shakespeare" lies the key to this wonderful cryptogram. He says: "The spelling 'Shakespeare' was the nom-de-plume of the great poet, while 'Shakespere'—an evident change of 'Shakespear'—was his real name. Each of the two latter spellings contain ten letters—four vowels and six consonants. By combining these figures the number 46—the key to the mystery—is obtained. Take up your Bible, turn to the forty-sixth psalm in the Revised Version, and you will find that the psalm is divided into three portions, each one ending with the word 'selah.' Now count forty-six words from the beginning of the psalm and you will read the word 'shake' in the first portion. Then count forty-six words from the end of the psalm and you will reach the word 'spear.' There you have the word 'Shakespear" as plainly as the letters can make it."

A REMARKABLE find has lately been announced from Munich. Herr Rosenthal, an antiquarian of that city, has discovered a hitherto unknown edition of the doubtful fifth book of "Gargantua and Pantagruel," printed in 1549, during the life-time of Rabelais. *Literature* (London) says of this important find: "The earliest known edition of the book is dated 1564, eleven years after Rabelais is supposed to have died. Not many years later it was asserted that it was not the work of Rabelais at all, and the controversy has raged through the centuries. Paul Lacroix made a great discovery in 1840—that of a manuscript of this fifth book, written, apparently, 1550–1560, and lying in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. . . . On the whole, Lacroix, despite the fact that the editions contained a good many things which did not appear in his manuscript, accepted the fifth book as genuine. The majority of these critics are on his side; but there are not wanting those who see in the book the work of an inferior imitator clumsily piecing together fragments from the Rabelaisian table. Now, if Herr Rosenthal is right, we shall see what Rabelais really intended the fifth book of his great work to be like, and what is its relation to the manuscript of Lacroix."

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### SOME NEW USES OF GLASS.

GLASS, which is one of the most fragile of materials when thin, is in some respects one of the strongest and most resisting when made thick or cast into blocks. Among the many new uses of this substance, a large number are based on this property, so that glass may cease to be a synonym for fragility. Our descendants may not be able to understand the proverb about "those who live in glass houses, for they may themselves be living in houses of glass that are more substantial and lasting than our present stone dwellings. So at least we are told by




USES OF GLASS.

1, Glass weight; 2, apartment lighted with prisms; 3, prisms and prismatic block.

M. F. Fardiau, who writes on the subject in *La Science Illustrée* (February 23). He says:

"About ten years ago, M. Vinterhoff, of Cologne, devised a method of replacing lithographic stones by plates of glass from which proofs of extraordinary fineness were obtained by a secret process. The method does not yet seem to have been very successful, however, notwithstanding its cheapness.

"It has also been proposed to replace the copper sheathing of ships by glass plates. An Italian vessel thus protected put in at Marseilles several times in 1882. Here, too, the success of the plan does not seem to correspond with the advantages claimed for it, among which are freedom from oxidation and wear, and the absence of those incrustations which, accumulating in the course of long voyages, end by impeding the vessel.

"We should also mention here the glass casks for the manufacture of which Hubert took out a patent in 1860. They have, aside from their fragility, which makes them unfit for transportation, incontestable advantages over wooden casks—neatness, ease of cleaning, and transparency, which last quality enables the owner to see exactly how much wine or beer they contain at any given time.

"Among interesting minor uses we should note that of glass bearings for machinery of small power. These support a light, rapidly rotating axle very well; they heat little, do not wear, and need little lubrication. Notwithstanding all this, it would seem that they are not perfectly safe in all circumstances.

"Complaint is made continually of brass weights when used in kitchens. These complaints have been met in Switzerland by the governmental authorization, in 1897, of weights made of a special kind of glass, almost unbreakable. They are conical and end in a knob on which the value is engraved. . . . . .

"It is well known that the developing fluids used in photography spoil very soon in contact with the air, and that they can therefore be preserved only in full bottles. It is thus necessary to decant them as fast as they are used into a series of smaller and smaller bottles. M. Gaumont, head of the well-known firm, has devised a plan by which glass balls are put into the bottle, one by one, to keep it full.

"In electricity, the uses of glass are of prime importance. It is commonly employed as an insulator, and in spite of its faults has great advantages. Of it are made the plates of the electrostatic machines of the laboratories, Leyden jars, jars for batteries, globes for arc-lamps, bulbs for incandescent lights, the plates of condensers, electric rheostats, etc. In London blocks of glass have been used to insulate the third rail on electric railway systems.

"In the United States glass ties have even been used on railroads to replace the ordinary wooden ties.

"Glass-cotton, which consists of very flexible, fine fibers, obtained in the Bohemian glass-works, serves to make filters which are much used in laboratories, for they are unalterable and may be used indefinitely if washed and dried after each operation. Glass-cotton can also be used to handle caustic liquids used in surgery, like nitrate of silver or tincture of iodin.

"But it is in our dwellings that the uses of glass have multiplied in recent years.

"Glass window-panes, which represent the chief domestic uses of glass—also the oldest, since they are found in Pompeii—are being somewhat modified. We are beginning to use perforated glass, which ventilates the room without drafts. The holes, which are about 15 cm. [6 inches] apart, are conical; the little end of the hole is toward the outside; the air enters the room in diverging currents.

"In shops and stores and for the roofs of glazed courts, protected glass is now often used, that has a metal network embedded in it. This network is placed in position by pressing it between two plates of hot glass. Altho nearly as transparent as ordinary glass, this protected glass has an enormous resisting power to shock, pressure, and fire; it can not be cut with a diamond and is not to be removed by ordinary means without making a noise, which makes it a valuable protection against thieves.

"Apartments on lower floors, in narrow streets, receive only an insufficient amount of light through their windows. To obviate this inconvenience prismatic glass has been devised, which is placed in the windows or in inclined screens. The light ray that strikes it is deviated, and instead of reaching the sidewalk it is diffused through the apartment.

"As for the illumination of basements below the ground level, that is obtained by the aid of prismatic cubes that project the light into the remotest corners of the room. The hygienic dwelling of the future will have its walls covered with malleable glass, in which nails may be embedded. A cloth impregnated with a solution will suffice for its disinfection.

"The time is not far distant when the house may be built entirely of glass. Garchig's glass-stone or ceramo-crystal, made like Reaumur porcelain by devitrifying glass débris and then agglomerating it by pressure and heat, has the first rank among materials of construction, including granite, for resistance to crushing, shock, usage, cold, and chemical action. It can be readily colored and molded, and has already begun to play a great part in building-construction.

"Mention should also be made of hollow glass bricks, hermetically sealed to prevent the access of dust to their interior. These bricks have already been tested in building with excellent results.

"As for the glass house itself, it has already been seen in Japan and in the United States. Even at Paris, during the recent Exposition, we had a palace of glass, which was a wonder."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A PIANO THAT CAN BE PLAYED IN TUNE.

IT is known to every musician, altho not generally to the public, that a keyboard instrument like the piano or organ is never in perfect tune. This arises from the fact that in such an instrument each black key does duty for two distinct tones, which are nearly, but not quite, the same. For instance, C sharp and D flat are the same note on the piano or organ, but in true intonation they differ slightly. The tuning of a keyboard instrument is therefore a compromise, and the constant use of such an instrument is considered by many authorities to be disastrous to the musical ear. An eminent authority once expressed the opinion that the invention of the piano has been a distinct obstacle to musical progress. Many attempts have been made to construct a keyboard that should enable each note to be given at its actual pitch, but all have been too complicated for ordinary use. Now, however, Mr. S. A. Hageman describes in *The American Journal of Science* (March) what he calls a "just intonation piano" of such simplicity that, as he claims, its use can easily be learned, and there is no reason why it should not generally be employed.

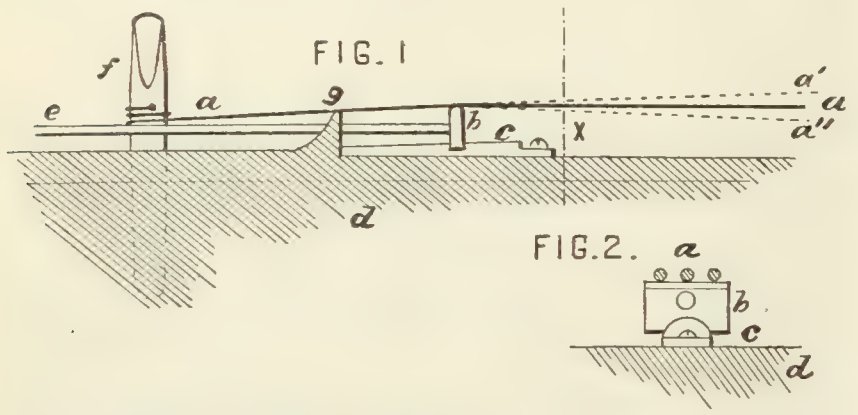



FIG. 1. Longitudinal Section of Piano Wire.
FIG. 2. Cross Section of Piano Wire. *a*, Group of strings giving one note; *b*, movable bridge, with concave bearing fitted to convex surface of track *c*, on which it slides; *d*, sounding board; *e*, rod actuating movable bridge; *f*, pin; *g*, agraffe or fixed bridge.

We quote below such portions of Mr. Hageman's paper as do not go into the details of acoustical mathematics. He says:

"During the past century a number of efforts have been made to construct keyboard instruments such as the organ so as to meet the requirements of just intonation.

"The problem has been considered an extremely difficult one especially as regards the piano, and the unsatisfactory mechanism heretofore devised has in every instance been practically rejected by the musical public, tho every true musician would willingly sacrifice much to regain the inestimable beauty and purity of just intervals.

"Helmholtz, Blaserna, and Taylor, and a long line of able and eminent writers, have appropriately set forth the defects of tempered intonation, its tendency to obscure theory, and its blighting effects upon the essential beauties of music. But no instrument has been brought forward that seemed so attractive as the piano, with the licentious freedom of its tempered scales—and not a few have even grown into a cultivated disregard of its really great defects. But the tempered piano does not quite take rank among the best musicians. It is denied a place in the orchestra, and the most eminent vocalists and violinists accept it reluctantly for purposes of accompaniment. One writer even contemplates its final abandonment, along with tempered intonation, apparently never dreaming that its faults were capable of being remedied. Had it not been that it was already installed in almost every household, it is quite probable that even the complicated and cumbersome just-intonation organs that have been offered would have won the day, and tempered intonation, the reproach of music, would have been at this moment only an unpleasant memory.

"It would be foreign to the scope and purpose of this paper to enter into any extended discussion of the merits or demerits of tempered intonation, but it is freely granted that—tho through long and dreary years, while voice and violin and orchestra were alone struggling for truth—music has on the one hand certainly suffered from its use, it has at the same time, tho in an imperfect manner, filled a gap of some two centuries of almost hopeless waiting for better things.

"And yet it has been by the piano and organ that the priceless gems of musical masters from Bach to Wagner have been brought, tho in unworthy attire, into our daily lives and made our common property. Their rehabiliment in fitting garb has been the cherished desire of the writer and the results attained are indicated in this paper.

"It has been fully realized from the very first that such a work as the construction of a just-intonation piano must deal very gently with existing methods and mechanism. It must change nothing, take nothing away, impose little or no additional exertion upon the player, be free from mechanical defects and intricacies—and last, but not least, make light demands upon the purse.

"The ordinary piano has, therefore, been taken as a foundation for the new, and, without taking from the player his familiar instrument, he is enabled instantly to substitute, for its tempered harmonies, mathematically just intonation in twelve keys based on the twelve tempered chromatic intervals of the octave."

Mr. Hageman's device is still something of a compromise. The same note still does duty for both C-sharp and D-flat so long as the player keeps within one key, but when he changes, for instance to the keys whose key-notes are these two notes respectively, they are different. Transposition from one key to another is effected by means of pedals that shift the bridges on which the vibrating wires rest, and so alter the resulting tones. The accompanying diagrams will explain how this is effected.

By an ingenious mechanism the movable bridges on which the wires rest are all shifted together by a proportional amount and to the exact degree corresponding to the pedal that is pressed. Each key has its pedal, so that any desired transposition can easily be made. The author says:

"The entire just-intonation mechanism including the eighty-eight bridges is made up of only two hundred and fifty movable parts, is not expensive nor difficult of construction, nor in any manner readily susceptible of derangement, but is durable and reliable to the last degree. . . . . .

"The results summed up give one hundred and fifty-six tones to the octave, or eleven hundred and forty-four in the compass of seven and one-third octaves, against eighty-eight in the ordinary piano.

"The changes of tonality are practically instantaneous and can succeed each other in any order with great rapidity, if it were necessary, but the resources of a single key are so great that even in the most intricate music the pedal changes will be quite few. . . . . .

"While any composition is greatly enhanced in beauty, there runs through all—even bits of melody, simple chords, or scales—a restful, satisfying effect that could hardly be conceived without the actual experience.

"It is the profound conviction of the writer that just intonation in music is of the greatest importance.

"Persons listening to the best orchestras often imagine that they are hearing it in its perfection. This is far from being true. Temperament has leavened it also, as is capable of abundant proof.

"As Helmholtz remarks—few modern musicians have ever heard tone intonation, and consequently its superiority over temperament is greatly underrated."

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**The White Rhinoceros in Africa.**—We have all heard of white elephants, but few know that there are also in existence white rhinoceroses, constituting a distinct species. These are almost extinct, and probably not more than a dozen or so are left. The *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 23) prints an account of a recent meeting with a small herd of these animals in Natal. Fortunately they are strictly protected by law and, fortunately also, the party that met the animals included the governor of the colony, otherwise the species might have been now more nearly extinct than ever before, for hunters are not very scrupulous in such matters. Says the writer of the note just mentioned:

"They [the rhinoceroses] were moving at a slow pace toward a

jungle and easily allowed the observers to approach. The party came within fifty yards of the huge quadrupeds, which were cropping the grass on the plain. The rhinoceroses apparently were not at all disturbed. The horsemen dismounted and approached yet nearer, stopping about twenty yards from the herd. During a minute or two the animals seemed to pay no attention whatever to the human beings who were watching them . . . and kept on browsing. Soon they began to sniff the air, as if they had discovered something disquieting or disagreeable, yet, curiously enough, they seemed not to see their visitors, altho the latter were not hidden. After a time, during which they showed a sort of vague preoccupation, they withdrew, first walking and finally trotting. Doubtless it is very seldom that these animals may be seen for so long at such short range. . . . . .

"The herd was composed of four adults (one, a powerful male) and of one animal about three quarters grown. The same day a herd of three other rhinoceroses was seen, one male, one female, and a young one. Thus eight individuals were seen, and probably these comprise all that is left of the species in the region, except perhaps one or two animals. It is estimated that there may be ten altogether. It is believed that there are also a few in the Ubombo chain, but this is doubtful. . . . The white rhinoceroses are as strictly protected as possible. It is absolutely forbidden to hunt them on penalty of a fine of $250 to $500 or imprisonment, and the governor himself can not give permission to kill them. This is very wise, for even if there remain as many as twenty white rhinoceroses in the world, there are certainly no more. And it is rather late to take up the work of preserving this interesting species."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## THE PSYCHOLOGY OF INTOXICATION.

THE question of the nature and genesis of the impulse which leads to the use of intoxicants appeals to all who are concerned with the vital problems of modern society. Can these students and workers find in psychology any helpful analysis of the motives which underlie conduct? In the *Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane* (January) appears a review of an article entitled "Studies in the Psychology of Alcohol," by G. E. Partridge, published in *The American Journal of Psychology*, which is a comprehensive scientific treatment of this important problem. The author has attempted to determine these two things: (1) The cause and nature of the intoxication impulse; (2) the actual effect of small doses of alcohol upon the ability to perform muscular and mental work.

From the two periodicals we glean the following summary of Partridge's results:

"Among primitive peoples, the use of intoxicants, altho not quite universal, is so general that exceptions are noteworthy. Intoxication seems to have originated in connection with the religious and social life in the effort to heighten the religious and social consciousness. Probably the use of fermented drinks originated in this way, and the use of them as beverages came at a later stage. A rather careful examination of the anthropological literature leads to the conclusion that taste was not much concerned at first. On the whole, primitive man is not a steady nor habitual drinker. He drinks alcohol occasionally to secure intoxication; his drinking is likely to be periodic, and in general it is characterized by great excesses and uncontrolled excitement.

"The drugs which are commonly used for intoxication purposes are all stimulant-narcotics; that is to say, when taken in small doses, or as an initial effect of large doses, they stimulate the nerve-cells. It is true of most if not all of these drugs that . . . they produce first a stage of increased excitability followed by a stage of lessened excitability. The mental effects are analogous—a stage of exhilaration is followed by a stage of depression. The pleasurable stage of intoxication is due in part to the widened range of emotional tone; the normal limits of both pleasure and pain are passed: the feeling of personal safety and self-confidence is largely increased. The increased social feeling evidently depends upon these changes, for the two important conditions of social comfort are self-confidence and (perhaps as a result of this) freedom from suspicions in regard to others."

A detained personal examination of sixty-five cases of inebriety, most of them confirmed drunkards, brought out the fact that in fifty-eight of these cases "there is no evidence of a conscious craving for alcohol." From the data obtained from these cases, Mr. Partridge enumerates the motives which lead to intoxication as follows:

"First, a desire for excitement, experience, and abandon, to increase companionship, to put off reserve in the presence of others. This desire to heighten the social feeling is probably the most prominent cause of drinking. Many drunkards would regard it as a disgrace to drink in any other way than socially. Secondly, to kill pain, to calm moral distress, to overcome fatigue, a desire for temporary relief from poverty or monotony, to increase courage or overcome self-consciousness, to steady the nerves for work or unusual strain."

The historical importance of intoxication, says the writer, is shown by the deep impression it has made upon literature and language. Nothing except the sexual relationship has made a deeper impression. It has been exceedingly prevalent at times of rapid development. In the individual habits of intoxication are most likely to be formed during adolescence, and during this period they are more difficult to overcome than later in life.

The various theories, theological and scientific, of the intoxication impulse and the craving for alcohol are briefly summarized as follows: (1) sin; (2) desire for relief from pain, nervous weakness, or weariness incident to the struggle for existence; (3) diseased appetite, the effect of an alcoholized protoplasm, a pathological perversion of physiological cell-action in the cerebral cortex, a specific craving which can be cured by a specific remedy; (4) a physical craving, an animal lust; (5) an acquired taste; (6) an organic appetite, made so by ages of indulgence, that is, a "secondary instinct"; (7) an instinct to intensify consciousness, to make wider variation in the mental life; (8) a desire to change the relation of common sense to individual sense; (9) an instinct which is a by-product of mental evolution. The author concludes that the alcohol craving stands in close relationship to normal mental development, and is to be regarded as a form of expression of the general instinctive tendency to seek intense states of consciousness, and not as an independent impulse which has become instinctive by reason of centuries of indulgence, nor an instinct which has grown up as a by-product of mental evolution.

In the second part of his paper, Mr. Partridge publishes the results of an experimental investigation of the effects of small doses of alcohol. Extended tests of the power of doing muscular work as recorded upon the ergograph showed that with one subject, 60 grams of 33⅓ per cent. alcohol, taken just before work began, decidedly decreased the working power; with the writer himself, 45 grams "produced a slight but steadily progressive stimulating effect." Ninety grams also failed to effect the writer's total amount of work in the hour, but the curves showed "an increase in the amount of work done during the first half-hour on the alcohol days, and a decrease during the second half-hour. The effect of 90 grams upon the work done during the second hour after the alcohol was taken was to decrease the amount, which was less for each period during the hour."

In tests of mental processes, 90 grams of alcohol were found to produce in arithmetical addition (mainly an associative process) "a slight quickening which lasts nearly to the end of the second hour, and in reading and writing (which involve more muscular action) an effect resembling that found with the ergograph, namely, a period of quickening followed by a period of retardation."

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**Improvement of the Nile.**—The long-planned improvement of the bed of the Nile at Assuan, for the purpose of insuring a more regular and copious supply of water to the fertile valley of the Lower Nile, is well under way, says the *Centralblatt*

*der Bauverwaltung*, and one third of the great dam at Assuan is built. Meanwhile, however, the failure of the Nile overflow this year has led the Egyptian Government to begin at once the improvement of the White Nile, the Bahr-el-Gebel, which, formerly a stream a quarter of a mile wide and sixteen feet deep, has become choked within the past fifty years by an accumulation of floating papyrus and other plants that extends over a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. We quote as follows:

"The bed of the stream is no longer able to carry off the water, which overflows a large area about the confluence of the river with the Bahr-el-Gazel. Schweinfurth first pointed out the necessity of clearing away this growth, or 'sudd,' in order to secure a regular and abundant flow in the Lower Nile. He estimated that in this way an annual increase of 18,000,000,000 cubic meters of water might be obtained. Even a tenth part of this would be of immense benefit to Egypt.

"In the latter part of 1899 W. Willcocks laid before the Egyptian Government a plan for the regulation of the Upper Nile, in pursuance of which the perforation of the sudd in the White Nile was commenced at once and pushed so rapidly that latitude 8° 25′ N. was reached in March, 1900. To keep the course of the Victoria Nile clear, it has been thought best to confine the water to a single channel, and for this purpose the Bahr-el-Zaraf is considered better than the Bahr-el-Gebel, as it is shorter and its 'sudd' extends for only eighteen miles. So the Bahr-el-Gebel and its numerous branches are to be dammed and the entire efflux of Lakes Victoria and Albert forced to go through the Bahr-el-Zaraf, the bed of which is 1,600 feet wide. Its flow in summer will, it is estimated, amount to 200 cubic meters per second. This is sixty per cent. more than was expected from the Assuan dam, and by improvements at the lake outlets it may be doubled or tripled. Furthermore, a navigable stream of pure water will be at once secured as far as latitude 5° N. The sum of $100,000 has been appropriated for the perforation of the 'sudd,' and the rest of the work will require $3,000,000, the appropriation of which will extend over ten years. But the enterprise would be remunerative if the expense were ten times as great. The greatest gainer will be the Sudan, which has been acquired with so much difficulty and the whole value of which depends on the Nile overflow."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## IS OUR GOLD SUPPLY INCREASING?

THE world's supply of gold is to be quadrupled in forty years by the use of dredging-machinery, so Professor Shaler, of Harvard, announced recently in a lecture in Sanders Theater, Cambridge. Alluvial deposits, river mud, and the sandy bed of the ocean in many localities hold gold in workable quantities and of enormous aggregate value. The material can be rapidly lifted on to a ship, the gold cheaply extracted by a new method, and the worthless material dumped overboard. The process will be continuous and nearly automatic. Says the Philadelphia *Record* in a report of this lecture (March 8):

"The lecturer stated his belief that, as a result of the increase of production, gold would become much cheaper than it is at present and that prices must rise greatly in consequence. He even went so far as to say that the fall in the value of gold would reinstate the relative price of silver to the old ratio of 16 to 1, and that possibly silver might prove to be the most stable standard of exchange. . . . He [Professor Shaler] is probably the most competent authority of the day on questions of metallurgy and mining, but in predicting the stability of the price of silver he seems to us to be going too far. Economy of production resulting from scientific discoveries and improved mechanical methods is sure to affect the price of all metals except possibly tin, which is not widely distributed and is found only in comparatively limited quantities. Our prediction was based on the possibility of mining low-grade ores at a profit in large quantities, and the new method of extracting gold from mud, if found profitable and extensively introduced, will close many mines now producing, thereby diminishing the yearly supply. Furthermore, with all due deference to the professor's superior knowledge, there is a vast difference between a process that works perfectly in the laboratory and the same process submitted to the rough handling of practical work on the large scale.

"But it would certainly be the irony of fate if, after the English have pacified South Africa and seek to recoup their losses by working the gold-mines and diamond-fields, it should turn out that one chemist had invented a method of extracting all the gold the world needs from the mud of the Ganges and another had invented a method of making diamonds out of charcoal at the rate of a bushel a day, and so rendered the entire country valueless except as a hunting-ground and a sheep-pasture. The unexpected frequently happens."

## BACTERIA IN CITY MILK.

IS it possible and advisable for the health authorities of cities to protect the public from infection through milk, by testing the latter for bacteria and prohibiting its sale when more than a specified number are present? This question is asked by H. W. Park, of New York City, in a paper read before The American Society of Bacteriologists at Baltimore. The author concludes that such a test is both easy and useful and should be performed by boards of health. His paper, in the summary given by *Science* (March 1), runs as follows:

"During the coldest weather the milk in New York City averages about 250,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter [$\frac{1}{16}$ cubic inch], during cool weather about 2,000,000, and during hot weather about 5,000,000. The milk in other large cities is, from all accounts, in about the same condition. The above statement does not apply to the special milks which contain only from 5,000 to 20,000 bacteria at the different seasons of the year. In answer to the question whether these enormous numbers of bacteria found in milk during the hot weather are harmful, reference need only to be made to the universal clinical experience that a great number of children in cities sicken on the milk supplied in summer; that those who are put on milk that is sterile, or contains few bacteria, as a rule, mend rapidly, while those kept on the impure milk continue ill, or die. We probably have as yet insufficient knowledge to state just how many bacteria must accumulate to make them noticeably dangerous in milk, but it is a safe conclusion that no more bacteria should be allowed than it is practicable to avoid. Any intelligent farmer can use sufficient cleanliness and supply sufficient cold, with almost no increase in expense, to supply milk 24 to 36 hours old which will not contain in each c.c. [cubic centimeter] over 100,000 bacteria, and no milk poorer than this should be sold. The most deleterious changes which occur in milk during its transportation are now known to be due to the changes produced by bacterial growth and activity. These add to the milk acids and distinctly poisonous bacterial toxins to such an extent that much of the milk, by the time it is used in summer, has become decidedly injurious to invalids and infants."

The tests for bacteria, says Mr. Park, are comparatively easy, and yet health authorities, while guarding milk in various ways, entirely fail to prevent the sale of milk rendered unfit by an excess of bacterial products.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE brother of Andree, the missing aeronaut, despairing of his brother's return from the Arctic regions, has finally opened his will. The tenor of it shows that the explorer hardly expected to return.

"IN the state archives at Rome," says *Electricity*, "it has been found that the *x*-rays may successfully exhibit the writing on manuscripts concealed in old book covers whenever this writing is done in red lead, ultramarine blue, or cinnabar. They are being used also in attempts to detect forgeries of paintings and in efforts to discover signatures of old masters in paintings alleged to have been produced by them." The same paper also reports that Professor Ottolenghi, of the University of Siena, has discovered that while it is easy to apply the rays to the lungs of a person who is alive or in a trance, it is extremely difficult, indeed practically impossible, to apply them to the lungs of a person actually dead. "The reason was that some intervening obstacle prevented the rays from penetrating into the body. Over and over again he made a test of this kind, and in each case the result was the same. He suggests that as this test can easily be made by any physician, it should in future be employed in all cases where doubt exists of death."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## A RUSSIAN AUTHOR'S TRIBUTE TO JUDAISM.

"ISRAEL is a desert; the Aryan world a flower-garden. Semitism is arid, monotonous, abstract, opposed to nature; and Christian civilization is radically at war with it." This is the thesis maintained by D. Merefkovsky, a Russian critic and novelist, the author of a historical romance, "Julian, the Apostate," recently translated into English. His view is vigorously combated by one of the leading philosophical writers of Russia, V. Rosanov, who confesses that some years ago he held the same view, and who now defends Judaism against what he declares to be a general prejudice. Curiously enough, he selects the rabidly anti-Semitic *Novoye Vremya* as his medium for a plea in behalf of the religious-ethical philosophy of the Jews. The Bible, he says, is pervaded with the Semitic spirit, and it is essential to understand this spirit and to do it justice in order to promote fusion between the Semitic and Christian peoples. Is it true, he asks, that the Semites reject nature, beauty, variety, and material progress? Why is there not a single description of nature in the Bible? There is no landscape, no reference to the sounds of the forest, the colors of the waters of the sea. Why not? And what are we to conclude? Rosanov starts out with this illustration:

"Closing my eyes, perhaps deprived of sight, I put my hand on a human body. I feel its warmth. I see nothing, but the heart beats under my hand, and I receive the effects of the pulsation. And all the mysterious, unknowable, electric, magnetic, vital properties, whose origin and nature can not even be investigated, are imparted to my own body. I take away the hand, step to one side, open my eyes: a totally different spectacle! The warmth is gone, but the complex form is revealed. I seize a brush and reproduce a fine shape. I imitate what I saw, and the drama appears, the theater is called into existence. I make 'art,' and the whole long history of the arts is thus originated. Here we have the two relations to nature—the Semitic and the Aryan."

Applying this illustration, Rosanov contends that under the Mosaic law, in Palestine, the Jews always looked through nature and humanity to God. Matter, form, substance, were only the habitations of the spirit. It was necessary to penetrate and pierce them to reach that spirit. "We, the Aryans, are reproducers of the external; they, the Jews, are anatomists. We take the world as a spectacle, a landscape, without the pulse; they realize that behind the material substance is the living sacred vacuum, and in that apparent vacuum is God. Of course *there is* God." The Jews had art, and lived a beautiful life; but the consciousness of the Eternal was ever present to them:

"Oh, how well we understand this furious resistance to the dull invasion of a Titus or Vespasian! But it was not understood in Rome or Byzantium, and it is not understood by many scholars of to-day, who, tho educated under freedom of thinking, are still being nourished on the dried fruit of Greco-Roman culture. There is a difference between a cellar and a garden. Zion is the garden; Europe has despoiled it, having been unable to produce anything similar, and has sold it in tin cans."

But Rosanov, realizing that he may be asked for definite proof of his assertion that Israel lived in holy communion with nature as the manifestation of God, and has preferred *vacancy*, filled by the spirit, to the tinsel and trappings of so-called religious art, undertakes to furnish proof by recalling the ceremonial in the temple built by Moses and Aaron in the wilderness, by emphasizing the attitudes of the ancient Jews toward animals, by pointing to the Hebraic treatment of the Sabbath, and so on. He points out that the Jewish Sabbath has not the slightest resemblance to the Christian Sunday. Going to the synagog is secondary; the home is converted into a temple, and the whole family into priesthood. A magic circle, as it were, divides the week-days from holy Sabbath, and it is truly God's day. For this reason, all participate in its observance, *even the animals*. For no animal may be put to work on that day. "Is not this real unity with nature?" asks Rosanov. Another beautiful and significant law, he finds, is that regarding the "firstlings." The first fruit on every tree, the first product of every crop—the first cherry, the first berry, apple, grape—belongs to God. The whole nation must send these firstlings to Jerusalem. What an acute sight and sense of smell this law implies, and what a reverent view of God's relation to nature and humanity! "Even to-day this attitude toward the subhuman world is preserved by the Jews. Animals may not be killed; they may be 'sacrificed,' and the 'sacrificed' may be eaten; but the sacrifice must be made under certain ritual and religious rules, and by a man specially consecrated for the purpose. This is the meaning of the 'kosher' requirement in meat."

The conclusion of the whole article is that the charges made by closet philosophers against the Jews are unfounded. They are not hostile to nature, beauty, and art; but they see in all the essence, the moral and religious meaning. And the prophecy, Rosanov says, will be fulfilled—"all Israel will be saved."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A DEFENSE OF JOHN CALVIN.

THE personal character of Calvin, which was assailed so vigorously by Dr. W. C. Gray, editor of the Chicago *Interior* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 16), is defended in two articles in the same Presbyterian journal (February 28 and March 7) by the Rev. Dr. A. J. McKelway, editor of *The Presbyterian Standard*. The jury has been prejudiced against Calvin by his views on infant damnation, says Dr. McKelway, and people would as soon believe good of him, the supposed condemner of infants' souls, as they would of Herod, the slaughterer of infants' bodies. The writer prefaces his article with several extracts "without comment" from Calvin's works, apparently to prove that Calvin, while shown by Dr. Gray to be a believer in the eternal damnation of *non-elect* infants (whether baptized or non-baptized), taught that *elect* infants would be saved by Christ's grace even tho unbaptized. The same distinction, which is a subtle one and not always made by the average writer, has also been pointed out by Dr. H. L. Singleton in an article from which we have quoted (September 29, 1900, page 378) and appears simply to indicate that while the Roman Catholic Church and most Protestant bodies taught that *unbaptized* infants are not "saved," altho all baptized infants are, Calvin believed that all *elect* infants (including those not baptized) would be saved, and that all non-elect infants (even tho baptized) would be damned. A still different view was held by Servetus, against whom the excerpts from Calvin's works given below are partly directed, and who held that all infants, even tho baptized and even tho of elect parents, were damned, a doctrine too strong for Calvin. The following are Dr. McKelway's excerpts:

"Servetus flatters himself that he has framed an irrefutable syllogism: 'Every one who does not believe in the Son of God remains in the death of Adam and the wrath of God abideth on him. Baptized infants do not believe in the Son of God, therefore they remain in the death of Adam. That they can not believe is plain because faith cometh by hearing.' Before I may untie this Gordian knot I can oppose it with a contrary syllogism: 'Whomsoever Christ blesses He exempts from the curse of Adam and the wrath of God. But infants it is known were blessed by Him. Therefore they are exempt from the wrath of God.' Moreover, the solution of the syllogism is easy, since Christ does not summon infants as accursed to the tribunal of God, but only denounces judgment on the contumacious who re-

ject the teachings of the Gospel which they have heard."—*Refutatio Errorum Michaelis Serveti, Opera, tom. viii.*

"Meanwhile he adjudges them to death and hell. If one may here reason after the manner of Servetus, will not there be a plausible complaint against God, who pardons the impious and criminal, but in a manner less than human deprives wretched and innocent infants of all remedy? That he is even cruel who gratuitously condoning the crimes of his enemies, has not rescued from death his own most innocent images.—*Ibid.*

"If they must be left among the children of Adam, they are left in death. For in Adam we can only die. On the contrary, Christ commands them to be brought to Him. Why? Because He is life. To give them life therefore he makes them partakers of Himself. While these men by driving them away from Him adjudge them to death. For if they pretend that infants do not perish even tho they are considered as children of Adam, their error is abundantly refuted by the testimony of Scripture. For when it pronounces that in Adam all die, it follows that there is no hope of life but in Christ."—*Institutes, book iv., chap. 16.*

"Suffer children. He declares that He wishes to receive children, and at length, taking them in His arms, He not only embraces but blesses them by the laying on of hands. From which we infer that His grace is extended even to those who are of that age, and no wonder. For since the whole race of Adam is shut up under the sentence of death, all, from the least even to the greatest, must perish, except those who are rescued by the only Redeemer. To exclude from the grace of redemption those who are of that age would be too cruel."—*Harmony of the Gospels, vol. ii., pp. 390–391.*

"'Suffer little children to come unto me.' Nothing can be plainer than that He intends those who are in a state of real infancy. And to prevent this from being thought unreasonable He adds, 'of such is the kingdom of heaven'; and if infants be necessarily comprehended, it is beyond all doubt that the word 'such' designates both infants themselves and those who resemble them."—*Institutes, book iv., chap. 16.*

"We are nowhere informed of His having condemned one (believer) who had not yet been baptized. Moreover, they sentence all infants to eternal death by denying them baptism, which according to their own confession is necessary to salvation. Let them see now how well they agree with the language of Christ which adjudges the kingdom of heaven to little children."—*Ibid.*

Dr. McKelway claims also that Calvin was all his life an eminent believer in religious toleration. He quotes the following passage from Calvin's *Institutes* (volume and page not cited):

"Should a man, even of set purpose and with deliberate hostility, assail the truth, seeking to destroy the Gospel, to annihilate the name of God and to resist the Holy Spirit, a sin which can never be forgiven, yet can we so rarely be sure of this, if it can ever become known, that it is far better for us to await the day of revelation than to anticipate the judgment of God. We surely ought not to allow ourselves a freedom in judging which might seem to limit the power of God and to prescribe limits to His mercy, which, if it were His will, could change the most wicked into the most holy. Even when some are so wicked that we can not avoid judging them severely, still we must commend them to the hand of God and hope for something better than we see. And tho it is not lawful to hold communion, either outward or inward, with the excommunicated, yet ought we by admonition, teaching, gentleness, brotherly kindness, and prayer to God, strive to lead them back to communion. And not only should we thus treat our erring brethren, but even Turks and Saracens and other enemies of the Christian faith. Far from us be the method which many have employed, performing to them no duty of humanity and pursuing them with the sword."

Dr. Gray has stated his belief that Presbyterians labor under a great disadvantage in bearing the name of "Calvinists"; but Dr. McKelway thinks that this is a better name than that of most other reformers:

"Arminius [on whose doctrines Wesleyan Methodism were partly based] in his disputes with Gomar furnished the finest example of *odium theologicum* that can be found in literature. Wesley lived after Calvinism had won its battles for freedom of conscience. Lutheran is a more distinctively national name than Calvinist, which in turn is broader than Presbyterian. As to Luther and Calvin, it is well known that some of Luther's controversial writing will not bear printing to-day. He was in some respects greater than Calvin, but not in the particular points to which this article is attempting to reply. Read Calvin on Luther. In a letter to Bullinger he says:

"'I hear that Luther assails not only you but all of us with horrible abuse. I wish, however, that the following may be clearly understood; in the first place how great a man Luther is, by what extraordinary gifts he is distinguished. I have already often said that if he were to call me a devil, I should still continue to venerate him as a chosen servant of God, uniting with extraordinary virtues some great failures. I beg you, therefore, bear it in mind that we have to do with one of the first servants of Christ.'

"Luther, on the other hand, said that no church of Christ should commune with the Swiss, called the Zwinglians heretics and reprobates—'nor ought any more prayers to be offered up for those who are soul-consumers and murderers.' In spite of the expression of more tolerant views, Luther said to Philip of Hesse that it was lawful to inflict capital punishment on heretics, urging that this should be done when the heretic denied the divinity of Christ. It is known that many Anabaptists were put to death in Saxony, and when the Wittenberg theologians asked Luther whether it were lawful to punish them with the sword, he wrote his assent in his own hand, 'Placet mihi Luthero.' Nor have the Zwinglians so much the advantage, for Zwingli said concerning the afore-mentioned Servetus, having heard that argument with him was useless: 'This must not be endured in the church of God, therefore do what you can to prevent the blasphemy from getting abroad to the injury of Christianity.' . . . . .

"Calvin might have abolished the rack in the trial of criminal cases. But it was used universally and in Geneva for 150 years after Calvin's death, the custom coming into disuse there first of the cities of Europe. . . . *The Interior* admits that the apology for Calvin's severity would have merit if it were true that he represented the spirit of his age. Before meeting the proof that he did not we call attention to facts whose bearing on this question the veriest tyro in history must see. Calvin died in 1564. The massacre of St. Bartholomew occurred in 1574, and the Pope proclaimed the year of jubilee. Bloody Mary had died in 1558. Francis I. of France, Philip II. of Spain, and the Duke of Alva were also contemporaries of Calvin. There was never a year of Calvin's life when his fellow Protestants did not perish by hundreds and thousands. In 1601 Nicolaus Krell was put to death by the Lutherans in Dresden, for no other crime than teaching the doctrines of Calvinism. A hundred years after Calvin died Claverhouse was hunting to death the poor Covenanters in Scotland. Why is it that Episcopalians can talk so glibly about Servetus and forget so conveniently Margaret, drowned by the tide at Wigtown a century after Servetus died? . . . . . .

"We do not condone the burning of Servetus. But it is the rankest injustice to hold Calvin responsible for not possessing the theories of a later age as to the right of the magistrate to punish offenders against religion. The Catholics had already condemned Servetus to the stake and carried out the sentence on a waxen image before the other sentence was executed. Bucer, the great reformer, exclaimed from the pulpit, 'Servetus deserves to have his entrails torn from his body.' Even the mild and gentle Melancthon wrote to Calvin:

"'Honored man and most beloved brother, I have read your letter, in which you excellently confute the horrible blasphemy of Servetus, and I thank the Son of God who has been the umpire and director of your conflict. The church of Christ will also both now and in all future times, own its gratitude to you. I am wholly of your opinion, and declare also that your magistrates, the entire proceedings having been conducted according to law, acted quite justly in condemning the blasphemer to death.'"

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**The New Bishop of London.**—The appointment of the Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, for some years past suffragan-bishop of Stepney, to the great London see in succession to the late Bishop Creighton, has elicited widespread satisfaction in England and America. The Stepney district is in the East of London, almost wholly made up of the "slums," and the new bishop has therefore had an excellent novitiate in one important part of his new task. The appointment is the first Epis-

copal selection made under the new reign, and it is reported that King Edward insisted on Bishop Ingram rather than some greater scholar who would not so well comprehend the needs of the working classes. *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia, March 16) says:

"London has been truthfully described as 'the most populous and the most perplexing diocese in the world'; and, at the present time, when the ritual disorders are in their most critical state of tension in that diocese, it is of the first importance that the man to be placed at its head should, from the outset, have the confidence of all reasonable churchmen. Dr. Ingram himself is said to be a High Churchman; it is therefore doubly satisfactory to know that on Sunday last Archdeacon Sinclair declared, 'with much eulogy,' in a sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral, that 'the whole diocese of London would rejoice to be guided and ruled by one so single-minded, self-devoted, eloquent, and humorous as the new bishop, who already, at the age of forty-three, had endeared himself, as bishop-suffragan of Stepney, to West and East London alike.' The appointment seems to be universally popular."

## A CHURCH ON A HUNT FOR A NAME.

ONE of the most important questions which will come up for discussion in the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in San Francisco next autumn relates to the name of the church, and church papers just now contain much on this topic. Members of this body point out that the present name is in many ways inappropriate and offensive. It does not properly describe the church, for the Methodist Episcopal Church is both Protestant and Episcopal. Besides, according to Anglican and Catholic theology, every true part of Christ's historic church *must* be episcopal, so that this part of the name is tautological. As for the designation "Protestant," it is pointed out that the present is a time when everything tends rather to a minimizing of Christian differences and antagonisms rather than to their assertion. In fact, the more advanced school of High-Church Anglicans repudiate the designation "Protestant" altogether, call themselves "Catholics," and look upon their church as a national branch of the one Catholic Church of Christ, together with the national Orthodox churches of the East and the Roman Catholic Church. The word "Protestant," they say, had its origin in modern religious controversies, which form only an incident in the historic life of the apostolic church.

Several names have been proposed as a more proper designation. Among these the name "American Catholic," first proposed by the late Bishop Coxe, is looked upon favorably by many as combining patriotism with theological precision. Those persons, however, who reject the historic designation "America," used so largely here and abroad from the foundation of the republic, as a proper designation of this country, object to the word "American" as including the whole continent. Another name proposed is "The Anglo-Catholic Church in the United States," to show its affiliation with the Church of England and the Anglican churches of Canada and the other British colonies.

The trend of opinion, however, appears to be strongly in the direction of choosing no new words for the church's name, but of merely striking out the two objectionable adjectives from the present legal designation ("The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America"). The new name would then read, "The Church in the United States of America," and this communion as a body would be briefly referred to as "The American Church," while its members would call themselves "American Churchmen." While this name is opposed by many persons as being "pretentious" and "exclusive," since the Anglican body in the United States is only the ninth in numerical strength, it is argued by advocates of this designation that mere numbers have never in religious history been regarded as essential to the validity of church claims; that the Jews claimed to be the one nation and church of God in the world for many centuries, altho but an insignificant fraction of humanity; and that the same claim was made by the Christian Church even at a time when all its members could be assembled in the upper chamber at Jerusalem.

While not a few churchmen desire no change whatever, yet the present movement includes large numbers of leading men in all parties, both High, Low, and Broad, together with a large majority of the bishops; and it is believed that some change is inevitable sooner or later, altho it may be delayed yet for a few years.

## IS THE CHURCH FALLING BEHIND THE COLLEGE AS A SOCIAL INFLUENCE?

IN the recent discussions about the alleged decline in church attendance, attention has largely been centered upon the numerical features of the case, and little has been said of the deeper but very striking changes that have taken place in the public estimate of the church and its ministers in our own time, as compared, for instance, with its great prestige in colonial New England, or even forty years ago. An editorial writer in the Boston *Evening Transcript* (March 2) calls attention to the fact that the college and its officers are rapidly taking the place formerly held by the church, both as the chief object of public benefactions and of public esteem. Commenting on the course of lectures entitled "The Message of the College to the Church," now being given in the Old South Church, Boston, by the presidents of Bowdoin, Yale, Williams, Amherst, and Dartmouth colleges, the writer says:

"Both in England and in this country now the tide of benevolence on a large scale sweeps toward the college rather than toward the church. It is some years now since any of the theological seminaries, missionary boards, or local churches of any of the Protestant denominations in this country have had gifts that startled the public by their size. The total amount received annually by such agencies now no doubt is larger absolutely than it was a decade or two ago, but it is relatively smaller than it was, when the increase of national wealth is considered.

"A like change is apparent in the standing in the community of the educator and the clergyman. Whereas formerly the clergyman's place of precedence was undisputed, it now often happens that within a given city or State there is no clergyman at all comparable in influence or esteem with the head of its leading educational institution. The personal equation enters into this as well as the official standing, but it does not account for the fact. More of it is due to the popular conviction that somehow the college president is the product of a severer preliminary test of fitness for his position, and that the methods of enlightenment for which he stands are more intelligent and durable than those of the clergyman. Again, the representative of the college to-day, as he addresses men, is generally deemed to be speaking a language more up to date, to be setting forth a theory of the universe and of life more in harmony with the known facts than the average clergyman puts forth. It will be instructive therefore to see just what these administrators of colleges have to say to the church at large, as they stand in a pulpit now notable for freedom of thought and speech. They will have to report, what would not have been the case twenty years ago, that at college and university centers materialism is dead, philosophically considered; that teachers of philosophy and ethics are burning with an idealism which the world at large has not yet begun to feel and which the church will be recreant if it does not imitate. But with all his idealism as a basis of his fundamental thought the college man of to-day is a realist in the sense that he insists always on a reality of expression and life which make antiquated creedal forms and institutions quite impossible for him to tolerate so soon as they are meaningless or inefficient.

"In family life it often happens that a daughter becomes wiser than a mother, and as candid as wise, tho to be candid to one's mother is not an easy, tho often a high, duty. Precisely this is the situation to-day of the universities and colleges, which tho they long since ceased to be controlled by ecclesiastics as denominational institutions are nevertheless the offspring of the early

churches of New England and still draw most of their students from Christian families. The colleges and the universities have an idealistic philosophy which the clergy need to underpin their theology, a new psychology and pedagogy to make preaching and teaching in Sunday-school more rational and effective, and a scientific, experimental method in facing the facts of life, including religion, which the church needs."

## DR. PARKHURST AND "THE DEVIL'S HIGH-SCHOOL" IN NEW YORK.

DR. CHARLES H. PARKHURST is rather celebrated for his epigrammatic and forceful style of invective; but in the first of his series of articles, "The World, Religious and Secular," he seems to outdo himself in his almost lurid indictment of New York City's government, especially in the incalculable defilement of young children which he says it permits and directly encourages. When a man is inhaling a fetid atmosphere, he remarks, "its peril is not so much in its poison, in itself considered, as in the power which that poison has so in all stealthiness to insinuate itself into the system as to prevent the victim from realizing that the deadliness of its power is present and swiftly at work." Something like this is the peril menacing New York at present. It is not so much that "we are having our moral vitals pecked out of us, day by day, by a flock of foul birds, filthy harpies, who live by the blood they drink from the dying, and fatten on the carcases of the dead; but that our vitals have been for so long and in such a sly, insinuating way gnawed into that we have no distinct consciousness of the depth into which their beastly maws have plowed." He continues (in *The Christian Work*, March 14):

"We have so long and so constantly breathed the filth-laden atmosphere exhaled from the lying, stealing, lecherous mob of unconscienced creatures who call themselves the government of the City of New York, that we are losing, and have to a considerable degree already lost, the power to feel sharply and passionately the daily and momently outrage that is being perpetrated upon us. We are morally benumbed to the hateful significance of it all. We know that we are being ruled by a lot of brigands, but we have been in this situation for such a length of time that we have forgotten how to be tremendously moved by it. We are losing our talent for indignation. This league of conspirators that we call our municipal administration have been for such a term of years systematically slaughtering our material interests, making merchandise of individual rights, making spoil of the comfort, the prerogatives, and even the lives and the virtue of men, women, and children, that we have grown numb to the fact. We have learned to treat all this as a matter of course. That this city should, for instance, have as chief of police a man reputed to be a coarse, hoggish, guzzling, lecherous vagabond, has lost its power to stir up even the Christians in a passion of irrepressible moral revolt. We read the Commandments every Sabbath in our churches, and yet we understand that every day of the week and every hour of the day our municipal destiny is in the hands of men with whom the principles of the Decalog count no more, practically, than they do with the impish oligarchy that administers government among the damned. And yet men, good men, pious men, Christian laymen, elders, vestrymen, rectors, pastors, priests, go about their daily performances as quietly and serenely as tho New York were being governed by a mayor and a chief of police and subordinate officials commissioned directly from on high."

The one element of the situation which may perhaps yet wake the comfortable citizen "who says his prayers at night" and "drops off into dreams of heaven, but not of hell—certainly not the one we have here," is "the Devil's High School" which New York is maintaining for the express purpose of corrupting little innocents, of labeling them and despatching them "by quick express hellward, almost before they are old enough to distinguish intelligently between righteousness and sin." He exclaims:

"I know of no such specimen of glaring and brainless stupidity as to be spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in this city every year in maintaining Sunday-schools, missions, clubs for boys and girls, and all the paraphernalia of gospelizing effort, and yet to be deliberately tolerating in our midst veritable schools of Satan, which if not taught by the Devil himself are run by his understrappers on Fourteenth Street, which amounts to the same thing; and which are certainly putting an infernal taint upon more souls every three months than with all our gospel machinery we are saving to God and decency in an entire year. And then, what more flamboyant style of idiocy can our churches and missionary boards devise than to raise millions for the conversion of poor sinners in India and Japan, and yet to be making no desperate effort to close up those mills of Satan that are grinding out their hellish grist here in our own streets and under the droppings of our own sanctuaries? . . . . . .

"I could wish that for one year all our churches might be closed, all our Sunday-schools and missions suspended, and all our evangelizing money and effort withdrawn from the usual channels, if in their place could be substituted, uptown and down, a campaign of moral enlightenment sufficient to convince parents, Protestant, Catholic, and Hebrew, that so far as the children are concerned, this city, as now administered, is the foreporch of hell, and Satan's recruiting-ground from which to fill up the ranks of the damned. I know of nothing more appalling just now than the inactive interest with which a host of parents are at this moment contemplating the moral situation with which we are confronted. Capitalists are sensitive to the financial urgency and are growling about the taxes; politicians are awake to the political exigencies and are putting down no end of underground wires terminating at the November polls; but why are not fathers and mothers combining to put in some underground work or overground work that shall connect with the same crucial epoch? In particular, why do not New York mothers arouse to the horrible seriousness of the crisis? They have an indefinite idea of what is going on; why do they not get a definite idea? I once said to a lady in this city, 'Why do you not study into the case and do something?' She commenced studying into the case, but gave it up after a little, saying, 'It is too horrible; I can't.' If the situation is a little too horrible to study into, isn't it a good deal too horrible for young souls to wade into and rot in? Mothers, why not move in the matter and find out just what the perils are? Why not associate yourselves with other mothers whose children are hanging between heaven and the pit, and come to the front and fling your concerted challenge to the official vultures that are growing fat on the bodies and souls of the boys and girls that have just as much natural right to be found at last in the company of the redeemed as you have?"

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PROFESSOR HAECKEL has often been called a materialist. The London *Academy*, in speaking of his recent book, "The Riddle of the Universe," places him in this class, and mentions Spinosa, the founder of modern Pantheism, as one of the thinkers swept aside by Haeckel. The London *Literary Guide* (Free-Thought, January 1), however, points out that Haeckel repeatedly asserts the identity of his doctrines with that of "the God-intoxicated" philosopher, and that from the first chapter of his book he explains that he is not a materialist.

MOST Americans would be likely to find the signature of an English bishop puzzling. None of the prelates writes his name in full, but instead uses either his first name or the initials of his Christian name, followed by the abbreviated Latin designation of his see. Thus the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Frederick Temple, writes his name "F. Cantuar"; and it is related that an American who had received a letter from him with this signature directed his answer to "F. Cantuar, Esq." The following are the signatures attached to the recent Anglican encyclical, including the names of all the incumbents of sees except that of the late Dr. Mandell Creighton, of London (whose signature was "M. London") and the bishops of Southampton and of Sodor and Man:

"F. Cantuar, R. Llandaff, Willelm Ebor, J. Manchester, B. F. Dunelm, Edgar Newcastle, Randall Winton, John Norvic, Watkin Bangor, W. Oxon, G. W. Bath & Wells, E. C. Petriburg, G. F. Bristol, W. B. Ripon, John W. Carlisle, Edward Roffen, F. J. Cestr, John Sarum, Ernest R. Cicestr, J. W. Alban, Alwyne Ely, A. G. Asaph, C. J. Gloucester, J. St. Davids, J. Hereford, George Southwell, Augustus Lichfield, John Truron, E. Lincoln, G. R. Wakefield, F. J. Liverpool, J. J. S. Worcester, Herbert E. Ryle, Bishop Elect of Exeter."

As to the last signature, Dr. Ryle, had he at that time been the actual incumbent of the see, would have writen his name "H. E. Exon." Among Anglican bishops in America only one, Dr. William Doane, follows this usage, and is almost as celebrated for his signature "William of Albany" as he is for his use of the knee-breeches, apron, and shovel hat which form the street garb of all English bishops.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## BRITISH COMMENT ON PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S SECOND INAUGURATION.

THE chief interest for Europe of Mr. McKinley's message, says *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh), lies in its "plain and emphatic indorsement by the Republican Party of the 'expansionist' policy which has brought the United States into more intimate relations with the great nations of the world." Comment of European journals is for the most part confined to this phase of the subject. British papers generally contain tributes to our national growth during the past four years. *The Morning Post* (London) hopes that, in view of our great national progress, "achieved principally under the Republican régime," the President will succeed in inducing his party to regard the control of the annexed and protected regions as something outside of ordinary political conflict. The President's attitude regarding the independence of Cuba, declares this journal, is creditable to his self-respect. *The Daily Chronicle* (London) says that, while Mr. McKinley has "a constitutional aversion to plain speaking," on the question of Cuba he has been more than usually explicit. With regard to both Cubans and Filipinos, *The Chronicle* observes:

"No civilized power finding itself where the United States now stands could lay down its obligations and return to the position that it occupied before the war with Spain. Time in its progress creates burdens for us all, and to ignore them is not to annul them. America definitely, tho perhaps unconsciously, embarked on an expansionist policy when she declared war on Spain, and to-day she only recognizes, through the mouth of her President, the logical outcome of her own acts."

The President's "stirring address," declares *The Daily Telegraph* (London), "may be summed up in three words: 'No looking back.'" "Cheering generalities which contain nothing that is not familiar," is the comment of *The Times* (London). *The Daily News* (London) deplores the spirit of greed that has induced the President and his party to break faith with Cuba. It says:

"The Filipino war has been bad enough in all conscience, but the enslaving of Cuba after all the moralizing and the promises given would be an act utterly unworthy of the American people."

Why, asks *The News*, should not the Republican Party, having discovered that imperialism does not pay, "trump the Bryanite card and come out against the unfruitful expansionist policy?" American commercial authorities are saying that "the islands will never pay for their keep even were the miserable war over." Even if humane and ethical reasoning fail, that argument should appeal to the "great business party" of America. *The News* concludes as follows:

"If the American people as a whole are not eager for more expansionism in regard to the possessions they have acquired, still less are they anxious for military displays in behalf of those who sit in darkness, as Mark Twain has put it. They are not very proud of the recent Chinese expedition. They do not intend to play the part of Huns under a German field-marshal any more. In objecting to any other expedition into the interior of China the Washington Cabinet is undoubtedly expressing the general sentiment of the people. The American missionaries have on the whole given sensible advice, and the people are not so mad as to suppose that trade is to be promoted by robbing and killing your customers. The raucous strains of 'The White Man's Burden' no longer attract the American mind. The jingo pulpit, which has been such a pernicious force, is more quiet, the yellow press has been found out, and a portion of it has taken on quite another hue. In a word, the silly imperialist fever has greatly subsided, and the cold, clear gray of dawn has succeeded to the orgies of the night. . . . The Americans have had their bout, and like Agathon's companions, they are feeling the effects, so they now propose a more reasonable course. No people in the world learn so quickly as they, and consequently when they find that the course on which they embarked three years ago leads to grave constitutional problems, to immense expenditure, to complications with foreign powers, that it does not mean one dollar's worth more trade, and that it does mean a serious loss of self-respect, we may feel certain that this path of thorns and briars will not be trod much longer."

In the inaugural address, says *The Saturday Review* (London), "we are told that Cuba and the United States are to become 'fast friends.' This bodes ill for Cuban independence, which is clearly a political impossibility. That is why the encouragement given to the idea by the United States has been so fatuous as well as dishonest."

Continental journals generally content themselves with giving their readers the news of the inauguration and message accompanied by more or less strong disapproving comment on the "imperialistic policy." European comment on our Cuban relations will be treated in a separate article later on.

## GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

AN "omnibus" answer to a series of interpellations in the German parliament as to the foreign policy of the empire, particularly its relations with Great Britain and Russia, has been given by Chancellor von Bülow. The substance of Count von Bülow's speech was as follows:

The visit of the Emperor to England was neither a political move nor a matter of court etiquette. It was a purely human act, and the friendly, grateful feeling of the English people is perfectly explicable and perfectly proper. If, beyond these entirely human feelings, the desire was manifested on this occasion in England, and responded to in a measure by the Kaiser, to cultivate pacific and friendly relations with Germany, there is, from even a political point of view, no reason to take anything amiss. We desire that it may be vouchsafed to Germany and England to cooperate in peace and to labor for the promotion of peace. No doubt there are many sources of friction between Germany and England; but if His Majesty the Emperor, by his sojourn and conduct in England, has cleared the path for the

COUNT VON BÜLOW: BISMARCK NO. 2.
—*Simplicissimus.*

continuance of the former normal and good relations between the two countries, that can be only for the advantage of both peoples and the peace of the world. The change in the occupancy of the throne of England has involved no change in the relations between the two nations. And this I regard as a good sign for the future. As to the attempt to establish an intimate connection between the Emperor's visit to England and the refusal to receive President Kruger in Berlin, I declare that there is no possible connection. The contemplated journey of President Kruger to our capital was ostensibly designed to force us, in an unusual way, to intervene in the South African troubles, while the visit of His Majesty to England had nothing whatever to do with the South African war. The Emperor had a perfect constitutional right to bestow the order of the Black Eagle on Lord Roberts, and, moreover, Lord Roberts not being a political personage, his decoration can have no political significance.

I am thoroughly convinced that it is one of the first duties of our policy to cultivate the most friendly and neighborly relations with Russia. On most points, German and Russian interests pursue parallel paths, and there is no point where, with good will on both sides, these interests need clash. There has been some discussion regarding an article in a Russian journal [this article, which appeared in the St. Petersburg *Journal of Commerce and Industry*, and was presumably inspired by Minister de Witte, threatened reprisals on the part of Russia if the German Government should raise the import duties on grain] which dealt with our future tariff bills. All I can say in reply is that economic, like all other relations between great countries, can only be satisfactory on a basis of mutual compromise. Our foreign policy now and ever is not determined by love or hatred, by dynastic considerations or family connections, but solely by the interests of the state, calmly and coolly weighed.

KAISER WILHELM. "Now, how is the sculptor to combine all my many phases of genius?"
—*Amsterdammer.*

The German papers seem disappointed that the Chancellor did not express himself more decidedly, particularly as to Anglo-German relations. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, which usually reflects official opinion only and must not be taken to represent the preponderance of German popular sentiment, says of these relations:

"Throughout the period of our existence as a state, we have not met much love or friendship from our British cousin. When we were small, he would like to have made us smaller, and when we showed signs of growing great he would fain have tripped us up. It is only now, when we really are great, that he begins to treat us in a more friendly way. What ought we to do? That is the question around which controversy has been raging during the past few months with such violence that the links that bind the Government and the people seem almost in danger of being severed. Even Scripture says 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.' In our case the widespread desire to give our cousin across the Channel as good as we got is, humanly speaking, the more intelligible in view of the fact that, in addition to the dregs of this historic bitterness, a good deal of envy has accumulated —envy excited by the spectacle of British prosperity."

Now, when the British empire is on the point of depriving the Boers of their freedom and independence, says the same paper, this feeling of the Germans is naturally exhibited. The "essence of German policy" is set forth by the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) as follows (we condense):

Keep on friendly terms with England, first, in order to avoid becoming dependent on Russia, and, secondly, in order to prevent too close a *rapprochement* between England and France. We are now engaged in operations in China. But we have not a single naval base that we can call our own between Bremerhaven and Shanghai. We therefore must not alienate the strongest sea-power which commands this long sea-route and most of the stations on the way. In East Asia we need open markets to enable the increase of our population (800,000 souls annually) to earn its bread. We must, therefore, look to those powers which primarily aim at freedom of trade and not at extension of empire in those regions. It is only the powers which aim solely at extension of empire that find Germany as a superior colonizing power in their way in East Asia. This accounts for the attitude of the Russian press toward us. And yet, so long as Russian policy deliberately pursues the course of refraining from turning the embarrassments of England to account, there is certainly no reason why Germany should unnecessarily alienate England.

The English journals compliment Count von Bülow for his diplomacy. The Chancellor "appeased the malcontents by sheer genial common sense," says *The Standard* (London). Says *The Times*:

"We have no fault to find with the Chancellor's treatment of this somewhat delicate subject. Indeed, we feel that our own Foreign Office could hardly do better than to follow out, on parallel lines, the policy he lays down for the guidance of his own people. The somewhat inopportune inquiries with regard to the political significance of the German Emperor's visit to this country were met by Count von Bülow with dignified reserve. It was actuated, as everybody understood here, by kindly feeling which it would have been supposed the Germans, who make so much of family life, would have been the last to subject to an ungenerous and carping criticism."

The French journals confine their comment to that portion of the Chancellor's speech referring to Russo-German relations. He was not definite enough, says the *Temps* (Paris). There can be no doubt, declares the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), that the German Kaiser's visit to England and his friendly conduct there have done more to estrange Germany and Russia than even the imposition of higher grain duties by the Reichstag. Italy has shown less of the spirit of antagonism to Great Britain's course in South Africa than the other European states have shown, but the *Tribuna* (Rome) is not pleased with recent developments in Germany, especially the treatment of President Kruger. It says:

"The attitude of the German Chancellor has shown that practical interests more and more take the place of idealism in politics. But this may be carried to excess, as Germany may find to her cost. Alliances are based upon something more than mere sordid interests; but how can Germany expect her allies to be enthusiastic if it is known that nothing but the most selfish considerations move her?"

The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) thinks the Emperor's at-

titude toward President Kruger, whether dictated by mere selfishness or by consideration for England, may cost him dear. It says:

"The truth is, William II. is about to encounter the opposition of his people. Since the Jameson raid, since the Kaiser's famous telegram to President Kruger, the German press has never ceased to be enthusiastic about the Boers, whom they regard as the only Germanic race able to resist the encroachments of Britain in South Africa. German volunteers have joined the Boers in largest numbers, and German subscriptions figure as the most considerable for Boer ambulances. The movement has been so popular that Chamberlain has been at great pains to explain that popular demonstrations need not necessarily affect the attitude of a government."

But many French papers declare that Germany has lowered her own prestige by her recent course. In the *Éclair* (Paris) Alphonse Humbert says:

"Does von Bülow think his policy of treachery can be excused on the score of 'German interests'? Let him ask Germany, not the noisy, sentimental Germany, but thinking Germany. A mass-meeting in Munich, at which most of the university professors were present, passed the following resolutions: (1) A protest against the English atrocities in South Africa; (2) a demand for intervention on the part of the powers; (3) the wish that the Kaiser and the Reichstag may retrieve the wrong done to President Kruger; (4) that all German cities be asked to participate in this agitation. That, then, is the answer to von Bülow. Germany knows well enough that it is not to her interest to stand dishonored before the civilized world. Germany also knows that it is not to her interests to deliver one half of Africa over to England."

"Altho their own Czar makes no move in the interest of the Boers, the Russians continue to abuse Germany," remarks the *Züricher Zeitung*. Indeed, the Russian papers are not gentle in their treatment of von Bülow. "Never were the weak more brutally treated by the strong," says the St. Petersburg *Sviet*. The *Novoye Vremya* predicts that England will requite ill the services which von Bülow has rendered her. The *Birshewya Viedomosti* (Moscow), however, thinks the German Government will adopt a very different attitude as soon as the German fleet is built. In Great Britain most papers trust to the jealousy of the powers, which will prevent them from combining against England. The London *Times* admits that there is an "apparent want of consistency" between the Kaiser's present attitude and the position he took up in 1896. "But," adds the paper, "the Emperor is too strong a man to trouble himself about superficial consistency."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE UNITED STATES AND THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

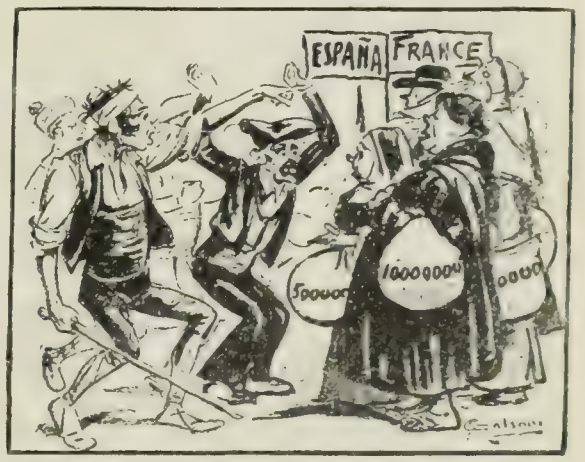
THE report (denied in both Washington and Copenhagen) that the United States has officially warned the Danish Government that it will not permit the transfer of the Danish West Indies to any other power, is the subject of an article in the *Lotze* (Hamburg). This journal disclaims any intention on the part of the German Government to acquire the Danish West Indian possessions, and explains the origin of the persistent rumor that Germany wants these islands. Says the *Lotze* (we condense):

The first of these attempts to draw Germany into the affair was made in the 30's, when the Mexican Government tried to play Prussia against the United States. Prussia was offered extensive territory in Texas and California. It was hoped that not only the German emigrant but the Prussian Government itself would become a strong ally for Mexico against the Yankees. But the Prussian Government had no intention of entering into so adventurous a policy, and its agent in Mexico was directed to announce that such offers were not welcome in Berlin. Shortly after this, land speculators in Texas and the Central American republics endeavored to interest the lesser German princes, but with no satisfactory result. When Prussia emerged a victor from her internal and external struggles, she was again credited with colonial plans in America. In the 60's it was said that she wished to obtain the island of St. Thomas, then report declared it was Curaçoa, then Santo Domingo, then parts of Cuba. Prussia was always prompt with denials. Yet the rumors were persistent and were made, evidently, with the idea of attracting the attention of the United States. Since the war with Spain, the American imperialists regard all the West Indies as their particular domain and want to drive all Europeans from these islands. The object is to win the government and a popular majority for an aggressive policy, and, with this end in view, Germany, now so busy extending her colonial empire, provides a handy means to incite the populace against "European interference." That Germany does not really think of extending her power in the West Indies ought to be evident to every thinking person. More valuable to Germany than all the West Indies put together is the friendship of the United States.

Mr. Niels Grön, the most prominent agent of Denmark for the sale of the islands to the United States, declares (in the New York *Times*) that negotiations were almost concluded for the transfer, for $5,000,000, when the war with Spain began. "Then it became impossible for the Danish Government to sell, as that would have been a diplomatic discourtesy to Spain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC IN FRANCE.

DISCONTENT with the French republic appears to have spread extensively, and, besides the monarchist plots, to which France has by this time grown somewhat accustomed, a tone of defiant opposition to the republic is noticeable in the Paris press. The Third Republic is now more than thirty years old. France's comparative decline since 1870, it is generally admitted, is due rather to the rapid advance other nations have made than to actual loss on her own part; yet many Frenchmen still regard world-rule by France as a possibility, and blame the republican régime for not using the means it has to regain supremacy in Europe. The monarchist organs, of course, lead in the attack, closely followed by the socialist journals. The *Gaulois* (Paris), the leading organ of the monarchist party, in an article with the sarcastic title, "Down with the People," gives a summary of the discontent with the republic. In its thirty years of existence, says the *Gaulois*, "the republic shows two culminating points: Panama and Dreyfus. While it may appear to be a government of the people, it is certainly not for the people. This journal continues:




THE SPANIARDS DON'T WANT THE FRENCH "CONGREGATIONS."

"Why don't you welcome us? Don't you see what treasures we carry?"

"If you are trying to save these treasures from the French, you certainly don't intend to present them to us. You will probably soon be trying to rob us of ours!"

—*Fischietto, Turin.*

"How much duty is the workingman made to pay on his miserable wine at 30 centimes a liter, and how much the millionaire on his Château-Yquem at 20 francs a bottle? Exactly the same amount. The republic has now existed for thirty years, and has yet found no time to put a stop to this scandal. . . . Free, public, non-sectarian, compulsory education—is not that, or should it not be, a popular institution, one from which the people should receive the advantage? Ask this question of the municipal ad-

ministrators, and their replies will show you that this non-sectarian, free instruction is, in the end, nothing but the instruction of the rich paid for by the poor. In reality, there is no form of instruction so expensive as 'lay instruction,' which is paid for by the majority of the taxpayers—the poor people. Turn which way you will, regard the matter from whatever point of view you may, you will find in the republican régime nothing for the people save unhappiness. It increases their demands, corrupts their hearts, excites their envy, and means for them the single word, 'suffer.'"

The Government, continues the *Gaulois*, has announced its intention of suppressing the *prévoyants de l'avenir*, the voluntary financial associations of the workingmen. The nature of these associations it explains as follows:

"Twenty years ago a certain number of workmen conceived the idea of establishing a fund for future generations of workmen, by means of contributions (each man to contribute a franc a month) which, it was agreed, were not to be touched for twenty years. Then the capital thus accumulated was to be used, not precisely for the creators of the fund, since many of them would no longer be alive, but for succeeding members. What has happened to these *prévoyants?* At the end of twenty years they are more than 200,000 in number, they possess 36,000,000 francs [$7,000,000], and, by virtue of their connection with similar societies, they form a league of 700,000 men. These are men enlightened by their own experience, or by that of their predecessors, as to the hard realities of life, who never hope to reach independence and repose themselves, yet they take thought for their brothers of to-morrow, for the workmen of the future, who will one day have to suffer as they suffer to-day, and they care for their unborn comrades as a thoughtful father provides for his children. But what has the republican government done? It is suspicious of the work of the *prévoyants*. It has announced its intention of confiscating the results of their twenty years work and devotion for its own benefit."

The government organs, it should be here stated, deny that there is any intention to interfere with these workmen's societies.

A writer in the *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin), who is evidently very well informed upon French politics, declares that "if the present bourgeois republic can be overturned, no other democratic rule will take its place." We quote from his article:

"Déroulede's 'plebiscitory republic' is merely an introduction to dictatorship, and the rule of the socialists promises anarchy, for the majority of Frenchmen will have none of it. The present republic is strong because there is no strong candidate for the monarchy. The Duke of Orleans merely amuses by his proclamations, and the sons of Jerome Bonaparte keep quiet. Yet things are being prepared for a *coup-d'état*. It would be foolish to suppose that the French people in general, and the Parisians in particular, are pleased with the republic. The 'king in a dress-coat' does not impress them. The memories of the glories of France still live in the hearts of the people and there is the hope of new glories and new greatness. How little republican the modern Frenchman is may be seen by the wonderful success of such plays as Rostand's 'L'Aiglon.' The people receive these Napoleonic legends with a joy that should cause the adherents of the republic to stop and think. France has not been successful in her foreign policy since 1871; but the French regard the past thirty years as a period of decadence. The army is not friendly to the republic. It wants a leader, and this leader may come from the Bonapartists. Louis Napoleon is regarded by many as the coming man."

WHERE *is* MANCHURIA?
—*Punch.*

This writer regards as "impossible" the idea that the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet "has been won for the Napoleonic movement," and pooh-poohs the rumor that attempts have been made to gain support for the monarchy from the German Government. On the latter point he remarks:

"A French *imperator* could only hold his own by a successful war with Germany. To regain the lost provinces, France would be willing to forgive Fashoda and make common cause with the hated Briton. Germany, therefore, has every reason to stand well with the republic, and to regard with suspicion all pretenders."

The socialist organ, the *Petit Sou*, announces a Bonapartist plot, in which, it declares, the present Government is implicated. The object is not to put the Pretender, Prince Victor, upon the throne, but to make his brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, who, by the way, is a general in the Russian army, president of the republic. The *Petit Sou* explains that the capitalists of France, being naturally afraid of and inimical to the socialists, and realizing that their "policy of repression" during the past twenty years has not produced desired results, have tried to bring matters to a focus by using M. Waldeck-Rousseau. The premier astutely attempted to gain over the socialists by taking some of them—notably M. Millerand—on board the ship of state. The capitalists, we are told, are now looking for a Cæsar who, "supported by the great bankers, would be able to rule with an iron hand, without fear of opposition from the army, because "the advent of a Napoleon means war, and war means promotion and decorations for the army." For the great capitalists war is "an abundant harvest while the struggle lasts, and a yet more abundant harvest afterward in repairing the ruins." The present ministry, we are told, is "in reality a ministry of Bonapartist defense." The Napoleonic campaign, concludes the *Petit Sou*, is carried on in a noiseless and very skilful manner. "The object of the leaders of the movement is to create a state of public opinion similar to that which rendered possible the *coup-d'état* of September, 1851."

The *Temps*, on the other hand, declares that "by the philosophy of history, the republic has been proven the best government for France. It has for the past hundred years lasted longer than any monarchic régime, in spite of the most bitter opposition and the most audacious and best conceived attempts to overthrow it."

The heaviest responsibility of our modern history, says the *Journal des Débats*, referring to the proposed law excluding the religious congregations from France, rests upon the present ministry. If we lose the right to protect Catholicism throughout the world, we shall suffer not only politically, but also commercially. Suppose we do drive out the religious orders. "How will our protectorate abroad be exercised when we no longer have any one to protect or when the proportion of Frenchmen engaged in Catholic works shall have been reduced to nil?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* calls attention to the fact that, beginning with January 19, Queen Victoria not only surpassed every other English monarch in the length of her reign but also in the length of her life. Commenting on this, at the time, *The Westminster Gazette* observed: "It is probable that no monarch in the history of the world can rival her Majesty in length of years and length of reign combined. The Queen has yet to surpass Louis XIV. in the latter respect; for he reigned seventy-two years, but he died at the age of seventy-six. William I., Emperor of Germany, is the most remarkable instance of longevity among sovereigns, for he attained the age of ninety-one; but his reign was comparatively short.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION AND SUICIDE.

In Europe forbidden. In China requested.
—*Kladderadatsch.*

## THE CHINESE SITUATION IN CARTOON.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"William Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man."—Hamilton Wright Mabie. (The Macmillan Company, $6 00.)

"The Sick and Wounded in South Africa."—Burdett-Coutts. (Cassell & Co.)

"The Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews."—Lyman Abbott, D.D. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.00.)

"Born to Serve."—Charles M. Sheldon. (Advance Publishing Co.)

"Selections from the Writings of Rev. John Wesley, M.A." (Eaton & Mains, $1.25.)

"Factory People and their Employers."—Edwin L. Shuey. (Lentilhon & Co., $0.75.)

"The Light of the World."—Herbert D. Ward. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.00.)

"Miliy."—Maurice Thompson. (New Amsterdam Book Company.)

"The Wood-Peckers."—Fannie Hardy Eckstorm. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.00.)

"To Nazareth or Tarsus?" (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., $1.00 )

"A Life in Song."—George Lansing Raymond. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.00.)

"A Short Introduction to the Literature of the Bible."—Richard G. Moulton. (D. C Heath, $1.00.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

### The Enemy.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

Unschooled in Letters and in Arts unversed;
Ignorant of Empire; bounded in their view
By the lone billowing veldt where they upgrew
Amid great silences; a people nursed
Apart, the far-sown seed of them that erst
Not Alva's sword could tame; now, blindly hurled
Against the march of the majestic world,
They fight and die with dauntless bosoms curst.
Crazed, if you will; demented, not to yield
Ere all is reft! Yet, mad tho these may be,
They have striven as noblest Englishmen did use
To strive for freedom; and no Briton he
Who to such valor in a desperate field
A knightly salutation can refuse.

—*London Daily News.*

### A Golf Elegy.

By S. E. KISER.

Beneath these rugged elms, that maple's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a moldering heap,
Each in his last, eternal bunker laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

Oft to the harvest did their sickle yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke—
Ah, but they had no mashies then to wield.
They never learned to use the Vardon stroke.

The poor old souls, they only lived to toil,
To sow and reap and die, at last, obscure;
They never with their niblicks tore the soil—
How sad the golfless annals of the poor!

The pomp of power may once have thrilled the souls
Of unenlightened men—to-day it sinks
Beneath the saving grace of eighteen holes!
The paths of glory lead but to the links.

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart that would have quickened to the game;
Hands that the lovely baffy might have swayed,
To Colonel Bogie's everlasting shame.

Full many a hole was passed by them unseen,
Because no fluttering flag was hoisted there;

**If you feel "All Played Out"**

**Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

IN APRIL.

**April 4.** *Easter Number.*

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THE GREEN BONNET, By Sarah Orne Jewett
"STRUCK OUT," By Sheldon C. Stoddard

**April 11.**

AGRICULTURE OF THE FUTURE, by the Chief Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, John Hyde
THE SHORT STRAW, By Clarence Maiko
THE CHECK-DRAFT, By Emily F. Grinnell
LISBON HOLLOW, By Ethel Harrington

**April 18.** *75th Birthday Number.*

THE ESSENCE OF HEROISM, by the Vice-President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt
THE IDLE MINUTE BOOK, By Mary E. Wilkins
SOME REMNANTS, By Sarah Barnwell Elliott
PANTHERS IN THE COTTON-FIELD, By Lewis B. Miller

**April 25.**

OUR FUTURE AS SHOWN BY THE CENSUS, by the Director of the Twelfth Census of the United States, William R. Merriam
THE COLLEGE COURSE OF HIRAM ALLEN, By Margaret Sherwood
TROUBLE WITH A PYTHON, William T. Hornaday

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Full many a smooth and sacred putting green
They tore up with the plow and didn't care.

Some village Taylor who, with dauntless breast,
Could wang the flail or swing the heavy maul;
Some mute, inglorious Travis here may rest,
Some Harriman who never lost a ball.

Far from the eager foursome's noble strife
They leveled bunkers and they piled the hay,
Content to go uncaddied all through life,
And never were two up with one to play!

No further seek their hardships to disclose,
Nor stand in wonder at their lack of worth;
Here in these bunkers let their dust repose—
They didn't know St. Andrews was on earth!

—In *Golf.*

### The Golden Days.

By JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM.

I wonder where the Fairy-book can be,
The book from which she read to you and me,
While the warm sunlight shifted down the tree?

*And the brown eyes turned downward to the leaf,*
*Tear-spotted by two tiny people's grief,*
*When Death bound one more princess in his sheaf.*

I wonder where the Rocking-horse has run
Who carried us before the day was done,
To all the lands that lie beneath the sun?

*And the dear lips of her we loved so well*
*Kissed us more sweetly than our tongue could tell,*
*When the two daring riders swayed and fell.*

I wonder where the crimson peaches grow
We caught together when she threw them, so,
And ran with her to hide them, laughing low?

*And her light feet were swifter yet than ours,*
*And her soft cheeks were like two rosy flowers—*
*Ah, Time and Death, ye too malignant powers!*

—In March *McClure's.*

## PERSONALS.

**General Harrison's First Appearance.**—When he was but twenty-one years old, the late ex-President Harrison made his first appearance in court as a pleader. One of his biographers relates how in a dim-lighted court-room he rose to speak, carefully prepared notes held in his hand, to which he constantly referred, leaning toward a flickering candle-light by his side. The scene is thus described:

"What should he do? There was dead silence throughout the dusky room. His voice, sharp, clear, penetrating was being heard to the farthest corner. The audience was already in sympathy with him. The situation was embarrassing. He referred to his notes. He wished to be absolutely correct. He shifted the candle. He turned the pages to every angle. It would not do. The penciling refused to come out. Then, in desperation, he flung the notes away. To his own amazement he found his memory perfect. Best of all, he found he could think and speak upon his feet flash-like and coherently. There were not only words at command, but the right words, enabling him to express himself exactly. He found, too, the pleasure there always is in the faculty of speech, with freedom superadded. Confidence came with the discoveries. From that day to this, whether addressing himself to court or jury, or the vaster audiences who furnish the delight of oratory on the platform or stump, he has been an impromptu speaker."

**Christian De Wet.**—The stories that have found their way from time to time into the newspapers about the cruelty of the Boers are false, writes Richard Harding Davis in *The Independent.* The Boers are true soldiers fighting bravely in a war where the odds have been terribly against them,


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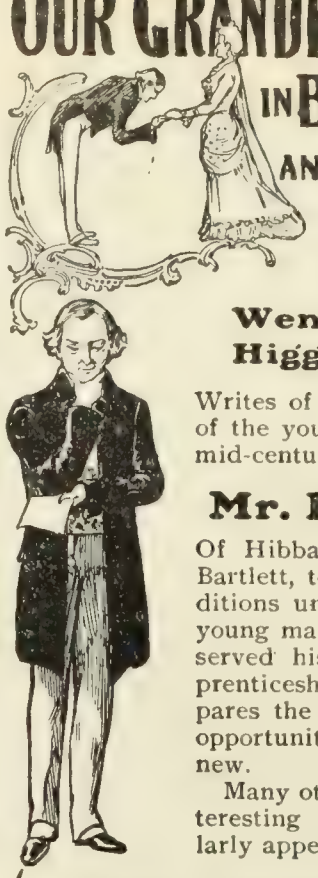

**Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson**

Writes of the social life of the young man of the mid-century.

**Mr. Bartlett**

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The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

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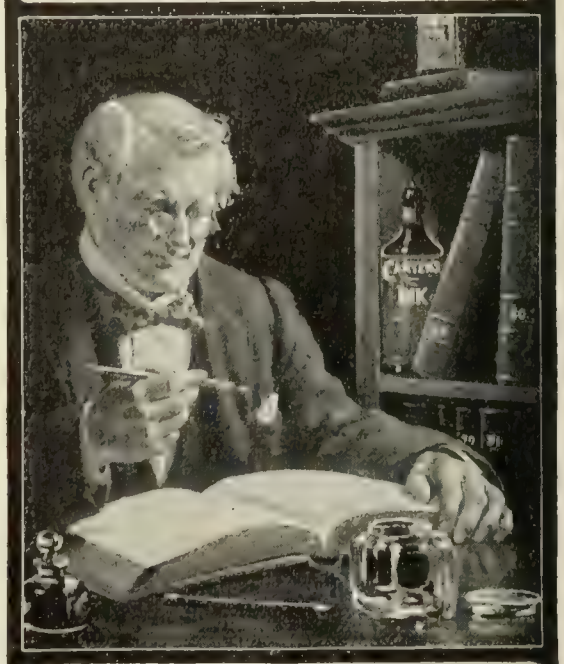

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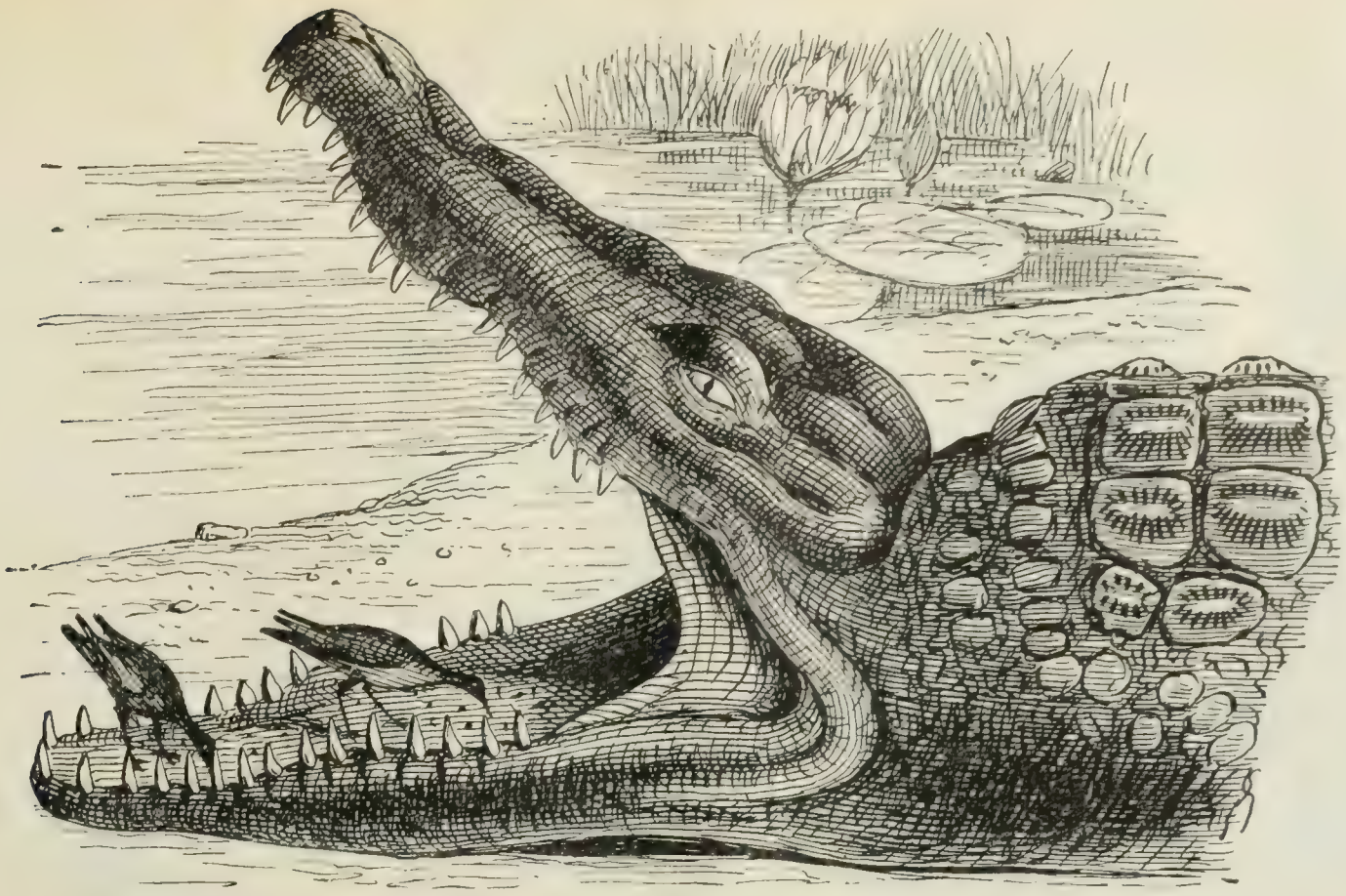

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and never descending to the level of that brutality, accounts of which have recently been set afloat. These reports "seem very foolish things," says Mr. Davis, "to any one who has held the hard, strong hand of Christian De Wet—to any one who, as enemy or friend, has looked in the man's calm eyes and has read the temper of the soul behind them." He it is who has given the one amusing story of the war, which is thus told by Mr. Davis:

"Three scouts of the Yeomanry came prisoners before the Boer commander. They had been captured before. They were English scouts. Being captured appeared to be an affliction chronic with them. Christian De Wet looked them over—gravely, thoughtfully—his clear eyes searching them through and through. He was their judge, stern or merciful they could not tell; all they could do was hope.

"'My men,' said General De Wet at last, 'will you take a message from me to your general.'

"They accepted, in rejoiced surprise, and were entrusted with a large sealed package. When they reached General Rundle's camp, they announced that they were the bearers of papers from General De Wet, negotiating for peace. General Rundle was delighted. He tore open the envelope. He read the letter. It said:

"'DEAR GENERAL RUNDLE:
'This is the fourth time I have captured these raging devils of yours. Please chain them up. They annoy me. DE WET.'

"Men like this don't run away; they fight. When they surrender, they surrender like gentlemen. When they die, they die bravely."

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**He Wanted to Know.** UNCLE GEEHAW (from Hay Corners, at grand opera): "What's that man got over there?"

CITY NEPHEW: "Why, that's the score."

UNCLE GEEHAW (brightening up): "The score? Well, by gum! I wish you'd ask him who's ahead!"—*Puck.*

**A Very Good Reason.** A certain junior counsel was on one occasion bullying a rather innocent-looking witness. The witness bore it meekly, but at last he rather smartly got even with his tormentor.

COUNSEL (to witness): "Was your wife with you on the occasion referred to?"

WITNESS: "No, sir."

COUNSEL: "You are quite sure? Remember, you are on your oath."

WITNESS: "I am quite sure."

COUNSEL: "Was she present with any one else?"

WITNESS: "No, sir."

COUNSEL: "Did you tell her that night?"

WITNESS: "No, sir."

COUNSEL: "Or at any subsequent time?"

WITNESS: "No, sir."

COUNSEL: "You said nothing to her whatever?"

WITNESS: "Not a word."

COUNSEL (getting angry): "Now, state to the court the reason or reasons why you did not consult your wife regarding the important events which occurred on the occasion mentioned."

WITNESS: "Because I haven't got a wife."—*Tit-Bits.*

**All He Wanted to Know.**—A middle-aged man, dressed like a tramp and without an over-


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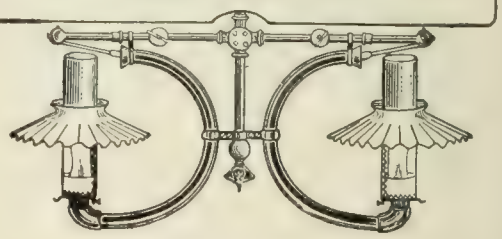

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coat, walked up to the ticket-office at the station the other day and hesitatingly inquired:

"What—what is the fare—to—to——?"

"To where?"

"To—to—— Well, that's funny! The name of the place has slipped from my memory. Let's see!"

"How far is it?"

"I don't know."

"Is it on the main line?"

"I—I can't remember."

"Do you have these spells very often?" asked the booking-clerk.

"Not very often. It's very embarrassing, I assure you. Strange how a man will lose his memory."

"Is it a big town?"

"Oh, yes."

"Do you mean Manchester?"

"Yes, yes—that's the place—Manchester. How could I have forgotten it?"

"And you want a ticket to Manchester?"

"Oh, no. I just wanted to know what the fare is. I always walk when I go, but I want to put it down on my expense account as so much cash saved. What did you say it was?"

The long, stony stare of the ticket man's eye did not kill him dead, and if that booking-clerk had had his way the tramp would have gone off limping in both legs.—*Tit-Bits.*

**A Recipe.**—

From the tomes of ancient sages,
Roosting high upon your shelves,
Take the first attractive pages
Into which your fancy delves.
Then, your midnight oil igniting,
Boil them gently to a stew,
Mix with ink, and spread in writing
Firmly fixed 'twixt covers new:
And this modern thought transference
Makes a dramatist of you. —*Life.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

March 18.—The relations between British and Russian troops at Tien-Tsin continue very strained, and clashes take place between the soldiers of both nations; the arbitration of Count von Waldersee is refused.

March 21.—Lord Lansdowne announces in the British parliament that by agreement between the British and Russian governments the danger of bloodshed at Tien-Tsin has been averted by each side agreeing to withdraw the troops from the disputed territory, leaving the merits of the controversy to be settled by the two governments.

SOUTH AFRICA.

March 19.—Mr. Chamberlain announces in the House of Commons that General Botha has rejected the terms of peace offered to him by Lord Kitchener, and that the other Boer leaders joined with him.

March 21.—Three Boer soldiers, tried and condemned on charges of treason and train-wrecking, are shot by order of Lord Kitchener; Philip Botha, brother of the Boer commander-in-chief, is killed in battle.

March 22.—The parliamentary papers giving peace negotiations between Generals Kitchener and Botha are made public; military operations in the Orange River Colony result in the capture of several Boer prisoners and large supplies.

March 23.—There is a renewal of guerilla war-


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fare in the Transvaal, the Boers attacking British envoys.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 18.—The ambassadors and ministers at the Court of St. James present their credentials to King Edward.

Cossacks, with whips, keep in control a student demonstration at St. Petersburg.

Mild rioting takes place among the Dublin students on the occasion of the inauguration of the new lord mayor; in the British House of Commons Mr. Redmond gives notice that he will object to the use of the title "Defender of the Faith" by King Edward.

March 19.—Disturbances among the Russian students continue; over seven hundred persons are arrested.

Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist, is commissioned by King Edward VII. to paint the scene of his coronation.

March 20.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrive at Gibraltar and are received with many expressions of loyalty.

March 21.—Andrew Carnegie arrives in London, where he talks freely regarding his gifts to New York and Pittsburg, repeating his statement that he had only begun to give away his surplus wealth; he declined to consider seriously the talk of candidacy for mayor of New York.

Charles P. Clark, a well-known New England railroad man, dies in Nice.

March 22.—The strike at Marseilles continues to spread and disorders are prevalent; the streets of the city are patrolled by cavalry.

March 23.—The preliminary steps for arbitrating the strike at Marseilles are agreed upon, and the troops are withdrawn from the streets of the city.

An unsuccessful attempt is made to assassinate Privy Councillor Pobiedonostzeff in St. Petersburg.

Floods in Spain cause great damage.

March 24.—Japanese cable advices state that the Korean Government has dismissed McLeavy Brown, director general of the Korean customs, and that Great Britain has entered protest.

Threatening letters are received by several of the Russian ministers; a plot against the life of the Czar is discovered; a hundred workmen are reported to have been killed in a fight with Cossacks in St. Petersburg.

## Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 18.—The President returns to Washington from attendance at ex-President Harrison's funeral in Indianapolis.

Losses aggregate $100,000 are caused by fire in St. Louis.

St. Patrick's day is celebrated by the Irish of many cities; David B. Hill speaks in Brooklyn.

March 19.—The will of ex-President Harrison is admitted to probate; it disposes of about $200,000 in specific bequests, mostly to relatives.

March 20.—Clinton L. Rossiter retires from the presidency of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and is succeeded by J. L. Greatsinger.

March 21.—The senatorial deadlock continues in Nebraska; D. E. Thompson, the Republican caucus nominee, gains two votes.

Senator Platt gives out a statement regarding differences of opinion between himself and Governor Odell as to police legislation, it is believed that the governor has refused to indorse Platt's state constabulary bill.

March 22.—A disfranchisement law is passed in Maryland which will have the effect of disfranchising about 26,000 negroes and 18,000 white men.

March 23.—Attorney-General Griggs tenders his his resignation to the President, to take effect on March 31, and announces his plans for resuming the practise of law.


# Our Masterpiece Razor,

the razor of the new century, fully represents what it is branded, is worth its weight in gold, is a necessary requisite to a man desirous of transforming a disagreeable task into a delightful pleasure, and enjoying the luxury of shaving himself with ease and comfort.

**IF YOU WANT A PAIR OF GOOD RAZORS,**

your money's worth, the razors that do their work nicely, do it the easiest. and keep their edge the longest, buy a pair of our MASTERPIECE RAZORS for $5.00, they are set ready for use and will shave any beard. Our pamphlet "All About Good Razors" mailed FREE upon request.

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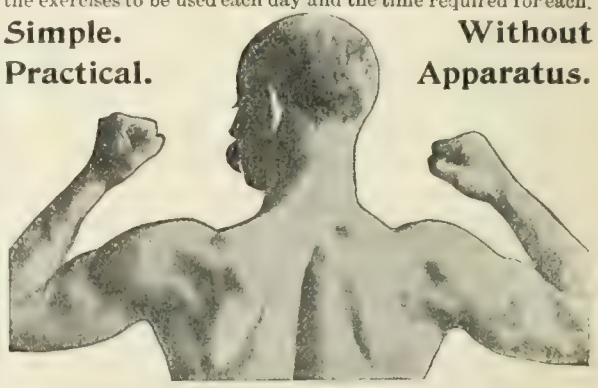

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**You Needn't Care a Button**

if you've a Bachelor's Button, with Improved Washburne Patent Fasteners, whether you lose a suspender button or not. Slip it on; push down the lever; it holds like grim death. By mail, 10 cts. Catalogue of novelties made with Washburne fasteners, free on request.

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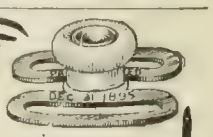
THE BUTTON THAT REVOLUTIONIZED THE HOSE SUPPORTER BUSINESS



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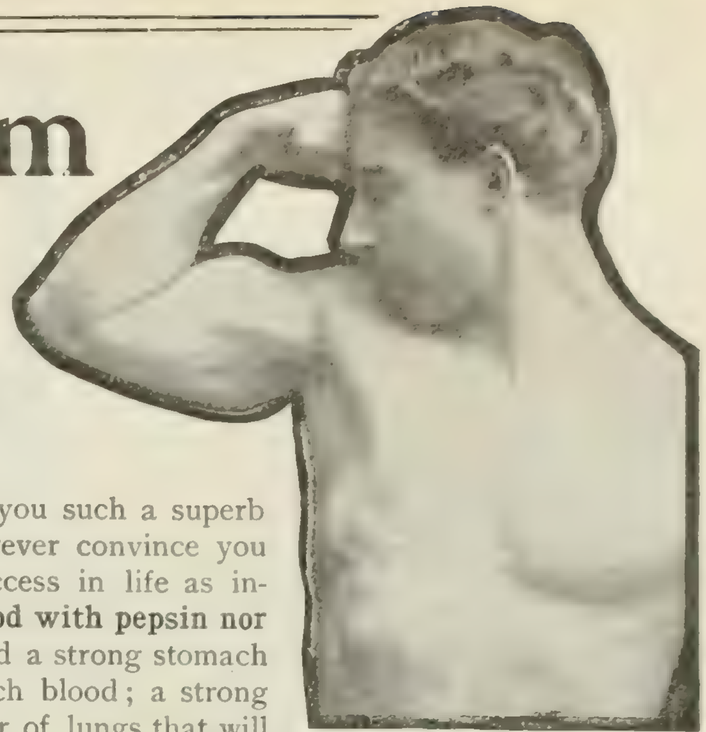
## *Restores to Health, Strengthens the Heart*

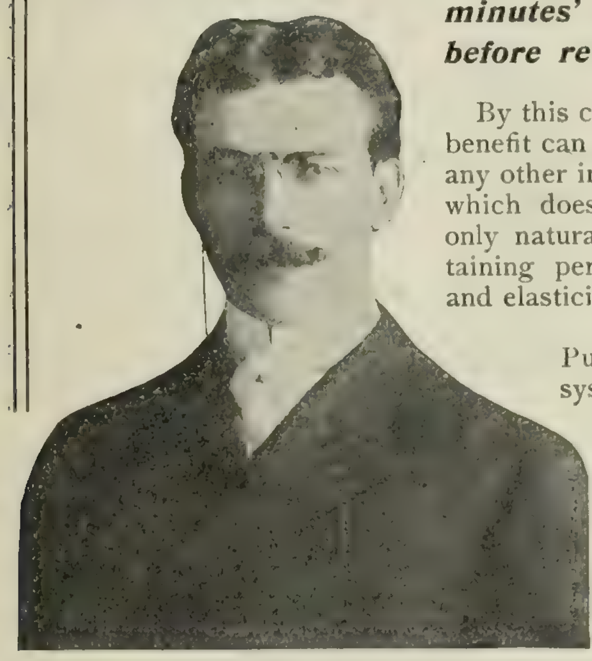


ALOIS P. SWOBODA
Originator and Sole Instructor.

**I am teaching intelligent men, brain workers, the ideal principles of attaining and preserving perfect health. It is not a problematical theory, but a system of physiological exercise, based upon absolutely correct scientific facts.**

And if you will follow my instructions for a few weeks I will promise you such a superb muscular development and such a degree of vigorous health as to forever convince you that intelligent direction of muscular effort is just as essential to success in life as intelligent mental effort. **No pupil of mine will need to digest his food with pepsin nor assist nature with a dose of physic.** I will give you an appetite and a strong stomach to take care of it; a digestive system that will fill your veins with rich blood; a strong heart that will regulate circulation and improve assimilation; a pair of lungs that will purify your blood; a liver that will work as nature designed it should; a set of nerves that will keep you up to the standard of physical and mental energy. I will increase your nervous force and capacity for mental labor, making your daily work a pleasure. You will sleep as a man ought to sleep. You will start the day as a mental worker must who would get the best of which his brain is capable. I can promise you all of this because it is common-sense, rational and just as logical as that study improves the intellect.

***My system is taught by mail only and with perfect success, requires no apparatus whatever, and but a few minutes' time in your own room just before retiring.***



By this condensed system more exercise and benefit can be obtained in ten minutes than by any other in two hours, and it is the only one which does not overtax the heart. It is the only natural, easy and speedy method for obtaining perfect health, physicial development and elasticity of mind and body.

**An Appreciative Testimonial from the Contracting Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co.**

KANSAS CITY, MO., December 22, [illegible].

MR. ALOIS P. SWOBODA, Chicago, Ill.

*My Dear Mr. Swoboda:*—Although it is less than two months since I first commenced work at your system of physiological exercise I am most thoroughly convinced that your system is a decided success. A comparative statement of my measurements will show you what I have accomplished in the short period of less than two months.

MEASUREMENTS:

| | At beginning. | In 60 days. |
|---|---|---|
| Chest normal | 33 | 38½ |
| " contracted | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| " expanded | 34½ | 39½ |
| Waist | 29 | 29 |
| Neck | 13¼ | 14 |
| Biceps | 10¾ | 13¾ |
| Forearms | 9⅝ | 10¾ |
| Weight | 137 | 150 |
| Height | 5 8½ | 5 8½ |

In addition to this large increased muscular development my general health is decidedly improved. Thanking you for what you have done for me, and with best wishes for your continued success, I am,

Very sincerely,
T. O. JENNINGS, Contg. Fgt. Agt.

Pupils are both sexes, ranging in age from fifteen to eighty-six, and all recommend the system. Since no two people are in the same physical condition, individual instructions are given in each case. Write at once, mentioning THE LITERARY DIGEST, for full information and convincing endorsements from many of America's leading citizens.

**ALOIS P. SWOBODA**

**51 Washington Street, CHICAGO**


The new Pacific steamship *Korea* is launched at Newport News; she is the largest vessel ever launched in this country.

President Hadley of Yale delivers an address on "Government by Public Opinion" at the Charter Day exercises of the University of California.

March 24.—Governor Odell confers with Senator Platt and the Republican leaders, in New York, and the announcement is made that no police bill will be introduced at Albany for the present.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

March 18.—*Philippines:* The Civil Commission decides to make a separate province of the Island of Marinduque, in the Philippines.

March 22.—An engagement in Cavité province, Luzon, results in the capture of many Filipino officers and men.

March 23.—General Funston, with a few officers and a company of scouts, engages in a daring attempt to capture Aguinaldo, who is believed to be in hiding in Isabella province, Luzon.

Payment for Cagayan, Sulu, and Sibutu is made to the Spanish Minister by Secretary Hay, and these islands become the property of the United States.

## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Solution of Problems.

No. 541.

Key-move, R—Q R 5.

No. 542.

| 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|
| Kt—B 4 / B—K 3 | R x P ch / B or P x R | Kt—K 5, mate |
| ...... / B—Q 2 | R—K 2 / Any | R or Kt mates |
| ...... / P x Kt! | R—K 4! / P x R | Q—Q 6, mate |
| | ...... / Kt—B 7 | B—K 2, mate |
| | ...... / Kt x P | R—K 3, mate |
| | ...... / Any other | R—Q 4, mate |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; H. W. Barry, Boston; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. J. W. Young, Gilbertsville, N. Y.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; V. Abraham, Cincinnati; A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; D. W. Black, Port Colborne, Can; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

541 (only): The Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; Capt. O. J. Bond, Charleston, S. C.; S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. D.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; N. L. G., Colgate University; A. J. Hamilton, Portland, Ore.; F. S. Samuels, San Francisco; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C. H., O.; E. J. Lewis and E. W. McDaniel, La Junta, Colo.; Miss K. S. Winston, Richmond College, Va.; Miss E. C. Cram, Wilton, N. H.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore, Md; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. B. Hoffman, Enterprise, Kan.; J. W. Wallace, Wolfville, N. S.; A. O. Jones, Carvalles

Mont.; A. Taylor, Woodland Park, Colo.; G. H. R., Homer, Mich.; the Rev. A. T. G. Apple, Catawissa, Pa.; R. S. F., Cincinnati; G. R. London, Richmond, Va.

542 (only): R. H. Renshaw, Richmond, Va.; A. H. B., Hamilton, Mo.

Comments: "Solved 541 at a glance"—M. W. H.; "Both solved in a few minutes"—I. W. B.; "541 in five minutes; 542, nearly an hour"—C. R. O.; "One-half minute, and twelve minutes"—M. M.; "Both from diagram in seven minutes"—H. W. B.; "541 solved on first try"—W. W.; "541 thirty minutes"—F. H. J.; "Key-move clearly indicated"—W. R. C.; "Three, and forty-five minutes"—A. R. H.; "541, five minutes from diagram"—G. D.; "Fifteen, and thirty-five minutes"—D. G. H.; "Fifteen minutes; over two hours"—H. W. F.; "Nearly two hours"—J. E. W.; "Thirty-two minutes; about three hours"—O. C. B.; "At a glance; thirty minutes"—V. A.; "Thirty-four minutes; one hour and thirty minutes"—A. S. O.; "About an hour"—W. W. S.; "Half an hour; two hours"—D. W. B.; "Ten minutes; two hours"—J. H. S.

541 (only): "From diagram in fifteen minutes"—C. Q. De F.; "Forty-five minutes"—O. J. B.; "One hour and thirty minutes"—S. H. D.; "Six minutes from diagram"—N. L. G.; "Half an hour"—A. J. H.; Twenty-three minutes"—F. S. S.; Thirty minutes"—J. H. M.

Very many solvers failed to get the solution of these problems because they didn't look far enough. Concerning 541, the key moves relied upon were Q x R P ch, B—Kt sq, ch. In each case R x Q or B *check*. The other move is Kt—Kt 6, with the intention of cutting off the R, and mating by B—Kt sq, or if R x Kt, then Q x R P mate. But this is stopped by P—K 4. The R must go to the Q R 5; then if P—K 4, 2 Kt—B 5, mate.

A number of solvers sent (542):

1. R—K 2 / Kt—B 7  2. Kt—B 7 / Any  3. Kt—K 5 mate. This is stopped by 2. ..... / Kt x P.

In addition to those reported, Dr. J. H. S., got Mackenzie's end-game. A. G. Beer, Ashland, O., 537 and 539.

Twenty-seven States and Canada represented by our solvers this week.

ERRATUM.

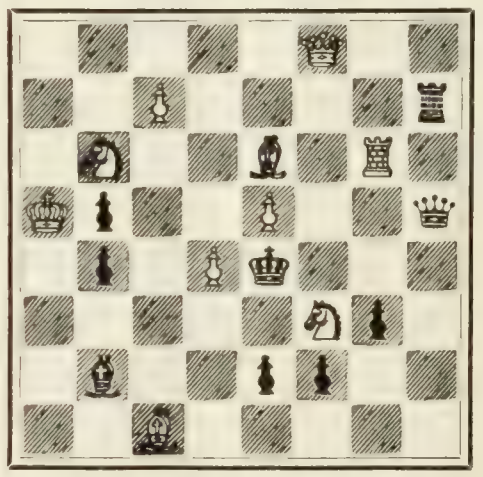
Problem 544 is unsound.

### Problem 546.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By A KNIGHT, Hillsboro, Tex.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten pieces.

White mates in three moves.


van Houten's Cocoa

contains more digestible nourishment than the finest Beef tea. For Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, it is unequalled.

Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.

# Stranger Than Fiction

## A Remedy Which has Revolutionized the Treatment of Stomach Troubles.

The remedy is not heralded as a wonderful discovery nor yet a secret patent medicine, neither is it claimed to cure anything except dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles with which nine out of ten suffer.

The remedy is in the form of pleasant tasting tablets or lozenges, containing vegetable and fruit essences, pure aseptic pepsin (government test), golden seal and diastase. The tablets are sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Many interesting experiments to test the digestive power of Stuart's Tablets show that one grain of the active principle contained in them is sufficient to thoroughly digest 3,000 grains of raw meat, eggs and other wholesome food.

Stuart's Tablets do not act upon the bowels like after-dinner pills and cheap cathartics, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines without having any effect whatever in digesting food or curing indigestion.

If the stomach can be rested and assisted in the work of digestion it will very soon recover its normal vigor, as no organ is so much abused and overworked as the stomach.

This is the secret, if there is any secret, of the remarkable success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a remedy practically unknown a few years ago and now the most widely known of any treatment for stomach weakness.

This success has been secured entirely upon its merits as a digestive pure and simple because there can be no stomach trouble if the food is promptly digested.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act entirely on the food eaten, digesting it completely, so that it can be assimilated into blood, nerve and tissue. They cure dyspepsia, water brash, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive power which weak stomachs lack, and unless that lack is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure by the use of "tonics," "pills" and cathartics which have absolutely no digestive power.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores and the regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit better than any other argument.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

**Gluten Grits** AND **BARLEY CRYSTALS,**

Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals.

PANSY FLOUR for Biscuit, Cake and Pastry.

Unlike all other Foods. Ask Grocers.

For book or sample, write

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**TEAS & COFFEES.**

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**HALF PRICES.**

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VERY BEST ROASTED COFFEES from.. 10c to 29c per lb.

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I can strongly recommend R·I·P·A·N·S Tabules as the best to my knowledge of any patent medicine for family use In fact I rather find it a difficult task to state what ills during the four years of their use in our family they have not cured. We have used them for severe cases of dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation with wonderful results. My wife had suffered for years with indigestion of the worst form, having tried many of the so-called patent medicines with no positive results. The late Dr. Siglinger, of Coral and York Streets, frequently recommended the use of R·I·P·A·N·S Tabules, and, thanks to him as well as to the Ripans Chemical Company, we have at last solved the problem, and I am pleased to state my wife no longer suffers with a complaint that was not only an annoyance but one which made her blush to be in society. I am never without them myself, and always find them a great relief for sour stomach, headache or heartburn. I give you full permission to publish the above and shall at all times be pleased to state in person their true worth to all who seek it. JACOB ATKINSON, 2001 Orleans St., Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1901.

There is scarcely any condition of ill-health that is not benefited by the occasional use of a R·I·P·A·N·S Tabule, and the price, ten for five cents, does not bar them from any home or justify any one in enduring ills that are easily cured. A family bottle containing 150 Tabules is sold for 60 cents. For children the chocolate coated sort, 75 for 25 cents, are recommended. For sale by druggists.

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# CANCER

Tumors and other new growths except in the stomach, other abdominal organs and the Thoracic Cavity

**Without the Use of the Knife**

As a logical result of our success

**The Berkshire Hills Sanatorium**

has, from a humble beginning, become the largest and most elegantly appointed private institution in the world for the treatment of a special class of diseases, and has no rivals. It is conducted by a graduate of standing in the Regular School of Medicine, and upon a strictly ethical and professional basis. Any physician who desires to investigate our method of treatment will be entertained as our guest.

**All Physicians are Cordially Invited**

Upon receipt of a description of any case of Cancer or Tumor, we will mail, prepaid and securely sealed, THE MOST VALUABLE AND COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE ever published on this special subject, and will give you an opinion as to what can be accomplished by our method of treatment.

We do not print testimonials, but can, by permission, refer you to former patients whom we have successfully treated, that were similarly afflicted.

**Drs. W. E. BROWN & SON, North Adams, Mass.**

**The Natural Body Brace** advertised in this paper in the first issue of this month, is a delightful, certain remedy for ailments peculiar to women and girls. It makes walking and work easy, gives good figure and light step. Write the Natural Body Brace Co., Box 713, Salina, Kan., for free illustrated book.

**Keeley Cure**

**Alcohol, Opium, Drug Using.**

The disease yields easily to the Double Chloride of Gold Treatment as administered at these **KEELEY INSTITUTES.** Communications confidential. Write for particulars.

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LEXINGTON, MASS.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.

# The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., NO. 14 NEW YORK, APRIL 6, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 572

Published Weekly by

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**PRESENTATION COPIES.**—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO.

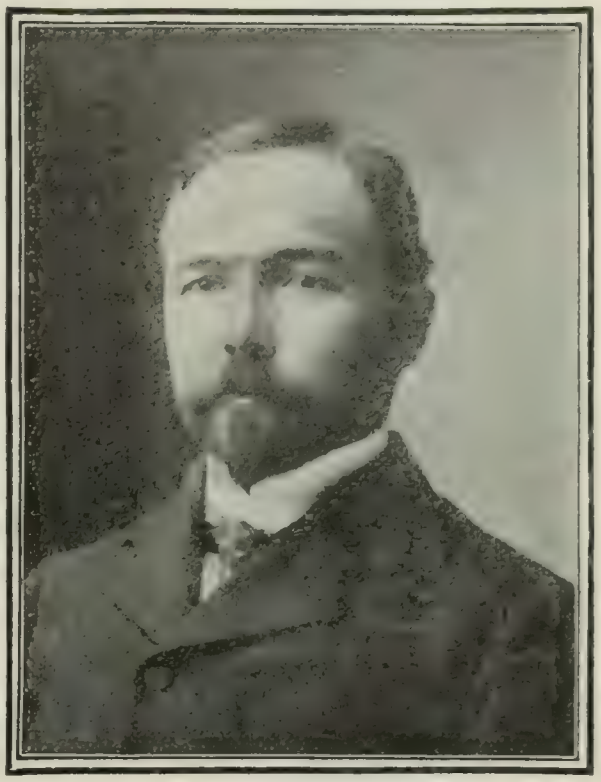
THE trap set for Aguinaldo by General Funston and his four American comrades, and successfully operated with the aid of seventy-eight faithful Macabebe allies, and five ex-insurgent officers who consented to betray the cause for which they had formerly fought, has not only brought Aguinaldo to Manila as a prisoner of war, but has brought practically all the American press, anti-expansionist as well as expansionist, to the conclusion, as expressed by Admiral Dewey, that this "means the end of organized resistance." The great majority of the papers recommend that Aguinaldo be sent to Guam, and heartily approve Funston's promotion. Secretary Long remarks in a newspaper interview that he considers the cooperation of the Filipinos in the capture of Aguinaldo "a significant evidence that the insurrection had lost its vitality among the people themselves"; and an Associated Press despatch from Manila reports that "as the news of Aguinaldo's capture spreads through the archipelago the insurgents are becoming disheartened, and there is a marked increase in the number of individual surrenders." General MacArthur cables as follows concerning General Funston's exploit:

"The transaction was brilliant in conception and faultless in execution. All credit must go Funston, who under supervision General Wheaton, organized and conducted expedition from start to finish. His reward should be signal and immediate. Agree with General Wheaton, who recommends Funston's retention volunteers until he can be appointed brigadier-general regulars.

"I hope speedy cessation hostilities throughout archipelago as consequence this stroke."

Wheaton, who was a brigadier-general, has been promoted by the President to be a major-general, and Funston, who was a brigadier-general of volunteers, has been promoted to be a brigadier-general in the regular army.

This latest deed of daring by the picturesque little Kansas general is generally conceded to outrank even his former achievements, and his mother, at her home in Iola, Kan., told a reporter that altho she "never lost faith in Fred's lucky star before," she "had a feeling this time that he was risking life and everything on a high stake and that the end would be disastrous." This feeling was shared by the Kansas City *Journal* and several other papers, and when the little party returned from their perilous trip into wilds of Northeastern Luzon without the loss of a man and with the native leader in their possession, the reports have it that Kansas "went wild with joy." Some have expressed disapproval of the stratagem employed in the capture; but the New York *Evening Post*, a leader of the anti-expansionist press, says that "if there are those who regret that deceit and trickery and the use of traitors were necessary to capture Aguinaldo, we must point out to them that this is a legitimate part of warfare, which legalizes nearly every practise that is regarded with abhorrence among civilized men in time of peace."



BRIGADIER-GENERAL FUNSTON.

General Funston's party penetrated to Aguinaldo's headquarters by pretending to be a party of insurgents with five American prisoners. The plan was a complete success, and Aguinaldo, learning of their approach, actually sent them provisions on the way, and allowed them to come into his presence, where they easily routed the native guard and made prisoners of Aguinaldo and two of his principal staff officers. The first to seize Aguinaldo was Hilario Placido, a former insurgent major, who was wounded in the lung by the fire of Funston's regiment at Caloocan, and who surrendered and swore allegiance to the United States. Funston's expedition was absent from Manila three weeks.

The papers which have seen nothing good in Aguinaldo before do not revise their opinions now. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), for example, calls him "a vain, deceitful, cruel, tyrannical adventurer, who has betrayed all who have trusted him and who has sought to aggrandize himself by means of systematic murder and arson"; and the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"It is impossible to forget, even now that he is a helpless prisoner, that he directed the burning of Manila and the assassination of all Americans, without distinction of sex. He has urged a disguised and clandestine warfare against sentries and outposts which a less merciful rule would have quenched in blood.

If he was at last captured by a ruse, it is because his warfare for a year has been only a network of ruses. He has also shown a personal courage, skill, persistence, address, and capacity for maintaining revolt, all used to the hurt and harm of his own people, which stamp him as a partizan leader of ability, capable of gaining and keeping confidence. Any power but England and the United States would execute him in a few hours."

Neither do the anti-expansionist papers desert the Filipino leader in his hour of defeat. The Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.)

EMILIO AGUINALDO.
From a photograph taken at his headquarters in the latter part of 1900.
Courtesy of *Collier's Weekly*.

declares that "as Americans, while we may think Aguinaldo mistaken and wrongheaded, we have no right to denounce him for his effort to assert what he believed to be the American principle of self-government." The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), similarly, recalls that "the treaty which made those islands our territory had not been ratified when his army made its famous assault on General Otis's outposts," and says that "therefore, it would be a most draconic stretching of the law to put Aguinaldo on trial for treason." The Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), too, remarks that "there is no warrant for holding Aguinaldo a traitor, for he never owed or acknowledged allegiance to the United States, and never admitted Spain's right to sell him for $2.50 on the hoof"; and the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) says: "We can not close our eyes to the fact that we Americans would have considered it a virtue in any white race to have done in the same circumstances what Aguinaldo and his followers did, if the revolt was directed against any nation but our own." "Does not Aguinaldo a prisoner," asks the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "bring home freshly to the American people the blistering truth that for the first time in their history they are called upon to rejoice at the discomfiture of a man and a people fighting for liberty?" The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says of the captured leader: "History can show few brighter examples of patient endurance, intellectual resource, and high principle. We feel sure that such virtues will stir the admiration of every lover of liberty in the world, and that the name of Aguinaldo will find a place eventually in all American hearts."

In connection with this topic, it is interesting to note that the Philippine Information Society, in its last pamphlet, announces its belief that the Filipinos began the war, a point that has been the subject of much heated controversy. It says:

"The editors would say that after careful study of all the accessible evidence they find that according to the most authoritative statements the outbreak occurred as the result of a trespass by four armed Filipinos on territory admitted by the Filipino in command to be within the jurisdiction of the United States. The action of the Filipino trespassers seems to have been an instance of bad discipline in the insurgent army. Certainly it was not ordered on that date by the insurgent leaders, altho the indications are that the leaders had planned to attack in a few days. The claim that our forces instigated the attack for the purpose of securing the votes necessary to ratify the treaty is absolutely unsupported by any evidence which has come to the attention of the editors."

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**Another Coal Strike Averted.**—Thanks to friendly conference and discussion, the threatened coal strike in the anthracite region seems to have been averted, and, as the New York *Commercial Advertiser* remarks, this will be "welcome news to the public at large, and, no doubt, to the miners." The officers of the United Mine Workers wanted their union recognized by the operators; but, as the officers are not in the employ of the operators, the operators considered them "outsiders," and refused to recognize them. This threatened trouble. "Father Philips," however, pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, of Hazleton, came to New York and saw Mr. Pierpont Morgan; President Mitchell of the union restrained the temper of his brother officers; Mr. Morgan promised concessions; and, as Father Phillips expresses it, "a basis for future harmony between operators and miners has been reached without the least friction to mar the beautiful horizon of peace." The statement of the executive committee of the miners' union states the result more explicitly, as follows:

"The representatives of the operators listened attentively to the presentation of our arguments, and while they would not agree to meet in general joint conference with the miners this year, they did agree that the notices which were posted continuing the advance in wages until April 1, 1902, and agreeing to take up and adjust with their mine employees any grievances they might have, should be interpreted and construed to mean that such grievances should be considered and adjusted with representatives or committees of the mine-workers, and they held out the hope that if, during the present year, the mine-workers demonstrated their willingness and ability to abstain from engaging in local strikes, full and complete recognition of the organization would unquestionably be accorded at a future date.

"While your committee regret to report that they were unable to secure all the concessions we hoped for and believe we are justly entitled to, we are of the opinion that the willingness of the various coal companies to receive committees representing

mine workers for the adjudication of grievances records an important advance step in the right direction and presages more harmonious and equitable relations between employers and employees than have prevailed in the anthracite region heretofore."

## NEW PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

THE reported selection of Mr. P. C. Knox, of Pittsburg, for Attorney-General, to succeed Mr. Griggs, who has resigned, brings out some criticism from the opposition press, which point to Mr. Knox's connection with the Carnegie Steel Company as another evidence that the Administration has surrendered to the trusts, especially to the steel trust. Says the Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.): "Mr. Hanna has now been taken formally into the great combine, and simultaneously it absorbs the Department of Justice. The Senate was annexed some time ago, and if Mr. Morgan sees anything else in the Government that he wants he will doubtless ask for it, and get it. The campaign fund ought to be easy of replenishment next time." The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette*, however, comes to Mr. Knox's defense as follows:

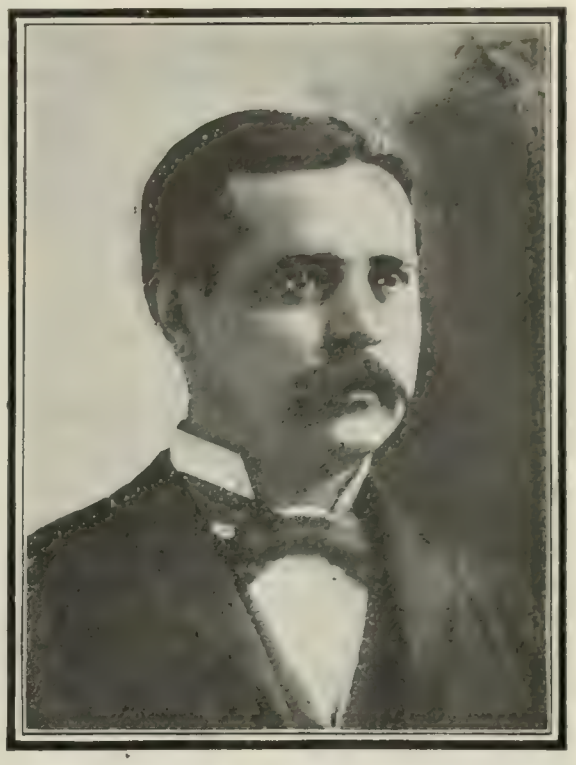
"It is true that he is the legal representative of many great corporations; but in his large and extensive practise it has been his lot oftener to contend for the rights of individuals as against corporations, than for those of corporations against individual citizens. The reason why he is the counsel for so many corporations is simply because of his great legal ability. Corporations are the natural outcome of modern business conditions. All large business affairs, and many small ones, are managed under the authority of our corporation laws. The very newspapers which inveigh so vigorously against the corporation lawyer are for the most part themselves incorporated. The lawyer who does not keep himself informed on this branch of law is not fit to be entrusted with any important legal business; and we venture to say that if Mr. Bryan himself had been elected President it would have been impossible for him to have selected an attorney-general who had not been to a greater or less extent a representative of corporations in his home practise.

"But whatever may have been the trend of Mr. Knox's practise in the past, those who know him well, and who are conversant with his personal and professional integrity, will realize that he will look after the interests of the Government with the same zeal and fidelity he has always displayed in the conduct of his private practise. Heretofore he has had many clients, hereafter he will have but one, and to the extent of his learning and ability he will protect the interests of that one client against all wrongdoers, whether corporations or individuals."

Another recent appointment that is encountering considerable criticism is the President's selection of William A. Rodenberg, of East St. Louis, Ill., as Civil Service Commissioner. About a year ago Mr. Rodenberg, then a member of the House of Representatives, voted to strike out of an appropriation bill the item providing money for the support of the commission, and some papers think they see in this an evidence of his unfriendliness for its work. The New York *Press* and several other Republican papers, in addition to the New York *Evening Post*, *Times*, and *World*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Philadelphia *Record* and many other Independent papers, have expressed the hope that the President will withdraw the appointment.

The advertised sale of the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) recalls to mind the interesting fact that the Government has actually been running the paper as an anti-administration organ. *The Record* fell into the hands of the Treasury Department as part of the assets of the defunct Singerly Bank of Philadelphia, and, as it was running prosperously as an Independent Democratic paper, the Treasury Department directed the receiver to continue it as such. *The Record* says of the Rodenberg appointment: "One of two things President McKinley must certainly do. He must either recall his appointment of Civil-Service Commissioner Rodenberg or take in his civil-service sign."

PHILANDER C. KNOX.



WILLIAM A. RODENBERG.

## THE FAR EASTERN WAR-CLOUD.

THE "ancient friendship" between Russia and the United States, which is always alluded to in the Russian communications to our State Department, does not seem to be indulged in just now by the American newspapers, whose sympathies are frankly and openly with China in the Manchurian affair, with Japan in the rivalry for Korea, and with the rioters and malcontents in the Czar's home dominions. Few of the newspapers doubt that war between Russia and Japan is "in sight," and many of them believe that the sooner it begins the worse for Russia. Observers of the situation have been saying for several years what the first secretary of the Japanese legation in London said last week, that the question is merely whether Japan is "to fight Russia now or to fight her later on," and the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in an enlightening editorial, tells why. The Japanese archipelago, in population, in area, and in progressive spirit, strikingly resembles the British Isles. Like Great Britain, too, Japan has to import foodstuffs, and as the population is increasing at the rate of 400,000 a year, the people must of necessity turn to manufacturing, and as the manufacturing increases, the more pressing becomes the demand for a foreign market. This triple demand, for a source of food-supply, for an outlet for surplus population, and for a foreign market, is met by the kingdom of Korea, and next by Manchuria. But on the north and west the Russian is crowding hard upon Manchuria and Korea, and "the question is," says *The Journal of Commerce*, "whether it shall be the destiny of Korea to be counted as a Russian province or an appanage of Japan, and it is becoming every day more probable that this question will not be settled except by the arbitrament of war." Manchuria would be Japanese territory to-day had not Russia, France, and Germany stepped in at the close of the Chinese-Japanese war and compelled Japan to accept cash instead of territory as indemnity; and it is remarked that the irony of history is shown in the fact

that Russia herself is now trying to take the province that she so sternly saved to China half a dozen years ago, and that Japan may prevent it with her new navy that was built with the cash indemnity.

As to the Russian side of the contention, *The Journal of Commerce* says that "obviously, with the whole of Korea in Japanese hands, the overland connections between the Russian base on the Pacific and that in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li would never be safe"; but, it continues, "it need hardly be added that, with Korea in Russian hands, there would be nothing to prevent the government of the Czar making another Finland of Japan."

"Bismarck once said," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "that if war was to come sooner or later, he preferred to have it later; the Japanese may conclude that if war must come with Russia sooner or later, it were better to have it sooner." This view is explained by the New York *Mail and Express*, which says:

"With her Transsiberian railroad incomplete, with her forces acting among a remote and hostile population and overmatched by those which Japan has to hand, and with her Asiatic fleet outclassed, Russia would have the same ugly problem to handle that proved too weighty for Napoleon when he reached across Europe to attack Moscow. Now, if ever, is the time for Japan to vindicate her claim to the leadership of the yellow man. What Russia contemplates in North China is merely an embarrassment to us and something more to Europe; it is a matter of life and death to China and of only less import to Japan."

Russia has a far greater army and greater navy than Japan, but so large a part of both arms of the service is tied up in Europe and European waters that Japan seems to be, on the spot, more than a match for the forces of the Czar. If France should join Russia, however, the balance would be the other way. The United States and Great Britain have joined Japan in protesting against the Russian absorption of Manchuria, and many papers think that these protests have nerved the Chinese officials to their refusal to assent to the spoliation; but no one seems to believe that our Government will resort to force, even if Russia disregards our wishes. Russian absorption of Manchuria might mean the loss of our trade in that rich province, however, and the Providence *Journal*, the Washington *Star*, and other influential papers urge that every protest that our Government can make, short of actual force, should be made.

The Boston *Transcript* thinks the powers ought to interfere to prevent a Russo-Japanese war and the defeat, which it thinks would follow, of Japan. It says:

"The story of David and Goliath has always been an interesting one, but repetitions of it have not all had as satisfactory endings as the original. . . . Certainly the other powers have some responsibility in the matter of preventing such an unequal struggle as is here threatened. They can not stand by, unless the whole world has become brutalized at once, and see this new civilization extinguished in its first blossoming. The peace and progress and welfare of the world depend upon its fruitage. It should be guided and nurtured, and, if necessary, even restrained, that it may not be destroyed by such a cataclysm of world-combats. It is the child of a new century, and to see it cut off as it just comes upon the stage of being would indeed be cause for world-bereavement. Better that a dozen Manchurias should be Russianized than that such a tragedy should occur."

## IS REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA NEAR?

THE leading part that Russia has played in international affairs during recent months has had the effect of largely diverting attention from her internal problems. Recent events, however, indicate that, as the Baltimore *News* puts it, "Russia is the same old Russia, with a large percentage of its population perpetually under arms to keep down aspirations among the dumb masses, who support the burden of the state." "While the Czar, conscious of the power of his people," adds the same paper, "has been reaching out for dominion over Asia, an enemy has appeared at his very throne which threatens to drag him down and pull his powerful system in ruins about his ears." The students' rebellion at the government universities, resulting in the arrest and imprisonment of several hundred young men and women; the recent riot in St. Petersburg in which more than a hundred workmen were killed and wounded by Cossacks; the assassination of M. Bogoliepoff, Minister of Education, and attempted assassination of M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod; the frequent plots on the Czar's life, and the threatening letters received by the members of the cabinet, have all combined to create a veritable "reign of terror" for the high officials in St. Petersburg, and are regarded in many quarters as portending a coming revolution in Russian society. "It is quite possible," observes the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, "that this depressing influence has had something to do with Russia's reported withdrawal of some of the demands upon China anent Manchuria and the agreement with England to submit the Tien-Tsin dispute to the arbitration of Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee." On the other hand, the opinion is expressed in several papers that Russia intentionally magnified the Tien-Tsin dispute in order to draw attention away from her home troubles.

The immediate cause of the disturbances is generally recognized to be the attempt of the authorities to suppress free speech. Says the Boston *Transcript*:

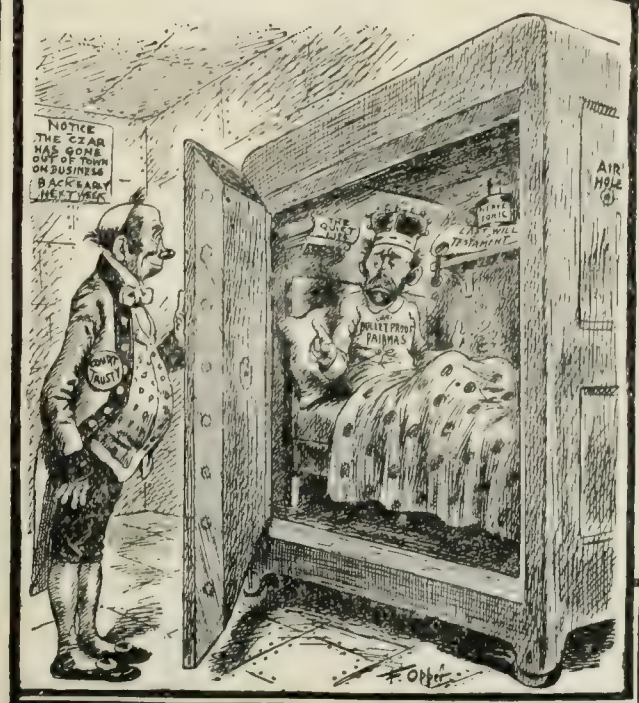
"In Russia the stu-

T. C. P.: "There hasn't been any trouble."
—*Harper's Weekly.*

J. BULL: "Hi feel awfully sorry for that poor fellow; 'e don't know enough to surrender." —*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

GREAT MEN IN CARTOON.

# RUSSIA IN CARICATURE.




ATTENDANT: "Good-night, Your Majesty."

"Good-night; don't let any of those Nihilists find out the combination!"

—*The New York Journal.*

JAPAN (to Russia): "Here, move on."

—*The Chicago Record.*

UNCLE SAM: "I'm a Christian and opposed to fightin'—but, likewise, don't forget, gents, that I run a general store for all creation."

—*The Philadelphia North American.*

ROYAL HARDSHELL OF RUSSIA.

Latest Portrait of the Czar out for an Airing.

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

THE ASIATIC MAELSTROM.

UNCLE SAM: "I don't want to be drawn into that."

—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

NOT IN THE PINK OF CONDITION FOR A SCRAP.

—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

dents and the educational authorities have been more or less in conflict for decades. That there are grievances on both sides nobody doubts who has studied the situation. It must none the less be emphasized not only that the pupils of the Russian universities are denied the rights of corporate existence and of public meeting, save as these may be conceded by the rector, but that they are subordinated for disciplinary purposes not, as in Western Europe, to the university itself, but to the civil authorities outside. The result of this arrangement is to subject them to almost continual interference at the hands of the police and military, as well as on occasion to bring down upon them the punishment of actual physical chastisement, administered frequently within the walls of the university itself.

"For decades, then, the authorities were confronted with the simple problem of student insubordination; and when the Cossack's whip failed to reduce the recalcitrants to order, it was customary to add a few days' imprisonment, or to dismiss the offenders from the university, and therefore from all further professional opportunities whatsoever. But in recent years there has been a change, both in the aspect of the problem and in the character of the forces arrayed against each other. The students are no longer alone in their struggle. The growth of industry has brought to their side a class which, tho new in the empire, already promises to have an important bearing on its political development. Finding in this class a new field for political propaganda, the students have not hesitated to render it their help on the occasion of numerous strikes; and this help the artisans now return whenever there is trouble between the students

and the authorities. Instead, therefore, of mere 'illegal assemblies' within the university grounds, or demonstrations in front of churches, the authorities have now to deal with formidable disturbances on a large scale, in which the armed rioters are led with determination against trained troops."

"Is it surprising, under such circumstances, that Nihilism should flourish among the Russian educated classes?" asks the St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York *Times*. "If the mind were free in Russia," continues the New York *World*, "there would be no revolt among students. If speech were free, the Czar would learn of the wrongs done to his people of which he is now probably ignorant. If justice were even-handed, there would be no talk of anarchy. The trouble in the archaic autocracy of Russia is that they are trying to repress the irrepressible. When gunpowder and fire meet, there is bound to be an explosion."

Much speculation is rife as to the outcome of present tendencies. "At any moment," remarks the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, "the world may be furnished with a startling illustration of the traditional definition of the Russian form of government—a despotism tempered by assassination." The Atlanta *Journal* adds, in equally alarmist tone, that "it would not be surprising to see the flames of revolution burst forth in Russia at any time." In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, however, "there can be no revolution until the masses are ready for it, and that will not be for many a long year yet"; and the Denver *Republican* thinks that even if the Czar desired to inaugurate constitutional reforms, the influence of his immediate counselors is such that he would be utterly powerless. The New York *Tribune* says:

"The nature of the present agitation is not yet clearly revealed, and it would be scarcely judicious to approve it as a laudable seeking for constitutional freedom or yet to denounce it as purely criminal Nihilism. There are in it symptoms of both qualities, and it may be that both exist. It is to be noted that the students are conspicuous in it. As a rule, students are constitutional reformers rather than Nihilists, tho they sometimes adopt the violent processes of the latter. . . . With aspirations of the Russian people toward constitutional reforms and liberal institutions the world will cordially sympathize. For plots for blowing up palaces or otherwise murdering the Emperor and his ministers it can have nothing but detestation, no matter by whom they are made. And if constitutional reformers in Russia are resorting to the methods of Nihilists, the sooner they mend their ways the better it will be both for them and for their cause."

The Nihilist point of view is well summed up in the following words of M. Winchevsky, himself a Russian by birth and a well-known Social-Democrat, at a recent mass-meeting on the East Side of New York: "If a thief or murderer came to attack you and either robbed or attempted to kill you, no jury in a court would adjudge you guilty of any crime should you kill him. Now, the Czar of the Russias is killing hundreds of his people. If those people—or rather, the survivors—rise up and kill him, will the jury in the case, which is the whole civilized world, declare them guilty?"

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**"Criminal" Forms of Insurance.**—An original suggestion is made by the New York *Evening Journal* to counteract what it calls the "criminal" insurance that "makes it unnecessary for the owner of a dangerous building to see to it personally that it shall not burn down." "No man," it says, "should be allowed on any pretext whatever to insure himself by fire in the case of a building which, if burned, would endanger the lives of others." It continues:

"There are in New York various theaters and hotels generally known to be dangerous fire-traps. The owners of these hotels and theaters are the individuals who run the least risk on account of their dangerous qualities. The buildings are insured fully, usually for more than they are worth. If one of them should burn down, it might mean the loss of hundreds of lives, but to the proprietor it would mean no loss at all and possibly a profit. He would receive the full value for his defective building and be able with his insurance money to put up a modern and more profitable structure on the old site. . . . . .

"Recently the Windsor Hotel burned in this city and destroyed a great many lives. It was owned by an enormously rich man. It was fully insured. This owner, whose wealth runs into the millions, could with perfect ease have made his hotel fireproof.

"Everybody knows that he would have made it fireproof—had he been forbidden by law to insure it.

"With his building fully insured he ran no risk, and therefore year after year he risked the lives of hundreds of men and women without danger to himself. Ultimately the burning of his property gave him a large comfortable sum in cash in place of an antiquated building, and at the same time burned up many men and women and children.

"The laws should absolutely forbid insurance on hotels, theaters, tenement-houses.

"If the law did forbid such insurance, you would see fewer

Photo, copyrighted by G. P. Hall & Sons.

*World* Building. Park Row Building, 390 ft. St. Paul Building, 308 ft. Singer Building. Washington Life Building. National Bank of Commerce Building. American Sure Building, 312 ft.

NEW YORK FI

fires, and the owner of a dangerous theater or hotel would be found at least once a day looking to his property, watching the water connections, employing non-combustible material so far as possible, and at the first opportunity erecting a fireproof structure."

## VERTICAL GROWTH OF NEW YORK CITY.

THE transformation, in a few years, of the flat, low-lying city that New York used to be into the castellated town shown in the accompanying illustration is considered a remarkable evolution. *The Scientific American* calls the view "one of the most marvelous spectacles in the world." Chicago began the building of "skyscrapers," but New York has far outstripped the Western metropolis, and now leads the cities of the world in the number and height of its tall buildings, altho some of them are more notable for height than for beauty. Says *The Scientific American:*

"Architecture of the composite steel-and-masonry type has helped to solve the most difficult problem with which New York City is confronted. The shape of the island is such that a business center such as that represented in our engravings has no possibility of enlarging its borders, being shut in by the broad waters of the Hudson and East rivers. If room was to be found for the rapidly multiplying financial interests which gravitate to the district lying between City Hall Park and the Battery, it could only be secured in a vertical direction by building story upon story and utilizing that free space to whose occupation there was no limit except such as might be imposed by conditions of a structural and operative kind. The limit to the height of these buildings has been determined indeed far more by the conditions of their operation than by any difficulties of a structural kind; since it would be perfectly practical to construct office buildings 500 or 600 feet in height, if there were any advantage in so doing. It was found, however, that the space occupied by elevators became so great, when a building exceeded a certain number of stories in height, as to reduce very seriously the available office floor space, and by common consent it seems now to be agreed that the limit of economic height lies somewhere between sixteen and twenty stories."

**Increasing Number of Immigrants from Southern Europe.**—The changing character of European immigration to America, to which attention was directed in THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 10 last, is still further emphasized by the figures published in the Government "Statistical Abstract of the United States" for 1900. From this report it appears that 114,847 immigrants came to this country last year from Austria-Hungary alone—more than double the total of 1899, and about 35,000 greater than the highest number ever before recorded. Italy contributed 100,135, as compared with 77,419 the preceding year and 76,055 (the previous highest record) in 1891. Portugal sent more than ever before, and Rumania's tide of emigration has risen from 494 in 1886 to 6,459 last year. Russia (exclusive of Poland), geographically northern, but ranking with the Southern countries in the character and financial standing of its emigrants, also broke its previous record with a total of 90,787. Immigration from Northern Europe, on the other hand, has shown very marked decline during the past ten years. From Great Britain last year came but 48,287, as contrasted with a yearly average of about 125,000 from 1886 to 1893. From Germany came only 18,507, as compared with 130,758 in 1892. The total number of European immigrants last year was 424,700, and of these about 230,000 came from the Southern European countries.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

RUSSIA might invite the students to a peace conference.—*The Detroit News.*

THE friends of the opposition candidate are always "heelers."—*The Washington Post.*

IN LONDON.—"There's another rumor of De Wet's capture." "W-what has he captured?" *Puck.*

PERHAPS Russia would like a foreign war to distract attention from things at home.—*The Detroit News.*

DELAWARE needs a new kind of politics worse than she needs United States Senators.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

IN making her naval demonstration, Japan should remember that the battle is not always to the fleet.—*The Boston Transcript.*

THE Czar's scheme of universal harmony does not seem to have been intended for home consumption.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

PLATT says he has not fallen out with Odell, and this seems to be technically true. Platt fell out all alone.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

SOME of the New York politicians are anxious to run Mr. Carnegie for mayor before he gives it all to the libraries.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IT is beginning to look as if the only way Platt can avoid having trouble with his governors of New York must be by taking the job himself.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

"I BELIEVE that the great body of American people are gentlemen," says President Hadley. Our experience has been that fully half of them are ladies.—*The Boston Transcript.*

pire Building, 300 ft. | Manhattan Life Building, 345 ft. | Commercial Cable Building. | Johnson Building. | Standard Oil Building, 302 ft. | Bowling Green Building. | Washington Building.

HE JERSEY SHORE.

# LETTERS AND ART.

## ZOLA'S LATEST NOVEL AND THE LITERARY FUTURE.

NEW forms and tendencies in literary art are being predicted by distinguished novelists, including Marion Crawford and Zola, tho no one has undertaken to describe the nature of the probable change. In a recent symposium in the Paris *Figaro*, Zola expressed his ideas on the literary situation and admitted that he had lost some of his early "illusions," tho in his own work he intended to remain consistent and true to his fundamental ideas of what the novel should be and what it should seek to do for humanity. Referring to the salient characteristics of the past century's art and letters, he said among other things:

"We—nineteenth-century writers—are wholly the product of the thought of the eighteenth century. The influence upon us of that thought has been all-pervasive. The two sources, which in their onward flow developed during the century into mighty streams, are Diderot and Rousseau. At intervals they tend to combine, as in Flaubert or in our own day. How shall we define these two great currents? Call them reality and imagination, if you will.

"The romanticists represented the latter. They had no sense of reality, no concern for it. Only in so far as the effort after 'local color' went did they, even superficially, care for reality. Moreover, the artistic side was with them ever paramount. It is not that they rejected observation; they simply declined to penetrate into the depth, the soul of things.

"Victor Hugo sprang from Rousseau. On the other hand, Stendhal, the irreproachable observer who saw things in their true light and distorted nothing, is to be traced to Diderot. From Stendhal we come to Balzac, who literally grew up in the shade. With his first work Balzac established the principles of the social novel, in connection with the determining conditions of the environment and society, the formulation of which relation was the special work of Taine. Since Balzac, we have marched forward and fought for truth and reality. The sentimentalists and artificial romanticists have disappeared, and they will hardly be remembered. Their defeat by the realists, naturalists, and so on, is complete and decisive.

"And yet these names, these external designations of schools, really signify very little. They are banners, standards under which men gather, quarrel, fight. Oh! we were vain in our youth. . . . But each generation makes its step, its contribution. I have faith in advancing humanity—in literary as well as in social progress. Humanity is moving somewhither, making three steps forward and two backward, but at any moment leaving some positive result behind. Having arrived at truth, reversion to error becomes impossible. Literature has its own conquests and safe acquisitions. Men of letters are soldiers, and we shall keep what they have gained for us.

"The realistic novel, the novel based on observation, on study, on the larger truth, is the novel of the future, and any return of idealism will be temporary and partial. Art hereafter must be truthful, social."

In view of this retrospect, with its hopeful conclusion for the main purpose of his school, Zola's new novel, "Work," already published in France and Russia, and forthwith to be brought out in an English translation, presents an interesting subject for analysis. One of the foremost Russian critics, V. Bourenin, compares it, not only with Zola's other novels, but with the more "modern" writings of D'Annunzio and the decadents, and declares it worthy of the highest praise, in spite of its faults. Zola, according to Bourenin, is a true representative of the "sixties"—a time of clear, definite, rather crude ideas, when much was expected of "science" and the experimental method in art. He is still the sociologist, the student of large social aggregates, environments, and conflicts. He troubles himself little with internal and subtle questions of individual psychology, but institutions, customs, interests, and great changes, however caused, always attract his attention and afford him material. Bourenin continues, with special reference to the new novel:

"The work is more like Zola's former productions than 'Fécondité.' It opens with a large and gloomy picture that is hellish both in its nature and the destination of the product which the workmen figuring therein are making—for it paints one of those terrible factories where weapons are manufactured for the 'legal' destruction of human beings. In this picture there is, perhaps, too much detail, too minute and photographic or 'documentary' a study of the scene—something which takes Zola clean over to the other side of real art. But nevertheless the picture is clear, intelligent, and profoundly shocking.

"Alongside of this picture there is another, on the same large scale and of the same impressive nature, the picture of the plutocratic proprietors of this factory, the exploiters of labor who are outwardly so contented and complacent and inwardly so decadent. In these two pictures the old master of the 'Rougon-Macquart' series is fully revealed to us, with the whole might of his convincing realistic art, the whole energy of his effective protest against the sickening horrors of modern social organization, modern industrial iniquity, modern inhumanity in the relations between masters and men. He protests with external calmness against the evils of present reality, without hysteria, sentimentality, phrasemaking, and tearfulness, but with characteristic power and austere concentration. He remains objective, but he does what it is the duty of every honest artist to do—compels us to look into the precipice which threatens society; he warns us, he shows us what we are."

Bourenin confesses that the critics of naturalism would rather have the power, honesty, candor, and real knowledge of life of the writers of the Zola school—the men of the sixties—than the affectation, pettiness, egotism, obscurity, and verbiage of the modern romanticists, symbolists, decadents, etc.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CRITICAL ENGLISH VIEWS OF MR. MABIE'S SHAKESPEARE.

THE appearance, in sumptuous form, of Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie's "William Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man," brings out some favorable comment in the English literary journals. The praise, however, is largely for its external form and cautious spirit. The highest commendation that *The Athenæum* has to bestow upon it is that it is a "safe performance." This journal says (January 26):

"Little that is known concerning Shakespeare is omitted from its pages: the treatment is pleasingly and effusively appreciative, and conjecture, especially ribald conjecture, is all but banished from its pages. That Shakespeare poached is conceded by his latest biographer. A stray shaft or two finding it way to the squire's or the queen's deer is not likely to be regarded as an unpardonable offense in a country in which, to the best of our knowledge, there are as yet no gamekeepers. It is granted, then, that such evidence as is obtainable when 'taken as a whole . . . seems to confirm the poaching tradition.' That Shakespeare's married life was unhappy our author, in common with some other writers, takes leave to doubt. The journeys to London took place, it is assumed, by the High Wycombe and Oxford route, and there is even an illustration from an excellent old print of the Crown Tavern at Oxford, now no longer existing, at which, according to tradition, the poet used to stay. That this inn was kept by John d'Avenant, that mine hostess's superior charms tempted the wayfarer, and that the relation of godfather in which Shakespeare stood to young William d'Avenant was, as the future author and manager was not averse from hinting, emblematic of a closer tie—all this is not mentioned, altho the authority for it is as good as that for many other so-called facts in the life. All that Mr. Mabie cautiously and prudently says is that 'the Crown Inn, which stood near Carfax, in Oxford, was the center of many associations, real or imaginary, with Shakespeare's journeys from the Capital to his home in New Place.'

"'This is wholly characteristic of the manner in which Mr. Mabie's task has been executed."

*Literature* (February 23) takes a rather similar view, but is somewhat severe upon Mr. Mabie for some alleged shortcomings:

"Within strictly defined limits, his volume has considerable merits. It is well arranged and well proportioned, and the author shows skill and judgment in selecting those aspects of the plays which throw light on the dramatist's life, thought, and art. His style is luminous, and has a dignified, rhythmical movement, tho certain words like 'poise' occur with somewhat irritating frequency. He is at his best in discussing some of the wider aspects of his subject, as in the chapter on 'The ethical significance of the tragedies.' Thus the following passage contains an illuminating generalization, never, as far as we are aware, more tersely and convincingly expressed:

"'Shakespeare's ethical view of life was rooted in realities and had the large vigorous vitality of an elemental order, spacious enough to admit of the full, free, and normal development of the human spirit on all sides. . . . Into the region of pure spiritual impulse and ultimate spiritual relationship Shakespeare did not penetrate; in that fact lies his limitation. If to his other gifts had been added the spiritual insight of Dante, he would have been not only the foremost but the ultimate interpreter of the life of the race.'

"Much insight and mastery of apt phrase are shown in some of the short appreciations of Shakespearian characters. Thus of Falstaff it is truly said:

"'It would be as absurd to apply ethical standards to him as to Silenus or Bacchus; he is a creature of the elemental forces; a personification of the vitality which is in bread and wine; a satyr become human, but moving buoyantly and joyfully in an immoral world.'

"Where he errs grievously and inexcusably is in the frequent inaccuracy of his references to the literature contemporary with Shakespeare's works. No one can hope to interpret the dramatist adequately without a closer familiarity with Elizabethan literature as a whole than Mr. Mabie has acquired. Thus he repeats the superficial statement that 'Love's Labor's Lost' 'betrays the influence' of Lyly's 'Euphues.' Now it has often been shown that the play has nothing to do with the distinctive peculiarities of the Euphuistic style, of which Mr. Mabie has evidently a very hazy conception. The statement that 'the poets of his own time—Drayton, Brooke, Weever—were under the spell of his genius' is mere rhetoric; Drayton's praise of Shakespeare in his poetical epistle to Reynolds is curiously cool, and his sonnets are more likely to have influenced those of his great contemporary than *vice versa*. Mr. Mabie's knowledge, indeed, of Elizabethan sonnet literature is very superficial. He seems to think that all Shakespeare's predecessors in this branch of poetic art used the same sonnet-structure as himself, not realizing that Wyatt, for instance, adopted the Petrarchian model save for the introduction of a final couplet. Nor is he better versed in Elizabethan prose. He speaks of Greene's 'unmistakable reference' to a lost play on Hamlet, being evidently unaware that this all-important allusion occurs not in Greene's 'Menaphon,' but in Nash's prefatory epistle to that romance. These and similar blunders render Mr. Mabie's work of comparatively little value to Shakespearian scholars."

*The Saturday Review* (March 16) says:

"His endeavor has been to summarize, and in summarizing to popularize; to write a smooth narrative, meant for those who run and read, from which some notion might be gained of Shakespeare's work and of that conjectural personality which has gradually built itself up as the real Shakespeare. This he has done; his narrative is clear, almost elegant, based on a sound acquaintance with the best authorities; at times its literary criticism is singularly happy. He can write with point and pungency of epithet, as in the sentence which defines Falstaff: 'Shakespeare created a kind of English Bacchus at a time when every kind of fruit or grain that could be made into a beverage was drunk in vast quantities; and sack, which was Falstaff's native element, was both strong and sweet.' Always lucid and explicit in his account of the manners and influences of the time, he is sometimes novel and ingenious in his explanations, as in this significant note on the absence of scenery from the stage. 'This absence of visible scenery imposed on the dramatist the task not only of creating the plot and action, but the background of the play; and much of the most exquisite poetry in our language was written to set before the imagination that which the theater could not set before the eyes. The narrow stage with its poor devices was but the vantage-ground from which the poet took possession of the vast stage, invisible but accessible, of the imagination of his auditors; on that stage alone, in spite of modern invention and skill, the plays of Shakespeare are adequately set.'"

## THE BEAUTIES OF FRENCH AS SPOKEN BY SARAH.

MME. SARAH BERNHARDT is now upon the Pacific coast, enchanting the lovers of drama and French by her brilliant interpretations of Rostand and Shakespeare. Her presence there forms the occasion for some pensive reflections on foreign languages by Mr. Jerome A. Hart, a San Franciscan who in his youth "learned French," but who in his later years "learned that he had not learned French." He then went to work to learn *some* French. But, he says, "if it be difficult to learn to speak French without an accent, it is not easy to understand it without a break. I have for years had a good reading knowledge of French. I have read many of the standard novelists like Balzac, Hugo, Dumas the father, and Dumas the son. I have read scores of dramas by such playwrights as Sardou, Scribe, Labiche, and Augier. I have read numbers of opera librettos by Halévy and Meilhac." And yet, says Mr. Hart, "to my shame be it spoken, I can go to the French play and yet fail to understand it." Indeed, he has often wondered whether the average individual is in the habit of telling the truth about his knowledge of French. Says Mr. Hart (who is editor of the San Francisco *Argonaut*, and writesin that paper):

CARTOON OF MME. BERNHARDT AS "HAMLET."
Drawn for *La Rampe* by C. Léandre.
—*The Critic.*

"This has been borne in upon me all the more strongly since the Bernhardt engagement. Ordinarily truthful persons tell the most astounding legends concerning their knowledge of French. Gray-haired mothers and fathers, who dawdled over Ollendorf half a century ago, proudly assert that their 'French is a little rusty, *but*——' Their grown-up daughters, who pored over Fasquelle twenty years ago, serenely say 'Yes, I am not so well up in French as I used to be, *but*——' The youngest generation, which is still poring over the contemporaneous French grammar, whatever it may be, says, blithely, 'Yes, we finished our French course with Mme. Unetelle last term and understand most of what Bernhardt said, *but*——'

"But, but, but—*mais*, *mais*, *mais*. 'Sentez-vous tout ce que ce *mais* veut dire?' as Bernhardt says in her impassioned speech in the second act of 'L'Aiglon' (and I wonder how many American hearers understood it all—I did not for one).

"Probably I am wrong, and most people did understand it. Possibly I was the only person in the theater who did not understand it. Or it may be that I am only more frank than the other two thousand, for I admit most candidly that I did not. . . . . .

"I do not mean to say by this that I understand nothing at all. That is not my meaning. At the 'L'Aiglon' performance on Monday night, I understood most, if not all, of what Bernhardt said when she was reciting the verse slowly and sounding the mute *e*'s. When she spoke more rapidly, I understood about half

what she said. When she went off—as she frequently did—like an alarm-clock, I understood nothing at all. For the rest, I understood a great deal of what Coquelin said—probably three fourths. When he grew rapid and humorous, I understood a little more than half. Metternich's enunciation was most distinct; I understood all that he said. Of the two history tutors of the duke, I understood perfectly the one who played Obenaus; his speech sounded to me like Metternich's. I understood about half of what Marie Louise said. As for the 'Quelques belles dames de la cour,' I understood them not at all. The Countess Camarata seemed to me entirely unintelligible; she imitates Bernhardt in her alarm-clock delivery with great success. As a whole, therefore, it is probable that I understood perfectly about one half of the spoken words; under favorable conditions about three fourths.

"The dialogs going on around me at a French play discourage me. They show plainly that my neighbors understand everything, while I understand almost nothing. This dialog, for example, went on behind me the other night:

"He—Well, you understand it pretty well, don't you?

"She—Oh, yes, I understand her perfectly. Her French is so Pareezhun, you know.

"The Other He [*on the other side of* Her]—Yes; I understand her better than I understand the other woman—the—er—the what's her name—the—er—you know.

"She—Yes, I know, you mean Marie Louise [*looking at her libretto*].

"The First He [*doubtfully*]—Is that Marie Louise? Why, I thought that she was the one in the big hat.

"She—Oh, no; Marie Louise wouldn't have a hat on, you know. She would be *receiving*. The other ladies would. But of course you understand what she says?

"The First He—Oh, yes, pretty well. You see, I don't *speak* French much, but I studied it when I was a boy, and I *understand* it better than I speak it. You see, even if I don't catch all the words, I sorter—kinder—get the drift, as it were—you understand?

"The Other He—Yes—kinder—sorter—follow it, as it were. Yes, I understand you.

"This remarkable conversation actually went on behind me. Were they honest or are my faculties becoming clouded? Sarah had full steam on at the time, and was blowing off steam at the exhaust. What they professed to understand sounded to me like this:

"Quand je quitte mon père, Alexandre, Annibal . . .
br—r—r—r—r—r—r
br—r—r—r—r—r—r
*comme ça — br —r—r—r*
*br r — r —r—r—r—r*
TOUJOURS!—BR—R—R—R
BR—R—R—R—R—R—R
JAMAIS! BR—R—R
BR—R—R—R—R—R—R
BR—R—R—R—R—R—R
*br r r—r—r—r—r*
br—r—r—r—r—r—r
Lève les yeux au ciel—et vois passer un aigle!"

"It was magnificent, but I didn't exactly know what it was about. . . . . .

"Mince matters as I may, the fact remains that I do not understand the French play. I know that this admission is a fatal error. I know that I am a marked man. My relatives will cease to speak to me; my friends will cut me; strangers will point at me the finger of scorn. But now that I have made my confession I feel easier. A great weight has been lifted from my mind.

"Yet I feel that I am utterly alone. As I toil on through the pathway of life, whether it be short or long, I can not look forward as other men do to an honorable burial. I know that the French-speaking corpses will not permit me to be laid in close proximity to them. Intelligent cadavers will shrink from contact with my ignorant remains. Fortunate shall I be if my pitying relatives do not blazon forth my shame on my tombstone: '*He could not understand the French play.*' And the best that I can hope for at the end of my ignominious existence is merely that I shall not be buried in the Potter's Field."

**College Journals and their Management.**—The Literary Digest lately sent inquiries to a number of representative college journals, East and West, asking for information as to some of the practical details of their editorial management. Replies have thus far been received from nineteen papers, including the Amherst *Student*, the University of Chicago *Weekly*, the Columbia *Spectator* and *Morningside*, the Cornell *Daily Sun* and *Widow*, the Harvard *Lampoon*, the Princeton *Tiger*, the Williams *Lit.*, the Vassar *Miscellany*, and the Yale *Daily News*. Judging from the replies received, college faculties nowadays have almost nothing to do with the conduct of college journalism, and the process of filling staff positions through election by the editorial board seems wellnigh universal. Of these nineteen college papers, only two, the University of Pennsylvania *Red and Blue*, and the Wesleyan *Literary Magazine*, consult the faculty in filling their editorial chairs. In almost all, editors are chosen chiefly from the upper classes, after various competitive tests; and this system seems to give general satisfaction. So far as reported, the method of competition adopted by the University of Chicago *Weekly* is the most stringent, and in effect, tho not altogether in detail, approaches the nearest to the methods of daily journalism. Appointments are made on the basis of merit as shown in a six-months' competition among the reporters, to which position any student is eligible. Twice each year, in June and September, a valuation is made of the amount and quality of work done by each reporter and each editor. The seven whose work is most satisfactory become the editorial board for the ensuing six months, and the others are given places on the waiting list. The decision rests with a merit board made up of the managing and assistant-managing editors and a member of the English faculty of the university. Since the inauguration of this method, a little over a year ago, great improvement is said to have taken place in the paper.

## MR. E. A. ABBEY AND THE CORONATION PICTURE.

The general opinion appears to be that a great honor has been paid to American art in the recent choice of Mr. E. A. Abbey as the painter of the coming coronation scene, to take place in Westminster Abbey next year. It is said that in securing Mr. Abbey, King Edward is sure of a brilliant piece of work, which in color and composition will rival the most famous coronation scenes of the past. The Hartford *Times* (March 20) thus sketches Mr. Abbey's career:

MR. EDWIN A. ABBEY.

"Edwin Austin Abbey is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1852. His wife was a daughter of Frederick Mead, of New York. He was educated at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and won his first reputation as an artist by his work as an illustrator for the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers. It was the Harpers who sent him to England in 1878, with the result that he has since spent most of his time there. Many years ago he and other American artists made a home for themselves at a place called Broadway, near Stratford-on-Avon. His first oil painting was not exhibited at the Royal Academy in London until 1890, when he made a great success with his 'A May-Day Morning.' In 1894 he had another distinguished success with 'Fiammetta's Song.' His reputation chiefly rests on

his large decorative panels, including those for the Boston Public Library; Richard III. and Lady Anne, shown at the Royal Academy in 1896; Hamlet in 1897, and King Lear's Daughters in 1898.

"Mr. Abbey's name appears as the illustrator of many books, including beautiful editions of Herrick's poems, comedies of Shakespeare, and 'Old Songs.' His latest success raises him to the highest rank as an artist, and shows that King Edward can be depended upon to recognize genius without regard to nationality. Mr. Abbey is, perhaps, now almost as much an Englishman as an American, since nearly all his active life has been spent in England, but he has not turned his back upon his native land, and the number of his friends and admirers on this side of the Atlantic is very large."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (March 20) thinks that the selection of Mr. Abbey illustrates "the power and influence of the American colony in England":

"There was a time when such a choice, however suitable it might be on artistic grounds, would have raised a protest from Englishmen, who would have called it un-English and unpatriotic. There was an earlier time when all England would have laughed at the idea of any American being a good enough painter for such an exalted subject. That time has long gone by. Mr. Whistler, Mr. Abbey, and Mr. Sargent have put American painting in the first rank in London, as they and several other artists have done in Paris. Still, the selection of Mr. Abbey for this work is both a personal and national compliment."

## MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE latest reports from booksellers and librarians in the chief cities of the United States (sent to *The World's Work*, April) give the following results:

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. Alice in Old Vincennes—Thompson.
2. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
3. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
4. Eleanor—Ward.
5. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
6. An Englishwoman's Love Letters—Anon.
7. In the Palace of the King—Crawford.
8. Monsieur Beaucaire—Tarkington.
9. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
10. Uncle Terry—Munn.
11. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
12. Napoleon, the Last Phase—Rosebery.
13. The Mantle of Elijah—Zangwill.
14. Quincy Adams Sawyer—Pidgin.
15. The Master Christian—Corelli.
16. Elizabeth and her German Garden—Anon.
17. The Voice of the People—Glasgow.
18. More Fables in Slang—Ade.
19. The Lane that Had no Turning—Parker.
20. The Redemption of David Corson—Goss.
21. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
22. Tommy and Grizel—Barrie.
23. That Mainwaring Affair—Barbour.
24. Mrs. Clyde—Gordon.
25. Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley—Huxley.
26. The Stickit Minister's Wooing—Crockett.
27. L'Aiglon, par Rostand.
28. The Reign of Law—Allen.
29. Love Lyrics—Riley.
30. The Conscience of Coralie—Moore.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
2. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
3. The Master Christian—Corelli.
4. Eleanor—Ward.
5. In the Palace of the King—Crawford.
6. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
7. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
8. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
9. The Reign of Law—Allen.
10. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
11. Elizabeth and her German Garden—Anon.
12. Napoleon, the Last Phase—Rosebery.
13. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major.
14. To Have and to Hold—Johnston.
15. The Gentleman from Indiana.—Tarkington.
16. Unleavened Bread—Grant.
17. Wanted, a Matchmaker—Ford.
18. The Riddle of the Universe—Haeckel.
19. Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley—Huxley.
20. The Redemption of David Corson—Goss.
21. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
22. Tommy and Grizel—Barrie.
23. David Harum—Westcott.
24. The Hosts of the Lord—Steel.
25. The Sky Pilot.—Connor.
26. Richard Carvel—Churchill.
27. Bob, Son of Battle—Ollivant.
28. Black Rock—Connor.
29. Oliver Cromwell—Roosevelt.
30. Janice Meredith—Ford.

Of these, "Eben Holden," "Alice of Old Vincennes," "The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay," "Eleanor," "Stringtown on the Pike," "In the Palace of the King," "L'Aiglon," and "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box," are among the first twelve of each list, and are probably the most widely read books of the month. All but the third, fourth, seventh, and eighth are by American writers—unless Mr. Henry Harland, who was born in St. Petersburg of American parents, educated in Paris, Rome, and at Harvard, and who has edited *The Yellow Book* in London for fifteen years—can be put down as an American.

In England the following, according to the London correspondent of the New York *Bookman* (April), are the most popular books, all of them by British writers:

Life of Irene Petrie. By Mrs. Carus-Wilson.
The Master Christian. By Marie Corelli.
The Master Sinner. By a well-known author.
An Englishwoman's Love-Letters.
Hosts of the Lord. By F. A. Steel.
With Christ at Sea. By F. T. Bullen.
Queen Victoria: A Personal Sketch. By Mrs. Oliphant.
Rue with a Difference. By Rosa N. Carey.
Private Life of the Queen. By one of H. M. servants.
Brass Bottle. By F. Anstey.
Eleanor. By Mrs. Humphry Ward.
The Cardinal's Snuff-Box. By H. Harland.
Many Cargoes. By W. W. Jacobs.

## WAS KEATS "SNUFFED OUT BY A REVIEW"?

A NEW volume of "The Works of Lord Byron," edited by Mr. R. E. Prothero, and containing some of Byron's letters written in 1820, shortly before the death of John Keats, forms the occasion for some comment on the literary relations of these two poets. Byron, who was then staying at Ravenna, had asked Murray, his English publisher, for some of the newest books; and when, in reply, he had received the last volume of Keats, he wrote back: "No more Keats, I entreat—flay him alive; if some of you don't, I must skin him myself; there is no bearing the driveling idiotism of the Mankin." In another letter he calls Keats "this miserable Self-Polluter of the human Mind," and adds: "I don't mean he is indecent, but viciously soliciting his own ideas into a state which is neither poetry nor anything else but a Bedlam vision produced by raw pork and opium."

In commenting on these letters, the literary critic of the New York *Tribune* (March 3) says:

"In short, Byron was given over body and soul to the idolatry of Pope, and by the very quality of his genius would seem to have been debarred from apprehending what kind of poet Keats really was. His remarks about him are as fatuous as they are brutal. But if the old bones of this ancient enmity are worth stirring at all it is that one may witness the genuine sorrow with which Byron wrote of his young contemporary's unhappy end. He was amazed to gather from Shelley that the virulent attacks in *The Quarterly* had helped to kill Keats. To the author of 'Adonais' he wrote with perfect candor. He could take back nothing. He reserved his right to disapprove of the poems. But, he adds, 'tho I differ from you essentially in your estimate of his performances, I so much abhor all unnecessary pain, that I would rather he had been seated on the highest peak of Parnassus than have perished in such a manner.' There is no mistaking his sincerity in these words, nor in those which he sent to Murray on the same subject: 'I would not be the person who wrote the homicidal article, for all the honor and glory in the world, tho I by no means approve of that school of scribbling which it treats upon.'

"The fact is that there were fundamental differences of character between Byron and Keats which perhaps made it impossible for the former to understand the latter. Even in his sorrow over the poet's tragedy he finds it hard to understand why *The Quarterly* should have had any hand in it. Speaking of his own early experience, and the review which moved him to write 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' he observes: 'Instead of bursting a blood-vessel, I drank three bottles of claret, and began an answer, finding that there was nothing in the article for which I could lawfully knock Jeffreys on the head, in an honorable manner.' How could this pugnacious man of genius understand another man of genius with whom pugnacity was an un-

known quantity? The point to be noted is that the naturalness and sincerity of Byron come out in the letters regarding Keats as they do in every other document in this volume. One regrets the hard words, but one does not blame Byron. The transparent good faith of that tempestuous soul is curiously persuasive."

The fact that other writers, English and American, have from time to time taken a similar view of Keats, not only as a man "with whom pugnacity was an unknown quantity," but as a weakling to be "snuffed out by a review," attracts some attention from better-informed writers, as a singular instance of the perennial nature of literary myths. It has been pointed out that whatever may have been Byron's and Shelley's suppositions (the former never knew Keats, and the latter met him only once or twice, at Leigh Hunt's house), all competent writers on Keats have known for years that neither assertion is true. Mr. Sidney Colvin, in his recent authoritative life of Keats in "The Dictionary of National Biography," says, quoting the opinion of Keats's brother George and his other school-fellows:

"He is described with one consent as a lad of extraordinary mettle, vivacity, and promise. Cowden Clark says he was the favorite of all, 'like a pet prize-fighter, for his terrier courage,' and no less for 'his high-mindedness, his utter unconsciousness of a mean motive, his placability, his generosity.' Holmes dwells on the generosity and daring of his character and the extreme beauty and animation of his face. . . . During the first three or four years of his life at school his bent was all toward fighting and frolic."

Indeed, says Mr. Colvin, even so late as his twenty-second year Keats thrashed a stalwart young butcher at Hampstead in a stand-up fight. And, in referring to the two insulting criticisms in *Blackwood's Magazine* (April, 1818) and in *The Quarterly Review* (September, 1818), Mr. Colvin remarks:

"We know from Woodhouse that at the first sting he expressed a momentary purpose of giving up literature and 'trying what good he could do to the world in some other way.' But he very quickly recovered himself, and in his letters gives the attack its true place as 'a mere matter of the moment,' adding, 'I think I shall be among the English poets after my death,' and saying that his own domestic criticism had given him pain without comparison beyond what *Blackwood* or *The Quarterly* could inflict. In this manly and dignified temper he remained as long as he was at all himself. . . . . .

"Between the period of the poet's death [1821] and the publication of Lord Houghton's 'Life and Letters' [1848] there came to prevail a one-sided view of his character, founded partly on what was known of his last sufferings, partly on the signs of excessive emotional sensibility in some of his work, partly on the language of Byron in 'Don Juan,' and most of all on the impassioned expression of Shelley's pity and indignation in 'Adonais.' . . . When his brother George declares, 'John was the soul of manliness and courage, and as like the Holy Ghost as *Johnny Keats'* (the puling 'Johnny Keats' of Byron's epigrams and of public sympathy), he expresses in a nutshell a view which is confirmed by the testimony alike of Bailey, Reynolds, Brown [youthful friends of Keats] and all those who were his daily companions before his breakdown."

Mr. Swinburne, in the article on "Keats" in "The Encyclopedia Britannica," Mr. Buxton Foreman, the leading modern editor of Keats's works, Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, in his interesting article on Keats in "Essays in Literary Interpretation," and many other writers during the past fifty years have called attention to the same facts, that Keats was preeminently a man of spirit and courage, and that he died of consumption, not of a literary review.

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**Is City or Country More Favorable to Genius?**—It is often said that the most successful authors, as well as the leading politicians, lawyers, and business men, come from the country, and that city life is not a favorable environment for genius, at least in youth. Mr. Charles W. Super, in *The Conservative Review*, finds that the facts do not warrant this view. He says:

"The importance of environment is confirmed by the birthplace of noted French littérateurs. Out of 5,233 such men 1,229 were born in Paris, 2,664 in other large cities, 1,265 in other localities, and 93 in country seats. Of women the proportion falling to cities is much larger, rising as high as eighty-four per cent. of the entire number, while about one half were natives of the capital. The testimony of these figures bearing upon the predominating influence of what are called the 'centers of civilization' is further corroborated by similar data taken from other countries. Of fifty-five eminent Italian literati, twenty-three were born in large cities, and most of the remainder in small municipalities; tho, strange to say, not one had Rome as his birthplace. Of the fifty Spaniards who are generally regarded as holding the highest rank in the literature of Spain, sixteen were born in Madrid, and a large proportion of the remainder in cities of the first rank, several of which contain universities. The coryphei of German literature seem at first sight to make an exception to the conclusions that naturally spring from the above-stated facts. The great writers are quite evenly distributed over what now constitutes the empire and Switzerland. Three large cities are the birthplace of three great writers each; two, of two each, while the rest have produced but one each. This calculation embraces about thirty who stand confessedly at the head; yet if we increase the number the results are not widely different. Here, again, the importance of the environment is strikingly made prominent. During the last five centuries Germany has had a large number of capitals, many of which the reigning monarch tried with more or less success to make centers of art and literature."

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## NOTES.

In an editorial praising Andrew Carnegie for his "library benevolence," *The Witness* (Montreal) points out that, thirty years ago, "what he is now doing was anticipated by the government of old Canada when it established mechanics' institutes throughout the country. These were a great power in their day as centers of culture for people who had no other means of literary culture, and it is not too late for the provincial governments, aided by that of the Dominion, to extend and improve on the foundation then laid."

In our issue of March 23 (page 346), an error was made in printing the last line of the table giving the estimated number of people speaking various languages at different dates. The table should read thus:

| Date. | English. | German. | Russian. | French. | Italian. | Spanish |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Millions | Millions | Millions | Millions | Millions | Millions |
| 1500 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 9½ | 8½ |
| 1600 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 14 | 9½ | 8½ |
| 1700 | 8½ | 10 | 3 | 20 | 9½ | 8½ |
| 1800 | 20 | 81 | 30 | 31 | 15 | 26 |
| 1900 | 116 | 80 | 85 | 52 | 54 | 44 |
| 2000 (Estimated) | 640 | 210 | 233 | 85 | 77 | 74 |

Mr. William T. Totten, secretary of the "Yankee Christmas Club" (1100 Green Street, Philadelphia), in a plea for one of the most deserving and practical of charities, asks readers of The Literary Digest to contribute their discarded periodical literature to the various "Shut-Ins" for whom the club tries to provide. It is the province of the club to make sunshine for worthy people from Maine to California and even beyond the sea. Innumerable ways are offered by the club to make "golden hours" for these "Shut-Ins," among the more important being the regular gift of current literature. Sixty-nine of our readers responded to one appeal in behalf of the club last year. From what we have learned of the experience of some of these, we judge that they have in this way proved the truth of a well-known saying about giving and receiving, and that in the sometimes unique relations established between these givers and the "Shut-Ins," they have found some of their happiest hours.

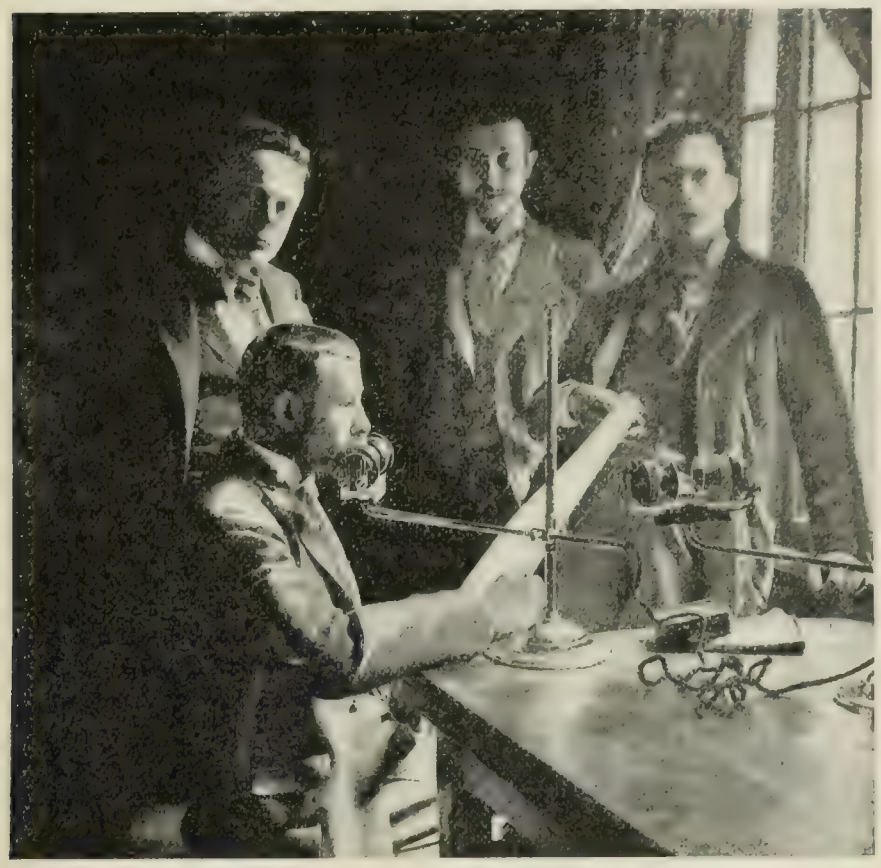
An English translation of the book entitled "Norway," which attracted such attention at the Paris Exposition, has just been issued in England. In a long review of this book, the Boston *Journal* gives the following condensation of the chapter on printing in Norway: "The fact is worth repeating that, with the exception of Turkey, Norway was the last European country to adopt the art of printing. The first newspaper was printed in Christiania as late as 1763; and it was not until 1819 that the first newspaper with a political complexion appeared. Perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the history of journalism in Norway is that the first newspaper established, the *Norske Intelligenssedler*, consisted from 1763 until 1890 almost exclusively of advertisements. The provincial press has a hard row to hoe. In former times, it seems, many of the newspapers had scarcely 100 subscribers; and printer, salesman, and editor were, and still are, in a few cases, united in one person. The most northerly town in the world, Hammerfest, has two papers. Magazines have always led a miserable existence in Norway. They generally die before their tenth year. Sometimes the state takes pity on the valuable scientific periodicals and inoculates them with a subsidy. On the whole, the newspaper profession in Norway is extraordinarily unattractive, the chief characteristic of the members of the profession being self-sacrifice."

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### THE HUNGARIAN TELEPHONE-NEWSPAPER.

THE "telephone-newspaper" of Budapest, which is not a newspaper at all, but simply a system of supplying news at stated intervals by telephone, has already been described in these columns. An article in *The World's Work* (April), by Thomas S. Denison, gives additional data about it, and some interesting pictures, some of which we reproduce herewith. Says Mr. Denison:

"I went to Budapest last May, expecting to find this unique 'newspaper,' of which I had heard so much, rather a fad for a few score of people who had sufficient interest to keep it as a



THE "STENTOR" READING THE DAY'S NEWS TO 6,200 SUBSCRIBERS.

passing diversion. To my surprise I found a great journal with all the equipments of a first-class paper in a very lively city of nearly 600,000 people—all the equipment, that is, except presses, paper, and printer's ink. *Telefon-Hirmondo* has 6,200 subscribers. The staff consists of a business manager, an editor-in-chief, four assistant editors, and nine reporters."

The company, we are told, owns its own plant and has the same right to place wires that is enjoyed by the telephone and telegraph companies. A reader who is called a "stentor" talks into a double receiver, and the subscriber has two ear-pieces like those used by the telephone clerks. The sound of the reader's voice is greatly strengthened by the machine. Says the writer:

"It is most interesting to follow the actual 'issue of the paper.' A complete program is tacked to the wall above each subscriber's receiver, and a glance at this tells just what may be expected at any hour, every day, except Sundays and holidays, having the same program. The issue begins at 10:30 A.M. and ends about 10:30 P.M. unless a concert or some other night event is being reported, when it keeps on till later. . . . . .

"The mechanical processes of the paper are about as follows: "The news (telegraphic, exchange, specials, and locals) is secured by the ordinary methods known in all newspaper offices. The reporter who has finished his assignment writes out his matter in ink and submits it to his chief, who signs it on the margin of the printed form. The signature fixes responsibility. A clerk then takes the copy and carefully copies it with lithographic ink on long galley slips. These are transferred to the stone so as to appear in parallel columns about six inches wide and two feet long. Two pressmen take several impressions on a roller-movement hand-press. Common printing-paper is used. Each sheet is submitted to an assistant editor, who, with the aid of a copy-holder, exactly as in proofreading, verifies its correctness. This sheet constitutes the file, and a duplicate is cut up into convenient strips for the use of the stentors. Each sheet comprises a certain part of the program, and the whole number of sheets, with hour dates, constitute the day's file.

"The stentors are six in number in winter, when the paper is likely to be crowded with important matter, four for duty and two alternates. In summer four suffice. The stentors have strong, clear voices and distinct articulation, and the news comes from the receivers with remarkable strength and clearness. When all six stentors are present, they take turns of ten minutes each; if for any reason only two are on duty, a half-hour is the extreme required of one reader."

The "newspaper" not only furnishes news to its subscribers, but regales them with music, and possesses a regular concert-room and salaried performers for this purpose, rather a novelty for a newspaper staff. Mr. Denison concludes:

"*Hirmondo* is at present trying an experiment with 'penny-in-the-slot' machines. The coin used is a 20-*filler* piece, worth about two cents in our money. Music by telephone, whether vocal or instrumental, still leaves something to be desired. The telephone timber must be got rid of before music can be transmitted satisfactorily. The report of news, however, is highly satisfactory.

"So far as a stranger can judge, who is wholly ignorant of the language of the country, the enterprise is distinctly a success. The paper is so well known and has accomplished so much that it appears to be beyond the stage of experiment so far as Budapest is concerned. One strong point in its favor is its early reports. In this respect the paper has a strong hold, for it is able to issue an 'extra' at any hour of the day. Moreover, invalids and busy people may get as much news as they want with little effort. Indeed, the plan has so many advantages, that we shall probably soon see it in operation on this side of the ocean, with the improvements that Yankee ingenuity will be sure to devise."

### THE CENTURY'S WORK OF EXTERMINATION.

WHILE the nineteenth century has witnessed no less splendid work in zoology than in other branches of science, it has also seen the wanton extermination of many animal species, and the reduction of many others to such a point that they now exist chiefly in captivity. Of course, earlier centuries have the same deeds to be laid to their charge. The seventeenth century saw the extinction of the dodo, the crested parrot, and the *geant* (a huge Mauritian bird), while the eighteenth witnessed the extermination of the great northern sea-cow, the giant tortoise of the island of Réunion, and the South African blaauwbok. Of some of the species that last saw the light in the century that has just passed, Mr. Lyddeker, the English naturalist, writes as follows in *Nature* (London, January 10):

"The great auk is a bird whose loss we owe to the carelessness of the naturalists of the middle of the nineteenth century, for there is little doubt that if protective measures had been taken in time it might have been alive at the present day. From the American side of the Atlantic it probably disappeared somewhere about the year 1840; while the summer of 1844 witnessed the destruction of the last European pair of this remarkable bird, the last British representative having been hunted to death in the neighborhood of Waterford Harbor ten years previously.

"One of the most sad stories of extermination, and that, too, at a comparatively recent date, is revealed in the case of the South African quagga. According to Mr. H. A. Bryden, who has devoted a great deal of attention to the subject, the extermination of this zebra-like species in the Cape Colony took place between the years 1865 and 1870, and probably between the latter year and 1873 in the Orange River Colony, which was its last stronghold. The extermination of this species may be attributed entirely to the pernicious trade of hide-hunting, for in the first half of the century it was to be met with in thousands on the grass *veldt*, and formed the staple food of the Hottentot farm

laborers of the Graaf Reinet and many other districts. What makes the matter still more melancholy is that specimens of the animal could easily have been procured in any numbers, both for our menageries and our museums, but that (probably owing to the circumstance that naturalists were ignorant of its impending fate) no steps were taken in the matter. In the year 1851 a female was purchased by the Zoological Society of London, while seven years later a male was presented to the same body by the late Sir George Grey. The latter survived till 1872, and was thus one of the last survivors of its race. Altho the fact of the practical accomplishment of the extermination of the species at that time appears to have been unknown in London, the skin of Sir George Grey's specimen was luckily preserved, and may now be seen mounted (albeit in a somewhat worn and faded condition) in the British Museum as the solitary representative of the species. . . . . .

"Mention has already been made of the extermination of the giant land tortoise of Réunion during the eighteenth century; and in the early part of its successor four other species became extinct in the neighboring islands of the Mascarene group. . . . It has likewise been considered probable that the thin-shelled tortoise (*T. abingdoni*), of Abingdon Island, in the Galapagos group, is also no longer existing, altho it was certainly alive as recently as 1875.

"Of the birds that have disappeared during the century, in addition to the great auk, reference may first be made to the black emeu (*Dromæus ater*), of Kangaroo Island, South Australia. When this island was explored in 1803 by a French expedition, these birds were abundant, and three were sent home to Paris, where a pair lived till 1822. . . . Some years after the visit of the French expedition (to which Péron was naturalist) to Kangaroo Island, a settler squatted there and forthwith set to work to make a clean sweep of the emeus and kangaroos—a task in which he was only too successful.

"Before the middle of the century another large bird appears to have made its final exit from this world. When Steller discovered the northern sea-cow in the islands of Bering Sea, he also brought to the notice of science a new species of cormorant, which was especially interesting on account of being the largest representative of its kind, and likewise by the bare white rings round its eyes and the brilliant luster of its green and purple plumage. Stupid and sluggish in disposition, Pallas's cormorant, as the species is commonly called, appears to have been last seen alive about the year 1839, when Captain Belcher, of H.M.S. *Sulphur*, was presented with a specimen by the governor of Sitka, who also forwarded other examples to Petersburg. Captain Belcher's specimen is preserved in the British Museum, and three other skins are known to be in existence elsewhere."

Among other fowl that last saw the light during the hundred years just past are the great white water-hen of Norfolk Island, the Tahiti rail, the New Zealand quail, the so-called Holland pigeon, several species of parrots, the pied duck of our Atlantic coast, the last example of which was killed in 1852, the pied starling, and the gorgeous sicklebill of Hawaii, whose black and gold plumage was too eagerly sought by the native chiefs for their cloaks.

Mr. Lyddeker closes his article with an extract from Professor Newton's "Dictionary of Birds," referring to two instances where species may have perished within the century without direct notice from ornithologists. After stating that one Ledru accompanied an expedition despatched by the French Government in 1796 to the West Indies, the professor says that this explorer gives a list of the birds he found in the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix:

"He enumerates fourteen kinds of birds as having occurred to him then. Of these there is now no trace of eight of the number; and, if he is to be believed, it must be supposed that within fifty or sixty years of his having been assured of their existence they have become extinct. . . . If this be not enough we may cite the case of the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, in which, according to M. Guyon, there were once found six species of *Psittaci*, all now exterminated; and it may possibly be that the macaws, stated by Gosse and Mr. March to have formerly frequented certain parts of Jamaica, but not apparently noticed there for many years, have fallen victims to colonization and its consequences."

It is sad to think that other interesting and valuable species are probably doomed to a like extinction during the century that has just opened, in spite of our tardy efforts to protect them and to preserve them in zoological gardens and parks.

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## A THUNDER-STORM FROM THE INSIDE.

AN interesting account of a thunder-storm, as observed while passing through it in a balloon, is contributed to *Knowledge* (London, March 1) under the title "Exploring the Thunder-Cloud," by Rev. John M. Bacon. The balloon ascension of which he writes was made by Mr. Bacon on July 27 last from Newbury, England. It was a typical day of summer storms, but the "clearing shower" had apparently just taken place when the start was made. Says the writer:

"In scarcely more than twenty minutes from the start a sudden and surprising change took place in our circumstances. Our environment, which had appeared absolutely calm and clear, began changing with the rapidity of a transformation scene. Below us the few hundred feet that separated us from earth began filling in with a blue haze, quite transparent, but growing palpably filmier, while ahead, as also right and left, the horizon at the level of our eye and higher opposed a dense fog barrier of an ashen hue. Overhead, of course, the sky view was entirely hidden by the huge silken globe. At this period of time we were being swept along on our course, which remained sensibly unaltered in direction, at a speed which we were subsequently able to fix at approximately forty miles an hour.

"To ourselves the full significance of these circumstances was not immediately apparent, but the onlookers at our point of departure—the town gas-works, now some five miles in our wake—clearly detected the approach of a heavy thunder pack, and, as they reasonably asserted, coming against the wind. It towered above the balloon, now seen projected plainly against its face. It came on rapidly and assumed formidable proportions, and there was then the following state of things: the balloon flying due west at the high speed just recorded, and, at apparently no great distance overhead, the thunder-cloud progressing at a moderate velocity not accurately determined, but due east or directly opposed to the surface current.

"And now with a whistle a blinding sheet of hail attacked the aeronauts, stinging their faces so sharply as to give the idea that the stones were falling from a great height, and immediately afterward from all sides and close around flashes of lightning shot out with remarkable frequency and vividness. We were, in fact, fairly embosomed in the thunder-cloud. Other and near observers narrowly watched the phases of phenomena now in progress. These were the countrymen, who became interested spectators, and who presently came to our assistance. They seemed to have imagined that the balloon must be infallibly struck, inasmuch as it appeared to them completely encircled with lightning. It was indeed the worst storm the countryside had known for many years. At Devizes, only a few miles ahead, it lasted for five hours continuously; a little way on our right a house was struck and burned to the ground, and on our left a couple of soldiers were killed on Salisbury Plain."

The writer calls attention to the fact that tho the storm progressed, it also appeared to lag behind the wind that bore it along. He also lays stress on the further fact that it did not seem to advance as a whole, but gathered about the balloon, forming itself out of what a few moments before had appeared mere empty and transparent air. Mr. Bacon regards this gathering storm-curtain as largely due to the sudden chill which was very manifest in the air, and which obviously had its origin from above. In the depth below there was no evidence of any special disturbance, and a parachute dropped from the car about this period floated to the earth steadily and with no divergence. He goes on to say:

"All this may be taken to lend confirmation to the theory that

associates thunder-storms with sudden and considerable alterations of temperature in contiguous masses of air. . . . . .

"This reverberation of the thunder is worthy of a little consideration. It is to me intelligible enough when it is remembered that the source of sound lay between the balloon and the earth, in which case it only resembled the artificial thunder which I have often evoked by explosions of guncotton. In our own experience just cited, however, the lightning flashes which appeared to course between cloud and cloud rather than between cloud and earth were like typical mountain-storms, followed only by a single short report, and in this resembled phenomena twice observed by Mr. Wise in America. This observant aeronaut on two separate occasions speaks of thunder as 'rattling like small-arms without any of the rolling reverberations that are heard below.' But another significant observation was made by Mr. Wise in both his experiences just referred to. 'The thunder pack itself developed uprising cloud columns whose motion resembled that of ebullition in a vast cauldron from whence electric flashes were discharged.' With almost the same language he describes the effect presented to him on each occasion when he approached from aloft the neighborhood of a thunder-storm; and Mr. Green, in his Newbury ascent already alluded to, uses words that are hardly dissimilar. . . . . .

"Neither of the above bygone aeronauts describe to my knowledge any occasion when they have actually found themselves in the heart of a thunder-storm, and, in our own case, had there been but fair warning, I think there would have been but little difficulty in avoiding the storm by simply rising above it; but, as I have already sufficiently explained, we were practically without warning from the peculiar manner in which from our restricted point of view the thunder-cloud seemed to develop about us out of thin air."

## MAN'S INFLUENCE ON THE WEATHER.

HOW far can the action of man affect the weather? This question has been studied by Dr. Wilhelm Trabert, who has reported his conclusions to the Société Météorologique, Paris. His answer is that such influence is slight and largely involuntary, tho there are cases where voluntary influence may be exerted. Dr. Trabert's article is thus summarized in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 23):

"Involuntary influence exists without doubt; it is exercised, for instance, by deforestation and by the resulting alteration of conditions of soil, which modifies the flowing of streams and increases inundations; and also by the development of industrial activity, as Russel has shown in the case of London fogs, which augment considerably with increased consumption of coal.

"The considerable increase of the number of thunder-storms, which has doubled since 1870, leads us to believe that in this case also there is an effect due, in part at least, to industrial activity; for it is difficult to attribute an increase so considerable to the sole action of sunspots.

"An attempt has been made to explain the increase in the number of storms by the abundant production of steam by industrial engines. Dr. Trabert can not accept this explanation, for he calculates that the quantity of steam thus produced in the whole of Germany would scarcely represent an evaporation of 0.0025 millimeter of water to the square kilometer [$\frac{1}{10000}$ inch to the square mile]. But it is quite different with particles of dust scattered in great abundance throughout the air by the incomplete combustion of a quantity of coal equal to 200 kilograms to the square kilometer [1,140 pounds to the square mile]. This considerable increase of atmospheric dust should exercise an action on the production of rain. When moist air passes the state of saturation, condensation takes place on particles of dust. The more there are of these, the more drops are formed; thus, for a given quantity of vapor condensed, the drops are necessarily smaller. Now the tension of saturation on a convex surface increases with the curvature of the surface, that is to say, with the smallness of the drops. An increase of the quantity of dust in the air will therefore tend to favor the supersaturation of the air, and consequently to produce thunder-storms and abundant rains.

"It is much more interesting, however, to know whether we may voluntarily act upon the weather.

"To this kind of action belong the attempts made successfully in France, on a large scale, to prevent nocturnal frosts by the production of artificial clouds. But when we come to the artificial production of rain, success is much more doubtful, as all attempts, so far, have proved. In the production of any phenomenon, it is always a question of the equivalent transformation of one kind of energy into another, and we must inquire whether the necessary amount of energy is at our disposal. Now Trabert calculates that to bring to saturation a cubic kilometer [one quarter cubic mile] of air at 40 per cent. relative humidity requires no less than 1,400 kilogrammeters of work [10,000 foot-pounds]. This scarcely allows us to think of the possibility of artificial condensation. Such a thing would appear to be possible only if the conditions necessary to condensation already existed, and if we had only to put latent forces into action.

"Finally, to this voluntary action on the weather belongs the method, used in the Austrian Alps since the time of the Emperor Joseph II., of making numerous explosions to ward off a hail-storm, a process that, as is well known, has been developed and systematized by M. Steger at Wandisch-Feistritz, in Southern Styria, with great success."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## BILE AS AN ANTITOXIN.

THE antitoxic action of the liver is generally supposed to be a modern idea, arising from the latest investigations and experiments of physiology; but a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) asserts that the natives of Bengal have not only known of this fact for centuries, but are accustomed to apply it in the treatment of hydrophobia. A letter from a traveler in India, published in the *Gazette Hebdomadaire de Médecine*, relates the following facts:

"About three months ago, a mad dog bit six or seven persons, among whom were two of my porters. I ordered bits of iron to be heated white-hot for cauterizing the wounds; but the natives said to me with a laugh, 'Oh, Sahib, that is nothing; we have an excellent remedy for hydrophobia; you shall see.'

"The mad dog approached again; one of the natives took a club and killed the animal. Another opened its body, took therefrom the palpitating liver, cut it into small bits, and gave them to the wounded men, who ate them raw. 'There is no more danger,' they said to me.

"As I remained incredulous, they brought to me a young man who bore large scars on his legs. He had been bitten five years before by a mad dog, but had eaten a raw piece of the animal's liver and had felt no ill effects.

"These events took place in March, and it is now July 3. The wounds are cured and all the men continue to do well. Our natives even assert that their remedy will cure a man after he has been attacked by the disease."

Commenting on this, the *Revue Scientifique* says:

"It is unnecessary to go to Bengal to see this experiment. . . . M. Phisalix has shown that cholesterin has a very marked immunizing effect on viper's venom. In the interior of France, the peasants have used bile as a remedy for the viper's bite from time immemorial. . . . . .

"This property of the liver seems on the point of leaving its empirical phase to enter on one of rigorous science. M. Neufeld has recently published in the *Zeitschrift für Hygiene* a series of very curious experiments, which show the destructive power of the bile over certain microbes.

"When one tenth of a cubic centimeter of rabbit's bile is mixed with one or two cubic centimeters of a culture of pneumococci in bouillon, it is found, on examination of the mixture under the microscope, that the number of pneumococci diminishes very rapidly, that their contours become less and less clear, are blurred, and finally disappear completely in the liquid. . . . This process of dissolution is ordinarily over in the space of three or four minutes, but sometimes it requires fifteen or twenty minutes.

"These bacteriolytic properties of bile exist as well in the healthy as in the sick rabbit. The rapidity with which the solu-

tion of the pneumococcus takes place varies, within certain limits, with the consistency of the bile (taking place more slowly when it is thick), and with the quantity of the culture (bile can dissolve three hundred times its volume of pneumococci).

"The bile of man, the monkey, the guinea-pig, the dog, the cat, all have this faculty of dissolving pneumococci, but the rapidity is less with these animals than with the rabbit.

"It may be asked whether the dissolution of pneumococci in the bile is accompanied by the destruction, or only by the dissolution, of their toxins. Experiments to test this have shown that a subcutaneous injection of bile in which pneumococci have been dissolved makes the guinea-pig and the rabbit immune to infection.

"Altho the bile of the rabbit has such intense bacterium-destroying properties, the serum of the same animal is completely without them. On the other hand, the bile of the rabbit or of man does not exert the least bacteriolytic action on the cholera vibrio, the bacillus of Eberth, the diphtheria bacillus, etc. But bile seems to have an influence, as Valée has already shown, on the virus of hydrophobia.

"According to the author's investigations, the active part of the bile, or that to which its bacteriolytic effect must be attributed, must be cholic acid, a non-nitrogenized substance formed by the hepatic cells."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MENTAL FATIGUE IN SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

IT has been for a long time generally supposed that the work done by children in school during a session makes them less able to perform mental labor after that session—that, in other words, the child becomes mentally fatigued by the long hours and hard tasks of the schoolroom. To what extent this supposition is based on fact has been made the subject of a considerable body of research on the part of psychologists in recent years. The latest results, those of Dr. Thorndike (*Psychological Review*, November, 1900), are unexpected and rather startling. He finds that mental fatigue as a result of school work has no existence. To quote the author's own words in an introductory paragraph:

"The present research aims to settle the question of how much less able to work the child is, after having done the work of half or the whole of a school-day, than he was at start. The results . . . are unanimously in favor of the answer, 'He is just exactly as able.' If these results were legitimately obtained, they prove that the work in the case of the schools tested did not decrease one jot or tittle the ability of the scholars to do mental work."

The method used in obtaining the results was to give some sort of a test, usually either a multiplication or spelling test, early in the school-day, and then again a similar test to the same students late in the day. It was found that the work was just as well and as quickly done in the late as in the early test. What, then, is the reason for the fact—which every teacher knows—that children do not work so well in the afternoon, or late hours of the session? Dr. Thorndike says:

"The fact that the children can work as well does not at all mean that they do work as well, or that measures should not be taken for their relief. It does mean that the argument for shorter hours and longer pauses, so far as based on alleged incompetency to work under present systems, was a false argument and its measures for relief ill-considered. . . . The more appropriate remedy would be not to give the student less to do, but to make it worth while for him to work, to make the work interesting."

Ninety-five per cent. of the decrease in mental work during the day is due, the writer says, to a feeling of boredom on the part of the student, and good teaching is the cure for it. He adds: "The great burden of the child (and of many of us grown children) is not doing things that are hard, or that hurt, but doing things that are stupid and sickening and without worth to us."

**Altitude and Nutrition.**—To what are the beneficial effects of a stay among the mountains due? It is generally believed that the purity of the air is the chief factor; but some have attributed it directly to the fact of decreased atmospheric pressure. In a recent series of investigations, Mr. Jaquet, of Basle, comes to the conclusion that the latter belief is the correct one. His results, which are published in full in the *Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles* (December), are thus summarized in the *Revue Scientifique*:

"M. Jaquet . . . concludes that the chief, if not the only, factor in the action of altitudes is diminution of pressure, which acts by chemical modification of the blood. . . . The temperature is without evident effect on the blood, and light plays no more active part. It is the diminution of pressure which acts, and this is proved by the fact that the same beneficial results can be obtained in the laboratory under lessened atmospheric pressure, as by living on a mountain."

But a chemical modification of the blood, of the kind observed by this experimenter, requires the addition of new material. Whence does it come? Careful experiment shows that it is due to an alteration of the nutritive processes, more nitrogen than usual being retained in the blood; but this retention of nitrogen ceases as soon as the subject returns to normal pressure. The benefits of mountain life, then, are due to better nutrition, which in its turn depends on decreased atmospheric pressure.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Candy or Whisky?**—Those who do not wish to give up their alcoholic beverages are fond of reminding us that there may be intemperance in eating as well as in drinking. Candy comes in for special condemnation. The issue thus made has been met in an investigation into the relative value of sugar and alcohol to the organism, made by M. Chauveau and reported by him to the Paris Academy of Sciences, January 21. He fed a dog for fifty-four days on meat and sugar. Altho the animal ran over a course of thirty-four miles daily, he had gained at the expiration of this period one fifteenth of his weight. When one third of the sugar ration was replaced with alcohol, the dog's condition began to grow poor. He had to be urged to run by his trainer, altho he had lost only an ounce or two in weight. The two rations (sugar and part alcohol) were then alternated, each being used for a week, and the corresponding gain and loss of energy were very evident. Alcohol, M. Chauveau concludes, is not a strength-giving ration. Those who eat a reasonable quantity of pure sugar candy daily can then afford to give odds to those who take their glass of wine with equal regularity.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE Chinese physician," says *Modern Medicine*, "receives a salary from his patients as long as they are well, but as soon as they get ill his pay stops. Some American families, not disdaining to learn something from the other side of the world, have partially adopted the same plan; that is, they pay the salary whether they are sick or well; and it is, of course, to the interest of the doctor to keep them well as far as he can, to save himself the trouble of attending them. When the Chinese method, or the American modification of it, comes into general practise, it will be to the interest of the physician who has charge of a family to study each member of it physically, mentally, spiritually; to prescribe for them correct environment, proper diet, and healthful habits; and to labor with the view of inducing them to keep in touch with all these."

"I OFTEN think," says Tecumseh Swift in *The American Machinist*, "how we ought to pity the poor inventors of the days that are gone for the stern restrictions imposed upon them in the scope of their accomplishment. It must have been in the olden time a bitter task for the inventors, altho they may not have realized the bitterness of it, to curb their imaginations to travel within the limitations of the mechanical possibilities of the times. In the days of antiquity there must have been lots of things that they could not dare to allow themselves to invent, and antiquity is not far away. How pitiable, for instance, would have been the plight of an inventor if to him had come, say only fifty years ago, a complete conception of the modern bicycle. It would have been as impossible then to produce as perpetual motion, and the vision of it would have been a nightmare. Just think of it. No mild steel or the things that we make of it, no steel tubing or the steel rod for wheel-spokes, no chain and sprocket, no rubber tires, no balls for bearings, no tools, and no knowledge of the means of making any of these things as we now make and use them."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## FREDERIC HARRISON AND THE "RELIGION OF HUMANITY."

"POSITIVISM," says its greatest living exponent, Mr. Frederic Harrison, "is at once a philosophy, a polity, and a religion, all three harmonized by the idea of a supreme humanity, all three concentrated on the good and progress of humanity." In other words, positivism, first enunciated by the French philosopher Auguste Comte some sixty years ago, is a system of ethical culture rather than a metaphysical creed. Hitherto every religion perhaps, except Confucianism, has dealt chiefly with transcendental themes, such as the Godhead and life after death, and has laid the main stress upon these. Positivism, on the contrary, turns from the transcendental, without, however, *denying* spirit, immortality, or Deity. It *affirms* that while they may have a legitimate place in our religious conceptions, this place is an incidental or subordinate one. Religion does not depend upon a belief in immortality or Deity, which we can know if at all only dimly, but upon the one thing we do know, our self and the larger self, Humanity. We shall find quite enough, Positivism says, to engage our utmost yearnings and endeavors in the problems of the present life and in our duty to Humanity and self; and we may safely exchange elaborate cosmologies and metaphysical systems for a *positive* knowledge founded on science.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON.

In the whole history of religion, Mr. Harrison asserts, no religion or philosophy has ever proposed itself to man with a complete scheme of social amelioration combined with a complete scheme of religion. Philosophies have been content to deal with a part of man—his reason—while religion has been content to deal with his emotions or imagination. On the other hand Positivism addresses itself to the whole nature of man, intellectual, emotional, and social, and insists that the failure of all past systems to win the world has been due to their attempt thus to treat man's nature in sections. In *The North American Review* (March) he thus tells what Positivism is:

"The problem before Positivism is threefold; each side being practically equal in importance and also in difficulty. It seeks to transfer religion from a supernatural to a scientific basis, from a theological to a human creed; to substitute in philosophy a relative anthropocentric synthesis for an absolute, cosmical analysis; to subordinate politics, both national and international, to morality and religion. No doubt, in these three tasks the religion is the dominant element. The change in its meaning and scope is the most crucial in the history of human civilization. The change involves two aspects, at first sight incompatible and even contradictory. The one involves the surrender of the supernatural and theological mode of thought; the other is the revival, or rather the amplification, of the religious tone of mind. Positivism thus, with one hand, has to carry to its farthest limits that abandonment of the supernatural and theological field which marks the last hundred years of modern thought, and yet, with the other hand, it has to stem the tide of materialism and anti-religious passion, and to assert for religion a far larger part than it ever had, even in the ages of theocracy and sacerdotalism. The vulgar taunt that Posivitism is anti-religious arises from ignorance. The constant complaint of Positivism is that religion, in all its Neo-Christian phases, has shrunk into a barren formula. The essence of Positivism is to make religion permeate every human action, thought, and emotion. And the idea of humanity alone can do this. Deity can not say, '*Nihil humani a me alienum.*' Humanity can and does say this; whereas, in logic, the formula of theology—the formula in which it glories—is '*Omne humanum a me alienum.*' Omnipotence, as such, can have no concern with the Binomial Theorem, or a comedy of Molière, or female suffrage, or old-age pensions, or a Wagner opera—that is, with ninety-nine parts of human life and interest. The result is that theological religion has less and less to do with human life. If religion is ever to be supreme, it must be anthropocentric.

"But, on the other hand, an age so ardently materialist and scientific as our own is antipathetic to the idea of religion presuming to interfere at all. The ordinary agnostic or skeptic, if he abstains in public from Voltairean mockery, systematically treats religion, even the religious tendency or tone of mind, as an amiable weakness and negligible quantity. He is little concerned to attack it, for he finds it every day more willing to get out of his way, and to wrap itself up in transcendental generalities. This is the temper which Positivism has to subdue. But it finds the scientific and positive minds scandalized at the suggestion of any revival of religion, whilst the religious world is scandalized by the repudiation of theology. A movement, having aims apparently so little reconcilable, can only find prepared minds here and there to accept it. Yet its strength lies in this: it is the only possible reconciliation of two indestructible tendencies, equally deep-rooted in the human mind—the craving for the assurance of demonstrable realities, and the craving for faith and devotion as the supreme control of human life. . . . . .

"Auguste Comte, the founder of Positivism, a professor at the École Polytechnique, died in Paris about forty-three years ago, having put forth his system of philosophy about sixty years ago, and having completed his system of Polity and Religion about forty-five years ago. There are now organized bodies of men, holding and teaching these ideas, in most of the parts of Europe and also of the transatlantic continent. Speaking for England, for which only I am entitled to speak, the English groups, not very numerous bodies in London and in five or six principal towns, prefer to present the Positivist synthesis in somewhat different aspects, but do not disagree in any essential principle. Some of these groups choose to insist on the strictly religious side of the Positivist scheme, regarding it as a church in the ordinary sense of the term, and attempting to put into ceremonial practise the cult described in the fourth volume of Comte's 'Politique.' This neither Comte himself ever did, nor has his direct successor and principal disciple done so, nor have Comte's own personal friends in France."

After devoting some space to showing the practical work of social amelioration in which British Positivists have been engaged during the past forty years, partly in the organization of trades-unions, partly in behalf of more enlightened international relations and the abolition of war, he says of Positivism in conclusion:

"Denouncing, as it does, the insolent folly of Atheism, and also the arid nullity of Agnosticism, it is yet difficult to convince the religious-minded that Positivism can be anything but a new attack on Christianity and on Theism. Comte said: 'The atheist is the most irrational of all theologians, for he gives the least admissible answer to the insoluble problem of the Universe.' Neither in open controversy nor in private meditation does the true Positivist hold the belief that the Infinite All came about by chance or made itself. But the orthodox controversialist perversely confounds him with those who do hold the atheistic creed, and this becomes the source of rooted antipathy and prejudice. The Positivist neither denies Creation with the atheist, nor is he satisfied, with the agnostic, to boast that he knows nothing as to the religious problem. He simply says that, whatever higher paths may yet be known, the historic conception of

Humanity and its practical providence offers all the essential elements of a religious faith. . . . . .

"The human type of religion must radically differ from the theological type, for it can have nothing of the violent, ecstatic, sensational character which is inherent in monotheism. Positivism is an adult and mature phase of religion, primarily addressed to adults, to men and women of formed character and trained understanding. It is a manly and womanly religion, full of manly and womanly associations and duties. Hence it must grow gradually, work equally, and be marked by endurance, reserve, good sense, completeness, more than by passion, fanaticism, and ecstatic self-abandonment. . . . Instead of being a thing of transcendental hopes and fears, stimulated on Sundays and occasional moments, but laid aside, if not doubted, for the rest of man's active time, religion will be a body of scientific convictions, poetic emotions, and moral habits, in close relation with all our thoughts, acts, and feelings, and naturally applying to everything we do, or desire, or think."

Positivism has some followers in America, tho far fewer than in England. Mr. Harrison's recent officiation in Chicago at a ceremony of "Presenting to Humanity" a two-year-old child—the Positivist analog for the Christian and ancient pagan baptism—has attracted much attention. The New York *Outlook* (March 9) thus describes it:

"It is called by Positivists 'The First Sacrament'; it was performed in the Chicago Auditorium, and was the first rite of that kind ever conducted in Chicago. Mr. Harrison read the presentation hymn, composed by Judge Lushington, of London, addressed a brief prayer to Humanity, and pronounced a discourse on the presentation of infants. Both prayer and discourse among Positivists always take the form of high resolve, strengthened by effort after communion with the noblest spirits among the dead, as in George Eliot's 'Oh may I join the choir invisible.' After the parents and sponsors had made their formal promises, they signed a register, which will be deposited at the headquarters of the Positivist Society in London."

## A SECT IN SEARCH OF A HOME.

COUNT TOLSTOY'S protégés, the Doukhobors, called also the Doukhobortsis or Russian Quakers, do not appear to find their new home in Canada much to their liking, and are already, according to a late telegraphic report from Montreal, in search of a new refuge. This sect, besides being Protestant dissenters from the Orthodox Church of Russia, are communistic anarchists of the peculiar Christian type represented by Tolstoy, and hold a form of land-doctrine similar to that held by Nekhlúdoff, the knight-errant hero of "Resurrection." After constant friction with the Russian Government, and even, it is claimed, many persecutions, they accepted an invitation from the Dominion Government to come to Canada. Free transportation was provided them by Canada. Count Tolstoy also turned over to them all the proceeds derived from the sale of "Resurrection." Now, however, their religious beliefs and, it is said, their impracticable spirit and absence of tact have brought them into conflict with their neighbors and with the Canadian Government. A special despatch to the New York *Times* (March 12) says:

"The first trouble was over the land regulations. They objected to taking up land individually on the ground that private ownership of land is opposed to the law of God, and they asked to have a tract of land set apart for their brotherhood in the same manner that the Government apportions the Indian reserves, the title of the whole tract to be vested in the sect and not in the individual members of the community. The Government was willing to meet them by agreeing that after the land was earned the patents could be transferred by the individuals to the community, and pointed to a provision in the land act by which they were permitted to perform their homestead duties while living in community. To this the Doukhobors wrote a long reply, declining to accept any concession, on the ground that their consciences would not allow them to go through forms in which they did not believe. For a man to secure a homestead patent in his own name, even if he afterward transferred the land to the sect, constituted ownership and was a sin.

"The marriage laws of Canada are another stumbling-block to these people. They do not believe a civil or any other ceremony is necessary to constitute a marriage, and they consider it a violation of the law of God to be compelled to take out a marriage license and pay $2 therefor. They also object that under Canadian law a divorce can be obtained only in the courts, and that if a person should remarry without a divorce he is liable to imprisonment for many years. This is opposed to their free-love ideas, and they can not conscientiously submit to it. They object also to the law requiring all births and deaths to be registered, on the ground that the Creator knows who is born and who dies, and does not require to have it recorded in a register. Mr. Maude, the English Quaker who was instrumental in bringing the Doukhobortsis to Canada, sought to pacify them by advising them to comply with the formality of taking out a marriage license, and pointed out that if married people desired to separate and each live with some one else, there was no law in Canada to punish them therefor, provided there was no second marriage; but they would not listen to this. Compliance with the laws they regarded as equivalent to the 'denunciation of the power of the law of God and human conscience.' So now the Doukhobortsis have issued an appeal to the nations of the world asking for a haven where they can live their lives untrammeled by man-made laws."

Comment on this latest phase of the Doukhobor pilgrimage is general in the daily press, and, so far as we have observed, far from complimentary to them. The New York *Times* (March 14) says:

"Judging from the nature of the complaints made against the Canadian Government by the Russian sectarians who crossed the ocean in search of religious freedom, they will have much trouble in finding any civilized country where they can develop their peculiar ideas, social and economic, without interference. The Doukhobortsis are evidently an impracticable lot of ignorant and obstinate fanatics, and it is not much wonder that Russia treated them with severity and was extremely glad to get rid of them at the first opportunity."

The Philadelphia *Times* (March 19) fears that they will have to move far to get out of the reach of such tyranny as the Canadian Government imposes. "The only real asylum for the Doukhobors," it remarks, "would be an uninhabited island," and even there it is likely that the law-imposing animal, man, "would soon appear on the scene."

**A Modern City Church.**—It takes a book of 326 pages to tell the story of the multiform activities of a single New York church—St. Bartholomew's—during a single year. The year-book published recently by this church gives an excellent picture of what a modern "institutional church" is. Besides the rector, this church maintains five assistant clergymen, several lay readers, and a large number of lay workers, variously employed in the Swedish mission, the German congregation, the Chinese gild, and the Oriental mission, with their affiliated clubs and associations. Says the New York *Evening Post* (March 2):

"Eight important missionary and benevolent societies include their annual reports in the volume. Still more striking are the reports of the employment bureau, tailor-shop, loan association, and penny provident fund. Not content with all this, there is besides a clinic which treated 7,651 new patients and furnished 15,140 prescriptions to the sick. That there is a fresh-air fund, too, goes without saying. And, of course, St. Bartholomew's is but one of many churches which now interpret their mission and their opportunity in this broad fashion. The change from older conceptions of both clergyman and church work is vast. Nowadays the head of a great church must be an expert organizer and business man, or know how to avail himself of the best business advice. As for the parish, it has become a free-school system, a university extension movement, a charitable and benevolent institution, which strives more and more to minister to its members outside of chapel or church walks. This is so evidently a

benefit to those who fall under its influence that it would seem as tho the wider sphere must in time have its broadening and freeing effect upon the teachings of the pulpit. In any case, no one can deny that an awakening sense of the church's responsibility for the progress or decadence of the community as a political and social body is in more than one place noticeable, and everywhere it must be welcomed as a potent factor in the regeneration of our municipalities."

## A GERMAN DIPLOMAT ON THE MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

A RECENT article on "China and the Missionaries," by Herr M. von Brandt, German minister to China from 1875 to 1894, is regarded as an important contribution to this much-debated subject. The writer, aside from his diplomatic position, has had almost uninterrupted acquaintance with various portions of China and the far East since 1863, and is pronounced to be an exceptionally accomplished man, of great intellectual force. The Hon. George F. Seward, former United States minister to China, who thus characterizes him, says that his article is notable for five things: "its tone, which is moderate; its veiled criticism of the missionaries; its suggestions that they should be confined to treaty ports; its silence as to the circumstances leading to the German occupation of Kiao-Chau; and its assertion that Germany has no purpose to occupy more territory." Writing from Berlin in the New York *Independent* (March 14), Herr von Brandt says:

"I have been attacked from many countries for the criticisms that I have had the courage to express concerning religious missions and missionaries in China. Those criticisms are based on the experiences of a lifetime spent in Eastern Asia, many years in the intimate, authoritative position of a diplomat. If my adversaries would quote my utterances fully and isolate their main points with fairness, it should be seen that my objections are not directed against spreading the Gospel of Christ amongst the Chinese, but against the *manner* in which propaganda is too often undertaken. I was able to be useful to the German-speaking missionaries of both Protestant and Catholic institutions, and on retiring from my post as German Resident in Peking seven years ago I received warm words of thanks for my efforts in their behalf. And why could I do this? Because the Swiss-German missions in China, and Catholic missions generally, are under a strong discipline and in compact organization, so that the fanatic zeal of individual missionaries, whether patriotic or religious, is constrainable; while the persons selected to be sent out as propagandists in the first place appear to have proceeded from a severer and more discriminating experience than in the case of the missionary representatives of English and American religious bodies."

Herr von Brandt refers to various statesmen in America and England who are in a position to know the facts of the case, in support of his argument, and continues:

"Lord Salisbury gently commented in 1900 in a speech on the fact that missionaries may not feel nowadays as in ruder centuries that they take their lives in their hands; they know that they take the lives of other parties (by calling forth indirectly military protection). Dr. Edkins (in 'Religion in China') attributes the Taiping rebellion to missionary work, and the recent Boxer troubles have been claimed to be the outcome of the undermining of missionaries in favor of Western political and social ideas; two uprisings that have cost the blood of millions of natives!

"A great deal more universal culture is needed in the persons at the heads of such boards, a culture with less one-sided theology and more ready intellectual sympathy. Lord Curzon directs attention (in 'Problems of the Far East') to this want in missionaries generally, the majority of whom bear an inappeasable animosity toward every native Asiatic religion and code of ethics, spurning the study of them, without considering the restraining hold the belief in them may exercise over the people. Lord Curzon's book, in fact, is a support to my judgment of the need of a discriminating temperance in missionary zeal; and if voices from the ranks of missionaries themselves are desired to the same effect they may be heard in the writings of the Rev. G. T. Candlin, Rev. J. Ross, and the Rev. R. H. Cobbold.

"Not the quantity of missionaries sent to China should be regarded, but the quality of the men sent. Furthermore, these should be established for the next immediate future in the treaty ports. The missionaries who have fled from out of the interior have either left converts behind them who can further the work of conversion, or they have failed to do so, which is a proof that immense sums of money have been contributed at home in vain. A restriction of missionaries to the treaty ports is advisable because the measure will relieve the powers of the need of continuing to wield the sword of the flesh, and will give the Chinese people time for recovering calmness of mind. Stress has been laid for so long a time upon the one admonition of Jesus to His apostles to go and preach the Gospel that His further orders have been quite forgotten. These are to flee into another city when they are persecuted in one city (Matt. x. 10, 23), and to shake off the dust under the feet for a testimony against whosoever shall not receive nor hear (Mark vi. 11). The advice and divine order may not be relished by the strenuous Western spirit prevailing in missionaries and home laymen alike; but there is no doubt of it being the duty of governments to enforce it."

## SOME CHINESE SCRIPTURES PRIOR TO CONFUCIUS.

IT is known to students of comparative religion that Confucius, like most if not all the world's great religious teachers, was an eclectic in his philosophy, and derived the body of his religious maxims almost wholly from the manifold wisdom of former ages and peoples. In China the "Records of the Royal Sages, Yau and Shun," are supposed to have been in existence as early as 2300 B.C., and the patriarchal teachings of King Tu-hsi are believed to be even a millennium earlier in date. The following digest of these early religious teachings, by Major-General J. G. R. Forlong, of the British army, is given in a late number of the Toronto *Secular Thought*:

"1. Give your confidence to the virtuous, discountenance the artful; let none come between you and men of worth.

"2. Good is not only good in itself, but leads to good fortune: to neglect doing good is wicked, and leads others badly.

"3. Study well all you purpose and by the light of reason, and go not against the right, tho it make thee unpopular; nor yet needlessly oppose any to gratify thine own desires.

"4. Make use of the ability and experience of those around thee; and cultivate also men of worth, tho foreign and distant, as well as the wisdom of ancient peoples.

"5. Seek not enjoyment in idleness, nor in any excesses. There are virtues and vices common to mankind, yet every one seeks, till corrupted, to be virtuous. Neither goodness, evil ways, nor words can be long hidden; let all be impressed with thy search for and love of virtue.

"6. The restless mind is prone to error, and has but a weak affinity to right. Oppress not the helpless, nor neglect the weak and poor, and observe the laws and customs of thy country.

"7. If thou art a ruler, then caution men with firm but gentle words, yet correct when necessary with all the majesty of law: tempering judgment with mercy and forbearance, and, when doubtful, pausing: for it is better that the wicked should escape than that the innocent should be injured.

"8. While punishment must not extend to heirs of criminals, rewards may be handed down to many generations. Pardon readily all inadvertent faults, yet punish purposed crimes, however small, but with judgment. Do not act on unsubstantiated words, but prove all things.

"9. Virtue and humility will move heaven. Pride brings loss. Combine affability with dignity; mildness with firmness; straightforwardness with gentleness and discrimination; boldness with sincerity, and valor with righteousness.

"10. There is no stable model of virtue nor perfect type of goodness, but the uniform consciousness regulating its purity.

"11. Put away selfish thoughts, and seek not thine own ease; speak not in excess of the truth, and ever encourage a spirit of

harmony. Live but to labor for the enduring good of the people; and be not ashamed of faults, nor go on until they become crimes.

"12. It is not the *knowing* that is difficult, but the *doing*. In learning be humble, but always earnest. With learning will come virtue, tho unperceived. It is man, not Heaven, who shortens life and brings misery. . . . . .

"19. Knowledge and study will in the end purify thee, yet 'is there no wise man who is not also stupid?' A flaw in white jade may be ground away and be forgotten; but not so a flaw in thy speech. For it, naught avails. Words are indeed your own, but can not be flung about with impunity: each will find its answer, as every deed will meet its reward.

"20. Say not, This place is private; none can see me: but be free from shame in thine own chamber, as in public.

"21. Look not for horns in the young ram; but know that all effects are but conditions of their causes."

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## ARE CHRISTIANITY AND ADVANCED SOCIALISTIC IDEAS COMPATIBLE?

THE younger pastors of the French Reformed Church have been manifesting a closer sympathy of late for Socialistic ideas, and a special committee appointed by their organization has addressed the following two questions to leading Protestant pastors and laymen of France: 1. Can the principles taught by Jesus Christ be reconciled with the socialistic principles of the present times? 2. To what degree and in what department and under what conditions can there be a cooperation between the socialist and Christian workers? Is such a cooperation possible and beneficial?

The *Chronik* of Leipsic, which reports the replies in detail, states that these are characteristic enough to cause a sensation, especially as many of the pastors declared in favor of a public ownership of utilities. Some, and among them the influential Pasteur Gounelle, of Roubaix, declare boldly for a socialism after the program of Marx and Guesde. He says:

"My Christian conscience has for years not given me any rest. My inner unrest has forced me into socialism. It is now a duty of the hour to reorganize a badly organized social world and convert it into a rule of righteousness based on the Sermon on the Mount and on the parables of Christ, on the solidaric dogmatics of a St. Paul and on the 'Capital' of Marx. For what did the prophets and Christ come to establish? A kingdom of righteousness on earth. Not only the salvation of the individual, but also the salvation of society, which is sick and sore at heart. I, for one, do not see what it is in Christianity that forbids the transfer of individual possessions into property of the community, the change of competition into cooperation, the substitution of the principle of love for that of selfishness. On the contrary, consistent evangelical principles lead inevitably to socialism."

Similar ideas are advocated by Paul Passey, the director of the Écoles des Hautes Études in Paris, who says in substance:

Christians must unhesitatingly return to the original fountains of their faith and must discard all the impurities which the centuries since Christ have heaped upon the church. You must go beyond Luther and Calvin, even beyond Peter and Paul and John, and go to Christ Himself. You must become the genuine followers of those fishermen of Galilee and those tentmakers of Corinth who in the simplicity of their faith declared, to all who would hear, the joyful message of the Divine Son of the Carpenter.

Francis de Pressensé, the editor of the *Aurore*, answers the two questions in this way: 1. I am firmly convinced that the teachings of Jesus Christ and modern socialistic ideas can be fully harmonized. 2. The Christians of the present day, as members of certain churches, assume an altogether false position against socialism. The church has entered into an adulterous relation with the state and the capitalistic world, and its salt has lost all savor. Christians will do their full duty only when they ally themselves with socialism.

Answers of a different tone are the exception. As a sample, we quote that of Fournière, who says:

In order to reconcile the Gospel with socialism, it will be necessary, by the omission of essential elements, to distort the former in such a way that the sacred book will become a caricature. A Protestant can perhaps become a socialist, but a socialist can never become a Protestant.

In Germany, social reformers in the church are actually joining the ranks of the Social Democrats. The fact that Pastor Blumhardt, the head of the famous pietistic church institutions in Bad Boll, in Würtemberg, has become a Social Democrat has aroused a widespread discussion in church circles. This example has been followed by Pastor Paul Göhre, for years a leading representative of "Christian Socialism," who has laid down his office as a Christian minister in order to labor for the cause of socialism. In the program of the "Free International Social Conference" of Germany, to be held in Stuttgart in April, the leading topic will be: "Can a Christian be a Social Democrat and can a Social Democrat be a Christian?" The question of Luther's relation to the socialistic system will also come up for discussion, it being maintained that he, especially in his "Deutsche Messe," or Church Order, of 1526, taught the communistic principle. This interpretation of Luther's position is denied by the *Alte Glaube*, which says: "Luther did not in his 'Messe of 1526' think of a communistic cooperative system after the model of modern socialism, but only of a union of forces within smaller communities and congregations."

The official leaders of both the Protestant and Catholic churches in Germany do not regard Christianity and modern socialism as reconcilable. In the *Theologische Rundschau* (No. 1) there is a lengthy discussion of this subject, and from it we extract the following conclusions:

Both great churches consider a union of workingmen with the Social Democratic Party as equivalent to a separation from the church. For this reason both churches have endeavored to bring the labor organizations under their influence by the organization of Christian *Arbeitervereine*, or workingmen's unions. According to latest reports, there are 359 Protestant societies of this kind with a membership of 76,998; 790 Catholic societies with an enrolment of 152,969; while undenominational yet strongly Christian trades-unions report a membership of 55,661. Harnack, in his famous "Wesen des Christentums," plainly declares that Christ had no social program and that modern socialists have no right to appeal to Him or His teachings.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN the death of the venerable Mr. Woodhouse, the last of the twelve Apostles of the Catholic Apostolic ("Irvingite") Church, this interesting body is left without its chief institution, the Apostolate. It is not believed, however, that the adherents will abandon their beliefs, even tho the Lord has not returned as was expected.

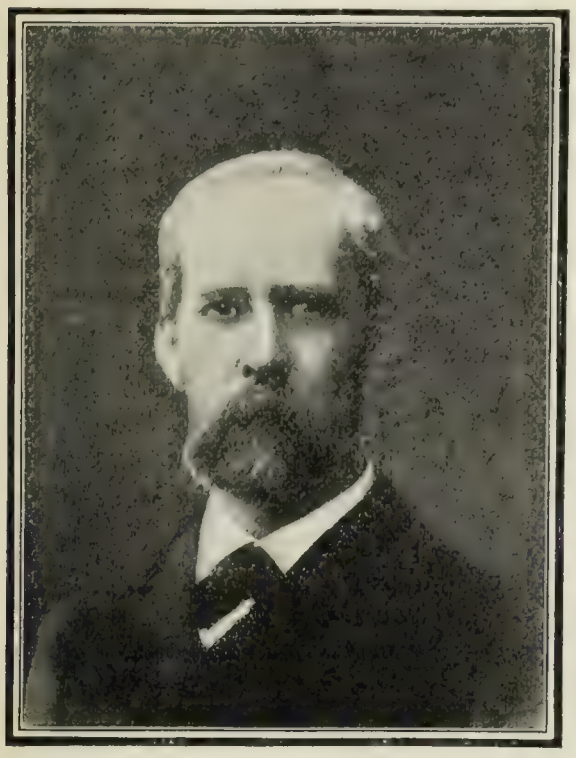
APROPOS of the processes now under way for eventually canonizing the late Bishop Neumann, of Philadelphia, this possible saint is referred to by many Protestant journals, and even by the Baltimore *Catholic Mirror*, as "the first saint ever granted by the Holy See to America." In denial of this, *The Sacred Heart Review* (March 9), which evidently does not accept the historic use of "America" to designate this country, points out that the American continent already possesses St. Rose of Lima, St. Turibius, archbishop of Lima, St. Philip of Jesus, patron of the City of Mexico, and St. Francis Solano of Peru, who was canonized in 1726.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church is sometimes accused of ecclesiastical exclusiveness in referring to itself as "the Church" and to other denominations as "the sects." Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, who writes in *The Christian Work* (March 11), appears to view the church field in another perspective. Toward the end of a lengthy article on tendencies toward assimilation in the American denominations, he dismisses Anglicans in this short paragraph: "I do not forget that in two of the minor sects, the Unitarians and the Episcopalians, there are powerful tendencies to divergence and division. These are comparatively unimportant eddies in the current of contemporary Church history. They draw attention to the general direction of the current."

## FOREIGN TOPICS.

### THE STORM-CENTERS IN RUSSIA.

THE riots among the students of the universities of Kief, Moscow, and St. Petersburg (resulting in the assassination of the Minister of Public Instruction and the proclamation of a state of siege in Moscow), the formal excommunication of Count Tolstoy from the Orthodox Church, the discovery of several new plots to murder the Czar, the severe repressive measures which are being taken for the "Russification" of Finland and Ruthenia, and Russia's semi-defiance to the other powers in the matter of Manchuria—are all, in the opinion of the Liberal press of England and Germany, indications that the Russian masses are being "stirred profoundly by the spirit of progress." The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Standard* (London) declares that the present disturbances in the empire are more serious than any since the death of Alexander II.—so serious that they are forcing the hand of the Government, compelling it, when unready, to court war abroad solely for the sake of weakening a rebellion at home and creating a popular reaction in favor of the Government.



M. BOGOLIEPOFF,
Russian Minister of Public Instruction, Recently Assassinated.

The student riots began at about the same time in both Kief and St. Petersburg, but from quite different causes. In January the Russian Government published an official communication to the effect that one hundred and eighty-three undergraduates of the University of Kief had been sentenced by a special administrative commission to compulsory military service as privates for one, two, and three years respectively. Owing to the censorship, it is impossible to learn the facts from Russian journals; but *Free Russia* (published in London, "in the interests of liberal Russian thought and progress") presents a "statement of fact" issued by "the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom," from which we quote:

"One of the students of the University, having committed what his fellows regarded as a base and immoral act, which appeared to reflect on their whole community, the students' brotherhood assembled to the number of about one thousand in one of the lecture-halls to discuss the event and to try the miscreant. But the university authorities ignored the moral impulses of the young men, and viewed the whole incident from a purely disciplinary point of view: meetings being prohibited, those who met must be punished. On December 18 it was officially announced that five of the students would be incarcerated, while thirty-two would be reprimanded. This looked very much like punishing the youngsters for their desire to maintain purity in their midst. The repulsive effect of the measure was still more intensified by the fact that punishment by incarceration in a penitentiary cell had never before been inflicted in the Kief University. The step only led to diverting the ferment from its original channel into that of the defense of the students' old traditions and rights as a corporation. Two of the five sentenced declined to submit to incarceration, preferring to leave the university altogether—a measure put before them as an alternative to submission. They were ordered to leave the town, and naturally received an enthusiastic ovation from their comrades on the following day as their train left Kief.

"On December 20 another meeting was held, at which about 500 were present. After discussion, it was resolved to ask the rector of the university to meet the students for the purpose of receiving the following demands: (1) That the punishment by means of the penitentiary cell should be abolished; and (2) that the two undergraduates expelled from the town should be reinstated in the university. The rector, however, refused them audience."

The students, we are told, resolved to wait in the university building till the rector should comply with their request. In the evening the commander of the city police, the provincial governor, one hundred armed Cossacks, a company of armed infantry, two hundred irregular cavalry, and a detachment of mounted police arrived, and all except those on horseback entered the university auditorium. The chairman of the meeting tried to preserve order and asked for the rector, who finally consented to appear, but who refused the demands of the students. The names of the undergraduates were taken. Several weeks afterward the sentence of compulsory military service (university students have been exempt from service during their undergraduate life) was announced. This punishment, declares *Free Russia* editorially, is atrociously disproportionate and cruel. "The physical hardship is the mildest part; far heavier is their doom to be henceforth in the power of blind discipline, half-drunken non-commissioned officers, or mediocre bullies. They will have to face foul language, be eye-witnesses of the 'teaching with the fist,' and stifle their best feelings of revolt. One chance word, one impulsive gesture, may lead to their being court-martialed and shot!"

What the Russian Government is doing, says *The Guardian* (Manchester), is the deadliest thing that any government can do to its people. "It is stifling the educated and intelligent classes, on whom, in the end, every civilized government depends to carry on the life of the nation. It is no wonder that such educated Russian opinion as survives is beginning to be stirred."

*Free Russia* declares that several universities in France and Italy have officially expressed their regret at the stand taken by the University of Kief. A letter has been sent to all the professors of Russian universities, signed by many prominent Frenchmen, including Anatole France. Its import is shown in the following translation which we quote from *Free Russia*:

"The maintenance of order in universities belongs in all countries to the universities themselves. Whatever be the political *régime* of the country, that privilege seems to us to be necessary for the fulfilment of the high moral functions of education: we have not only to communicate knowledge, we have also to build up character. According to the powerful expression of M. Léon Bourgeois, 'the university is the incarnation of a nation's conscience.' Consequently, it is difficult to us to understand the attitude assumed by our Kief colleagues.

"The undergraduates have taken up an incident of no importance and purely of a university character—every one recognizes that. Cossacks and soldiers have penetrated into the university and spoke as masters of the place. The professors have accepted that intervention. Some of them have even solicited it. The undergraduates have not shown any resistance, yet they were treated as rioters. Very grave punishments, the character of which has nothing to do with universities, have fallen on one hundred and eighty-three of them. These punishments have been decreed by an administrative commission, which put aside in its proceedings all judicial forms, and acted in the absence of the indicted persons, whose defense was not heard. And professors took part in the sittings of that commission side by side with military men and police agents.

"It seems to us that it is the duty of the universities throughout the world to state with all possible speed that they decline all solidarity with colleagues who have thought it proper to ac-

cept and sanction such a jurisdiction. The moral authority of the professors—the only one which supports education—will be ruined, if we adopt such compromises."

A "sympathetic strike" of students has taken place in Moscow, which has consequently been declared in a state of siege.

The troubles in St. Petersburg, according to the correspondent of *The Times* (London), arose as a protest against the revival of antisemitism by "the well-known Jingo," Souvorin, editor and proprietor of the *Novoye Vremya*, who has written an anti-Jewish play called "The Children of Israel." In the riots which followed, students of both sexes participating, M. Bogoliepoff, Minister of Public Instruction, was shot by a student, who, it is reported, was incited to the deed by reading Tolstoy's works. This report, declares *The Standard* (London), is absurd upon the face of it, when we remember what Tolstoy stands for:

"It is quite within the probable, however, that the uprising among the students, representing as they do the progressive ele-

RUSSIAN CHURCH: "I hurl my thunderbolts at you."
TOLSTOY: "Well, this is good weather for my seed-planting."
*Humoristische Blätter, Vienna.*

ment in Russia, has been caused by resentment at Tolstoy's recent excommunication from the established Russian church. There is no occasion for surprise that this act by the government priesthood should incite to some vigorous form of disapproval from Russians whose thinking rises above the limitations of a narrow creed. Tolstoy himself has apparently accepted the action of the state church with passive indifference, and there is every deductive reason for assuming that he would not encourage any violent demonstrations on account of sympathy toward himself."

*The Daily Witness* (Montreal) observes:

"The fact that the students dishonored the church in which masses were being said for the soul of a minister of education who had been assassinated for his tyrannical repressions, and that they actually insulted the eikons, reveals an extraordinary attitude of the educated class toward religion, as represented by priests and images. The fact that the name of Tolstoy was a war-cry shows that there was no revolt against, but rather on the side of, a real religion. The outbreak is an explosion of the sentiments of honor and virtue, manhood and womanhood, on the part of the best thinking elements of Russian society—those elements whose support is the best reliance of any government—against church and state—the church as represented by a tyrannical, corrupt, immoral priesthood whose weapons are the dungeon, Siberia, and the whip, and the state as represented by a bureaucracy of the same sort, whose myrmidons are a secret police with whom villainy is a virtue."

We smile, says *The Chronicle* (London), "to read of Pobiedonostseff and the Metropolitans describing such a man [as Tolstoy] as a sinner, and calling for mercy upon him. It reminds us of so many other stages of Christian history from the very earliest of its days, and we do not suppose it will disturb the great man's equanimity in the illness which all the world deplores."

The severe repressive measures employed by General Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, culminating in the abolition of the Finnish constitution and the proposed transfer of the Finnish archives from Helsingfors to St. Petersburg, are ascribed by a Finnish writer (F. W. Lönnbeck) not so much to the general centralizing policy of the empire as to Russian designs on Scandinavia. Mr. Lönnbeck (writing in *The Anglo-Russian*, London, which claims to be "the voice of Russian public opinion condemned to silence in the country itself") quotes Dr. Anton Nyström, a well-known Swedish politician, and a member of the staff of the Stockholm *Aftonbladet*, as follows:

"It is known that Peter the Great exerted himself to gain access to the Baltic in order that Russia might become a European state and cease to be an Oriental one. The Baltic, however, was at the commencement of his reign a Swedish inland sea, and so, to get his desired 'window toward the west,' Peter must needs somewhere make a break in the Swedish possessions. He succeeded, owing to the foolhardiness of Charles XII., laid the foundations of his new capital at the outlet of the Neva, and erected for its protection the fortress of Cronstadt. By and by, during his reign, the Swedish provinces of Livonia, Esthonia, and Ingermanland, with a portion of Finland, were brought under his sway, and thus a large part of the Baltic shores became Russian. But here Russia has been compelled to stop short, and all her efforts to acquire in the south the fervently desired 'window' toward the Mediterranean—Constantinople—have been in vain. To be sure, Russia has an outlet from Archangel through the White Sea, and from Port Catherine in the farthest north, to the Polar Sea and the Atlantic; but these ports are either not navigable during the long winter months, or, as in the case of the latter one, almost totally cut off from communication overland. The immense empire has thus, for all practical purposes, only one marine outlet to the west—through the Baltic—and this too would probably be closed to her in case of war. In fact, the position of Russia is becoming critical in this quarter, so long as her policy aims at conquests. The nearest peril for her in Europe is evidently the enormous increase of the German navy, which last year numbered 96 war-ships, including 19 large ironclads, in addition to 140 torpedo-vessels. The German fleet, already formidable, is growing more powerful every year since the Reichstag, in June last, voted the necessary money for doubling the war squadron in seven years. The estimates for this increase amounted last year to 168,000,000 marks [$42,000,000]; in 1907 they will be 266,000,000.

"The German navy has for some years already been numerically stronger than the Russian in the Baltic; besides, it is in a far superior condition. That it would be able in case of war to prevent the Russian fleet from leaving the Baltic is a fear which for some time back has haunted Russian politicians. And more keenly than ever do they feel the want of an ice-free naval port outside the Baltic waters. But where is such a port to be found?

"There can be no doubt that for a long time past the splendid *Ofoten Fiord* (lat. 68° N., long. 16° E.) in Norway has been the dearly coveted place.

"An old Swedish politician, late member of the First Chamber, told me, in support of this, that, during a conversation with a Russian minister in Stockholm he was told by the latter that the Russian general staff actually had prepared a plan of invasion of northern Norway from Sweden. When Archangelsk has been fortified, he frankly admitted, and some other strategic preparations carried out, the time would perhaps have come for

action, and Sweden be confronted by the outlook of having its northern frontier removed down to the river Lulea. . . . . .

"The unprovoked coercion of Finland proves unquestionably that the Russian Government hopes, by goading the Finns into acts of disloyalty, to gain a pretext for flooding the country with troops. And what will happen when some border dispute with Sweden and Norway, or some other cause for interference, has been arranged—and Russia is an old hand at this sort of game—is easily conceived."

The Finns are not the only people in Russia who are threatened with the extinction of their nationality, language, and literature. A graphic account of the "Russification" of the Ruthenians, or "Little Russians," is given by Roman Sembratowycz, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich). We condense his article as follows:

The Ruthenians are a Slavic people who have played a great rôle in history. It was they who protected Europe against the Asiatic hordes during many centuries. Late in the seventeenth century, under Bogdan Hmielnitski, they voluntarily united with the Russian empire, and the Czar guaranteed to them, by a special covenant, autonomy and the integrity of their language. Almost at once, however, Peter the Great began a systematic campaign of Russification. He tried to suppress the schools and crush out the literature. The Ruthenians rebelled, but their leader, Mazeppa, was speedily humbled. Catharine II. continued the work of suppression by introducing the serf system and converting what had hitherto been an independent state into a Russian province. All Ruthenian schools were abolished, and to the present day teachers are compelled to give all their instruction in Russian, translating to the children in Ruthenian. In 1876 an ukase was issued prohibiting the publication of any books, plays, or any other literature in Ruthenian throughout the entire empire. Public addresses also could not be made in that language. Books and papers in Ruthenian published in foreign countries must not be brought across Russian boundaries. This ukase was reaffirmed in 1882, and again a few months ago. Yet Russia's efforts in this direction will fail, as they will fail in Finland, as they have failed in Poland.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## BRITISH COMMENT ON THE REJECTION OF THE CANAL TREATY.

THE tone of British comment on the rejection of the amended Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty is one of polite and conciliatory firmness. We simply could not accept it, says *The Times* (London), and we are confident that our manner of stating the fact will commend itself to the justice and fair play of Americans as well as Englishmen. If further overtures are necessary, the Washington Government must initiate them. It continues:

"Notwithstanding all that has occurred, those overtures, if made, will doubtless be entertained by us in the same amicable and reasonable spirit in which we considered and accepted Mr. Hay's original draft treaty. But until they are made we simply drop the question which was raised, not by us, but by the United States, and we take our stand on the rights incontestably assured to us by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. We shall be ready to assent to reasonable modifications of its clauses when we are asked to do so and when there is a fair probability that the Senate will accept our concessions in the spirit in which they are offered. Until that time arrives, we have no grounds for dissatisfaction with our existing legal position, a position which we do not intend to abandon except upon terms which have been concerted in a friendly manner with ourselves."

"It would be contrary not only to our own interests, but to the interests of the whole world," says *The Guardian* (Manchester), "to abandon the claim that the canal, if ever constructed, should be neutralized like the Suez Canal." *The Standard* (London) reads a lecture to Senator Morgan for his "fire-eating anglophobia," and concludes:

"Fortunately, these thunders have left the majority of Mr. Morgan's countrymen quite undisturbed, and have drawn down well-deserved rebukes from the most influential organs of the press. We have felt far too much confidence in the American sense of justice and legality to suppose for a moment that the repudiation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty could be regarded as a serious possibility. The 'denunciation' of a solemn international compact, by one of the parties without the consent of the other, would be a discreditable and dishonorable act. Between civilized powers a treaty can not be thrown over merely because its provisions happen to be found irksome. The Americans, who yield to no people in their strict respect for the sanctity of private contracts, will assuredly not permit their politicians to hurry them into any such a cynical breach of public morality. If the convention of 1850 is abrogated, it must be by mutual consent, not by the arbitrary and extra-legal act of one of the signatories. We shall consider it valid until it is regularly repealed, and we shall confidently expect that, so long as it is in force, no attempt will be made to invade the rig ts secured to us under its provisions."

Why, asks *The Daily News* (London), should not the Clayton-Bulwer treaty be quietly abrogated by the consent of both parties? It continues:

"Apart altogether from any question of a lack of diplomatic delicacy on the part of the Senate in the wording of the amendments—and a government that includes Mr. Chamberlain in its list of trusted negotiators ought to be the last to complain on this score—we are disposed to think that the rights reserved to us under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty are not at the present day and in the altered circumstances of the case of overwhelming importance to Great Britain. Nobody doubts that we have those rights, and no sane person can maintain that a mere resolution by the Senate can override them. Obviously it was not easy for Lord Salisbury's government to submit to the somewhat arbitrary and dictatorial methods of the Senate. If, however, America is still anxious to spend her money in constructing and fortifying a canal (and in making herself to that extent more vulnerable), there seems to be no reason of sound policy why Great Britain should cast obstacles in her way."

An English writer (John G. Leigh) in *The Westminster Review* (London, March) quotes a number of American congressional resolutions, public speeches, and press opinions in proof of his contention that, even if the United States should build, police, and control the canal, it would still be, "in reality open to the entire world." He says:

"No country can fairly seek or claim from America anything more than adherence to the authoritative and unequivocal avowals to which we have referred; and we decline to believe that if properly approached, the legislature or people of the United States would for a moment hesitate to embody these in the form of a great international compact. The Americans are practical business people, and, as such, may be safely trusted to well weigh the comparative advantages of a canal dedicated to extreme Monroeism and protection and one considered as a public work available to the commerce of the world."

Canadian papers generally regard the rejection of the treaty as a slap at the Senate, not at the American people. The Senate, says *Events* (Ottawa), wanted everything in sight, and proceeded to grasp at everything it could think of. "This rebuke should teach that body international manners for all time to come."

Americans will learn international manners some day, *The Daily Witness* (Montreal) believes. "The United States is not an old-established nation, and has not had dealings with other nations sufficient to accustom its people to the dignified relations of European nations, and consequently some of the people—not all of them—think that it is a sign of power and dignity to demand as a right what is a concession."

*The South American Journal* (London), organ of British capital invested in South America, declares that, had Great Britain accepted the treaty in its amended form, it would have dealt "a very severe blow to international good faith." It is of great importance, says this journal, that steps of some sort should be

taken "to mitigate the detrimental results of the construction of a canal under exclusive American control. It has been suggested that the British Government should, with this object, interest itself in the completion of the Panama Canal, and certainly we think that the suggestion is one which might well merit prompt attention in this country."

## POSITION OF FRANCE IN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

FRANCE'S present position in international commerce has been the subject of considerable discussion in the reviews since the close of the Exposition. In an article in *The International Monthly* (March), André Lebon, the Paris economist, declares that "the fact can not be denied—France is little by little being distanced by her competitors." Assuredly, he hastens to add, "she is not losing ground, but other nations are advancing more rapidly than she, and her relative value in international commerce is declining almost continually." Is this an accidental fact, he asks, or a phenomenon governed by imperious economic laws? His answer is that it is both. We condense his argument:

France has at all times been principally an agricultural country. The love of the land is innate in the blood of the race. The land is very diversified, very generous in its products; but the struggle for its possession is so eager and the law of succession (requiring that each heir shall receive an equal share) so rigorous that the separate holdings are almost infinitesimal, less than one per cent. of them containing more than 100,000 acres. For this reason, it is almost impossible to apply modern machines to the cultivation of the cereals, while, at the same time, there is still the necessity of making a large outlay in order to keep up the fruitfulness of the soil. For the same reason, a large cattle industry is out of the question. Consequently France produces at such a cost price, or in such minimum quantities that she would never dream of laying down the law in the markets of the world. The wheat of the United States and Russia and the herds of the Argentine are always ready to run her out. The necessity for costly treatment of her hard-worked soil and the appearance of new vigorous lands in the market as wine-producers has threatened France's supremacy in this direction also.

For great industry, M. Lebon declares, France is not favored by nature. She has very little coal. She has iron of an excellent quality, it is true, but the ores are relatively distant from the charcoal and coke necessary to work them. She does not produce enough silk for her looms, and she must buy wool of Australia and cotton of India and the United States. She imports the raw materials in large quantities, those she produces herself being either insufficient in quantity or badly distributed geographically. The French ports are too distant from her manufacturing centers, says M. Lebon, her rivers are not adapted for rapid transportation, and there is not sufficient competition among her railroads to make the land-carrying business cheap and effective.

French politics also "hang with heavy weights upon the present generation and upon the financial conditions of industry."

"Since the fatal struggle of 1870–71, France has not only had to pay the enormous indemnity of war demanded by Germany, but she has also been obliged to restore her armaments, her fortifications, and her fleet; and since scientific progress exerts its influence in this direction also, she has been constrained to begin all over again, on several occasions, this labor of Penelope; she has maintained a standing army, and prefers the eventual formation of a line of reserve troops as she has never before done; she has been forced to incur great expenses in her public works, as she was delayed by her railroads, her canals, and her ports; she has multiplied throughout the country public schools of all grades and kinds, which had been so neglected since the institution of universal suffrage in 1848. In order to meet these various but simultaneous demands, it was necessary to increase the taxes, and so to increase the debt."

Moreover, says M. Lebon, the French, by their very nature, do not take easily to the "new ways of international negotiations."

"In politics there is hardly another nation more revolutionary in their words and more conservative in their deeds. In their private life, there are assuredly none more temperate in their ambitions and less audacious in their undertakings. So ardently as the Frenchman caresses the most improbable conceptions in his dreams, so easily, in the ordinary course of his life, does he yield himself to the mediocrity of existence. Surely we can not say of the Frenchman that he has no needs; he has many and of various kinds; for many centuries of culture have refined his nature and opened his mind to various luxuries as yet indifferent to a number of civilized nations. But each one of his needs is of a medium proportion; he does not love activity for itself, and, for example, does not exercise his strength in business for the sole pleasure of working; he does not willingly exile himself, because from his birth he is told, in the words of the old saying, that his nation 'is the most beautiful kingdom next to the heavenly one,' and of this he is profoundly convinced; and he has no taste for adventures, danger, or the unforeseen, and asks just enough for his material life of whatever is indispensable for allowing his imagination to accomplish the flights he will take very good care not to perform in person. He is not a speculator by temperament, and is willingly contented with a modest but regular income, which will bring him without mishap to the time when, having succeeded in dowering his children, he will have, through mere saving, a sufficient sum to spend his old age in peace, and then with his neighbors to devise general doctrinaire schemes and philosophical ideas which he has never known but in the limited field of his own personal experience. In a word, he seeks ease rather than a fortune."

Long credits are not easy to obtain from French business men, we are told, and this hampers their international trade. Protection, this writer holds, has done great things for France. It has developed her interior trade and helped her to get a footing in the markets of the world. Then manufacturing, as she does, articles of taste and solidity rather than cheapness and popularity, French industry is more stable than that of other countries.

*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### Stephen Phillips and Marlowe.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST: In looking over again your valued periodical for the past few months I came across a review of Stephen Phillips's "Herod" in the issue of November 24, 1900. Among other things THE LITERARY DIGEST says: "In the same context the king has a vision of Mariamne in which

> The red-gold cataract of her streaming hair
> Is tumbled o'er the boundaries of the world

an image worthy of Marlowe."

The first line of this quotation from "Herod" embodies a thought that I presume is as old as the hills. The idea of comparing the hair or the beard even to a torrent or a cataract is not original with any one, unless it be with some one of the Stone Age poets whose writings on the cave walls have not been preserved. To instance: in 1895, Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, brought out a book called "Poems" by me, and in a piece entitled "The Bar Sinister" the following description of the lady in the case is given, in part:

> For tall was she, and graceful as an elm,
> And robed in white, with lilies at her throat;
> Wind-blown her hair, that like a torrent fell
> Full to her feet a cataract of bronze.

Mr. Phillips never saw my stuff, and as for the figure of water and hair I also call attention to my friend George Horton's fine lines on Walt Whitman, published long before "Herod":

> His beard broke on his breast
> In venerable flood."

I know nothing about the classics, but I imagine that they used the figure, those old bards of early times, and if Shakespeare has not given it in some way, it is very strange. Mr. Phillips is undoubtedly a poet; but as for this image anent Mariamne it was old when Mr. Phillips and even Marlowe himself had not appeared on the literary horizon.

CHICAGO. ERNEST MCGAFFEY.

[The remark to which exception is taken by Mr. McGaffey was not ours, but the London *Spectator's*. Unless we are mistaken, the remark was called forth by the second rather than the first of the two lines quoted from "Herod."—*Editor* THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

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## CURRENT POETRY.

### Maurice Thompson.

Just before his last illness, the late Maurice Thompson sent to *The Independent* a poem which, as the editor says, "illustrates his love not for nature alone, but for the eternal youth of Greek genius." The following is the poem:

SAPPHO'S APPLE.

Οἷον τὸ γλυκύμαλον ἐρεύθεται.

"A dreamy languor lapsed along,
And stirred the dusky-bannered boughs;
With half a sigh and half a song
The crooning tree did nod and drowse,
While far aloft blush-tinted hung
One perfect apple maiden-sweet,
At which the gatherers vainly flung,
And could not get to hoard or eat.

"Reddest and best," they growled and went
Slowly away, each with his load
Fragrant upon his shoulders bent,
The hill-flowers darkening where they trode;
"Reddest and best; but not for us;
Some loafing lout will see it fall;
The laborer's prize—'twas ever thus—
Is his who never works at all!"

Soon came a vagrant, loitering,
His young face browned by wind and sun,
Weary, yet blithe and prone to sing,
Tramping his way to Avalon;
Even I it was, who, long athirst
And hungry, saw the apple shine;
Then wondrous wild sweet singing burst
Flame-like across these lips of mine.

O, ruby-flushed and flaring gold,
Thou splendid lone one left for me,
Apple of love to filch and hold,
Fruit-glory of a kingly tree!
Drop, drop into my open hand,
That I may hide thee in my breast,
And bear thee far o'er sea and land,
A captive, to the purple West.

James Whitcomb Riley has written a poetical tribute to Mr. Thompson's memory which is published in the Indianapolis *News*. The following are some of the stanzas:

MAURICE THOMPSON.

Perchance—with subtler senses than our own
And love exceeding ours—he listens thus
To ever nearer, clearer pipings blown
From out the lost lands of Theocritus.

Or, haply, he is beckoned from us here,
By knight or yeoman of the bosky wood,
Or, chained in roses, haled a prisoner,
Before the blithe Immortal, Robin Hood.

Or, mayhap, Chaucer signals, and with him
And his rare fellows he goes pilgriming;
Or Walton signs him, o'er the morning brim
Of misty waters 'midst the dales of spring.

---

### The Sepulchre in the Garden.

By JOHN FINLEY.

What tho the Flowers in Joseph's Garden grew
Of rarest perfume and of fairest hue,
That morn when Magdalene hastened through
Its fragrant silent paths?

# Pears'

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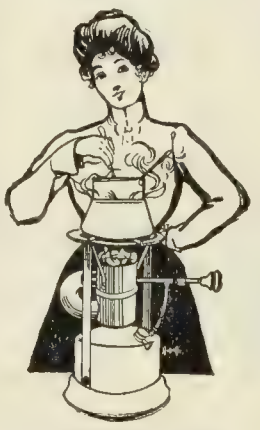

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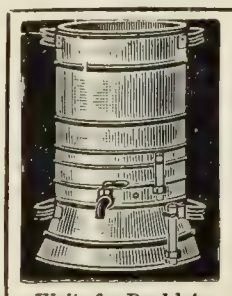

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She caught no scent of budding almond-tree ;
Her eyes, tear-blinded still from Calvary,
Saw neither lily nor anemone –
Naught save the Sepulchre.

But when the Master whispered "Mary," lo!
The Tomb was hid ; the Garden all ablow ;
And burst in bloom the Rose of Jericho—
From that day "Mary's Flower."

—In April *Harper's Magazine.*

## PERSONALS.

**The Capturer and the Captured.**—Gen. Frederick Funston, who planned and executed the capture of Aguinaldo, was born in Ohio in 1866 and spent most of his youth near Iola, Kans. He attended the Kansas University at Lawrence, entering when he was eighteen years old. From his earliest years he showed the instincts of a fighter. This tale has been told of him by William Henry White :

"He is not afraid of anything that can walk. Once the town's 'bad coon' tried to run over Funston. The darkey weighed pretty nearly two hundred pounds and was a 'scrapper' with a razor record. Funston was five feet three, and weighed about ninety-five. He 'bluffed' the colored brother to a 'standstill' and went for a warrant, and marched the boss bully through the main streets of Lawrence at the point of a gun."

General Funston's career, as told in the New York *Herald* and other papers, may thus be summarized :

In 1887, he became city editor of the Fort Smith *Tribune*, which was a Democratic paper. Funston, being left in charge at one time, turned it into a Republican sheet, which enraged the people, who threatened to tar and feather him.

His next exploit was as conductor on the Santa Fé Railroad, where he had an exciting time with a cowboy, who at the time, being one of his passengers, began shooting holes in the ceiling of the car. Funston kicked the revolver from his hands, threw him from the car, and chased him for quite a distance.

In a government scientific expedition, he next went to Dakota, to Death Valley in Nevada, and thence to Southern California. After that he went to Alaska for the Government, collecting botanical specimens, and he won some renown as an Alaskan traveler.

Next he appeared as a coffee planter in Central America, and soon after he accepted a position in the Cuban army, where he served under Garcia. When war with Spain was declared, Funston offered his services to President McKinley, and was commissioned colonel of the Twentieth Kansas. He fought through the war and, returning to Kansas, was married. Six hours after, he was ordered to Manila. His greatest move thus far has been his latest—the capture of the will-'o-the-wisp Aguinaldo.

Aguinaldo, according to the New York *Sun*, is twenty-nine years old. He was born in the village of Imus in the province of Cavite, and is said to have Chinese blood in him. He was educated in the college of St. Jean Lateran, and was afterward sent to the University of St. Tomas at Manila. In the latter institution, it was said that he had the most obtuse mind among the students. Throughout his college career, his family was in poor circumstances, and it was a struggle to keep the boy at his studies.

Until 1893, Aguinaldo tilled the soil ; then the Philippine League was established, and he became one of its members. In 1896, he was made mayor of Cavite, and became prominent in a rebellion that broke out in that year. The year 1897 found him fighting against Spain ; but on December 27, 1897, he suddenly surrendered, on consideration of


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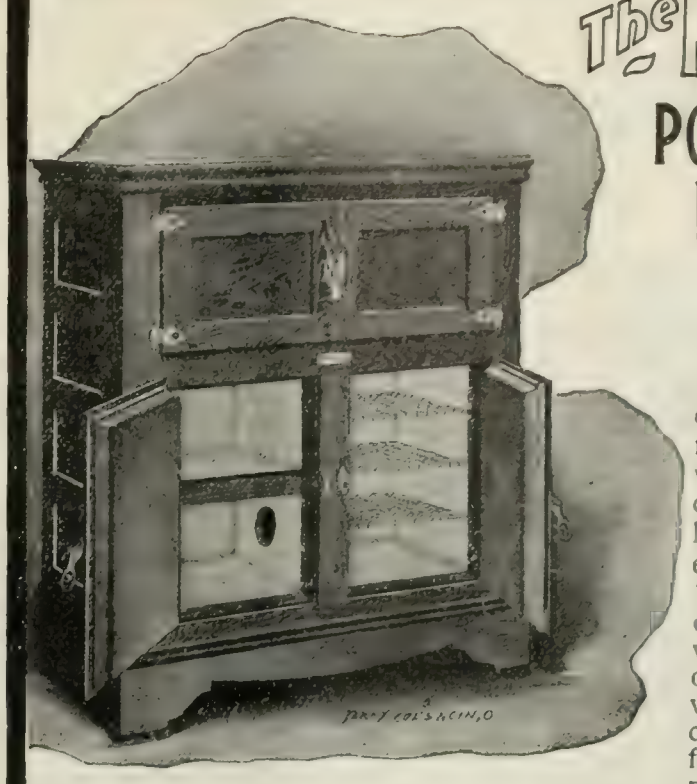

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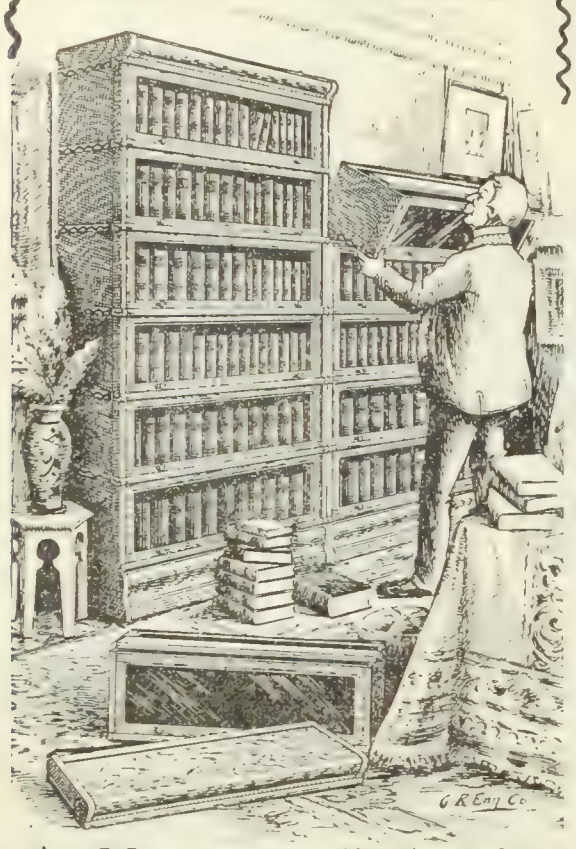

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a payment by Spain of $400,000 and a promise of more. On June 12, 1898, after Dewey's victory, Aguinaldo proclaimed himself dictator of the Philippines, and has ever since practised jungle warfare.

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**Madame Melba and Gounod.**—Madame Melba, the world-famed prima-donna, has had many and varied experiences during her professional travels. Royalty has honored her, cities have lauded her, and audiences have spent twenty minutes at a time cheering her. Her success is interestingly told by herself in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia).

Her studies have been made under the great composers whose operas she so well interprets. In this way she became intimate with Gounod, while studying the rôles of Marguerite and Juliet. She writes:

"A dear old man he was, almost a recluse, surrounded by reminders of his faith and of the past. He was so wonderful, so full of life and animation, singing every rôle in the opera, and acting with fire and spirit. One moment he would be Faust, the next Mephisto, and again Romeo or the nurse. He not only showed how his music was to be sung, but the action that should accompany it. I acted Marguerite, as he directed me to. 'Marguerite,' he used to say, 'is a timid, retiring, bashful girl. Juliet made love to Romeo.' I think of his words whenever it is said that I am cold in the Garden scene. . . . Only ten days before he died, Gounod sent for me to come to see him. One thing or another came in the way. I put it off and put it off, and I did not get there until it was too late. I shall never forgive myself for it. In Romeo and Juliet there is the phrase that says: 'Let all dance. Those who do not dance have secret troubles.' With the utterance of those words I can see Gounod now, dear old man. He would put his hand up mysteriously and say, 'They have corns.'"

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Embarrassing.**—"When did the window blush?" "When it saw the weather strip."—*Life.*

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**Unnecessary Questions.**—"Whatcher doin', Chimmie, fishin'?" "Naw, yer chump, drownin' worms!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

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**His Answer.**—"I can tell you," said he, "how much water runs over Niagara Falls to a quart." "How much?" asked she. "Two pints."—*Tit-Bits.*

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**N.B. Poets!**—"You say you have spent hours on a single line?" "Yes; and sometimes days." "Then you're a poet?" "No; I'm an angler."—*Tit-Bits.*

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**The Cause.**—"That's right, my boy: I am glad you have thrashed the miller's son. But what had he done to you?" "He said I looked like you, father."—*Tit-Bits.*

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**Very Serious.**—"Begorra," said the Irish policeman, examining the broken window, "this is more sayrious than Oi thought ut was! It's broken on both soides!"—*Tit-Bits.*

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**And They Do It.**—"What we need do," cried I, hotly, "is to take money out of politics!" "I took all out I saw, sir!" protested the legislator, with convincing candor.—*Detroit Journal.*

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**To the Very End.**—An old lady, being told that a certain lawyer "was lying at the point of death," exclaimed: "My gracious! Won't even death stop that man's lying?"—*Tit-Bits.*

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**The Finishing School.**—CHOLLY: "And now that you've finished school, Miss Daisy, I suppose you can conjugate love in several languages."

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MISS DAISY: "No, but I can decline 'you' in English."—*Harlem Life.*

---

**The Reason He was Sure.**—In a provincial court recently Farmer A. sought to recover from his neighbor, Farmer B., the value of certain sheep alleged to have been worried by B.'s dog.

For the defense it was contended that the dog which worried the sheep belonged not to B., but to A., and the following dialog took place:

COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT: "You admit that the defendant's dog and yours were alike?"

PLAINTIFF: "Yes, they wor as much alike as two peas."

COUNSEL: "When you saw the dog worrying your sheep where were you?"

PLAINTIFF: "About a hundred yards away."

COUNSEL: "One hundred yards! And you mean to say that at that distance you were near enough to swear the dog was defendant's and not your own?"

PLAINTIFF: "Yes!"

COUNSEL: "Wonderful! Now, do you mind telling the court what made you so sure on the point?"

PLAINTIFF: "Not a bit! Ye see, ma dog had be n dead two days!"

Verdict for plaintiff.—*Tit-Bits.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

March 25.—The Chinese minister in London appeals to the British Foreign Office to bring pressure to bear on Russia to prevent the compulsory signing of the Manchurian treaty by China.

It is announced that China has repudiated Russia's proposals regarding Manchuria, by failing to sign the treaty within the prescribed time.

March 30.—The Japanese Government is reported to be much exercised over the political complications arising over the Russo-Chinese Manchurian convention; two Russian war-ships arrive at the Korean port of Chemulpo.

SOUTH AFRICA.

March 25.—The British General Babington inflicts a severe defeat on the Boer General Delarey in the Transvaal, capturing many burghers and their supplies.

March 26.—General French reports recent captures of 1,200 Boer prisoners and guns and cattle.

March 30.—The British War Office receives advices from Lord Kitchener reporting the capture of seventy-two Boers in Orange River "Colony."

Three hundred armed deserters from the British West African Regiment threaten to loot Cape Coast Castle; troops have been sent to suppress the revolt.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 25.—Charlotte Mary Yonge, the authoress, dies at Winchester, England.

March 26.—A plot against the life of the Czar is discovered at St. Petersburg, and a mine of explosives is unearthed beneath his palace.

Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the Colonial Secretary, receives an award of £200 damages in a suit for libel against the London *Star.*

March 27.—Riots among the Russian students continue, and the Government decides to adopt more lenient measures.

Three thousand miners go on strike at the town of Almsdovar del Campo, Spain, and the mines are flooded.

March 28.—A speech made by Emperor William to troops, hinting at a revolutionary rising and threatening stern repressive measures, causes great surprise in Berlin.

March 29.—A despatch from St Petersburg says that the Czar has severely reprimanded Prince Viasemski for having interfered with orders of the police during the recent riots.

Oxford defeats Cambridge in the annual inter-university athletic games in London.

March 30.—The university boat-race between

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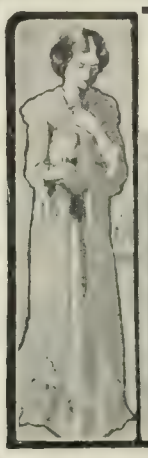

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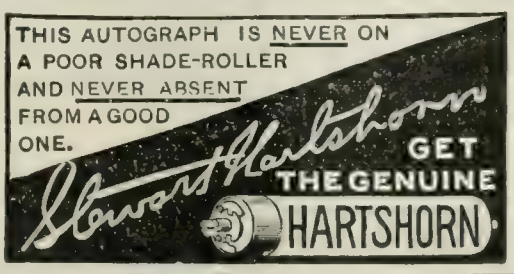

**$15.85** for this fine reclining, adjustable Go-Cart. Rubber tired wheels, patent break; full upholstered, extra quality satin damask; parasol fine quality satin lined, two scalloped ruffles, variety of colors, perfect construction, stylish and beautiful. Satisfaction guaranteed. Large variety. Send for Catalogue, Dept. M.

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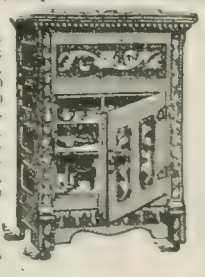
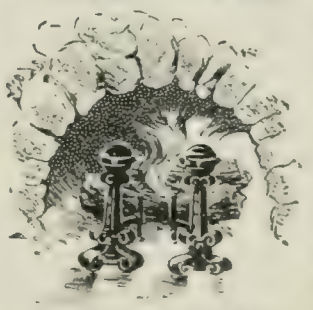


Send for large catalogue Dept. N.

E. H. STAFFORD & BRO., Chicago.

**LIKE THE LUNGS,**



warmed out-door air is carried into the house by the Jackson Ventilating Grate, and the cold impure air is withdrawn. The

**JACKSON VENTILATING GRATE**

gives double the heat with one-half the fuel consumed by the ordinary open fire, and will heat an entire house with one-half the fuel of the furnace. It can be fitted into any ordinary fireplace and burns either coal, wood or gas.

Write at once for illustrated catalogue "D," which gives explanation in full, also for catalogue of andirons, spark screens, mantels, tiles, etc., if desired.

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**Your dentist has already told you to use me.**

**Sold Only in a Yellow Box**—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush. Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. *Send for free booklet "Tooth Truths."*

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PATENTED "Prophylactic" Tooth Brush

# Bright's Disease and Diabetes in Life Insurance.

Thousands of men unbeknown to themselves are suffering from these diseases. This may easily be proved by asking the medical advisers of any Insurance Company. Every year an enormous number of men are terrified on applying for life insurance by learning that they are so afflicted.

The stealthiness of these diseases is terrible. The symptoms are so numerous and so variable that it would be useless to attempt to describe them here. To most people the discovery comes as a shock and surprise, but these diseases are curable.

The Tompkins-Corbin Co's. Bright's Disease Cure and their Diabetes Remedy (two distinct medicines) have brought permanent cure to numbers, mainly persons of culture and education, whose testimony makes doubt impossible.

MR. J. W. CORBIN,
New York City.

*Dear Sir—*

I was not aware that I had any kidney trouble until August, 1896, when I found it out by accident. At that time I made application to the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company for a policy. The medical examiner in making his examination discovered that I had a very pronounced case of Bright's disease. I immediately placed myself under treatment, lasting for some six months with indifferent results; in fact, I was getting worse, was advised to stop work, and was told that I could not get well if I did not. About that time a friend advised me to try your cure. He could not say enough in praise of it, having known of several remarkable cures being made by your medicine. I at once placed myself under your care, and gained rapidly, faithfully following your instructions. In December, 1897, I made application to the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company for a policy of Insurance, telling them I had been refused by the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in August, 1896, and telling them the reason why I had been refused. I asked them to have the Company's Medical Examiner look particularly for traces of Bright's Disease. He made some eight or ten examinations, but failed to find any trace of the disease. In March, 1898, the Company issued me a policy.

I cannot speak too highly of what your Cure has done for me. I have never enjoyed better health than I have for the past eighteen months. I am very truly yours.

(The signature to this letter will be found in our book of testimonials.)

For any who fear these diseases and will send us four ounces of their water, by express, we will make a careful and exact analysis free of charge, and either put their mind at rest, or put them in the way of recovery. We wish that every afflicted one might have a copy of our book of testimonials. Dr. Tompkins gives his personal attention to every case.

**TOMPKINS-CORBIN COMPANY,**
**1300 Broadway, New York.**



**Every Man that Shaves** owes it to himself to be fully informed about the excellence of our Masterpiece razor, which we sell in pairs, ready for use for $5 00. Our pamphlet, "All about Good Razors" mailed free. **C. Klauberg,** 173 William St., New York.


Oxford and Cambridge on the Thames results in a victory for the Oxford crew.

Monuments to Frederick William and William the Great are unveiled in Berlin in presence of the Emperor.

March 31.—A conference on the Newfoundland treaty shore question is held in London, attended by Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Lansdowne, and Mr. Bond, premier of Newfoundland.

The situation in Russia continues very unsettled; Karpovich, the assassin of M. Bogoliepoff, is sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

## Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 25.—A score of persons are killed in Birmingham, Ala., by a tornado which does damage to $250,000 worth of property.

The President appoints Frederick I. Allen commissioner of patents and W. A. Rodenburg civil service commissioner.

Nine miners are killed and several wounded by an explosion of gas in a colliery at Connellsville, Pa.

A syndicate of New York bankers buys the Rogers locomotive works at Paterson, N. J.

March 26.—The President calls Philip C. Knox of Pittsburg, to Washington, and announces his intention to offer the attorney-generalship to him.

Wu Ting Fang is the chief speaker at a "Golden Rule" meeting in Calvary Baptist Church, New York.

At the dinner of the Get-Together Club, New York, George H. Daniels of the New York Central Railroad, and other large employers of labor, speak on plans of industrial betterment.

March 27.—The State Department abandons its plan of demanding an apology from the Sultan of Morocco, and the cruiser *New York* is ordered to proceed from Tangier to Manila.

The Rev. E. S. Phillips, of Hazleton, Pa., confers with J. P. Morgan at New York regarding the differences between the miners and operators in the anthracite region; no strike is now likely.

March 28.—The President tenders the attorney-generalship to P. C. Knox, of Pittsburg.

The Nebraska Legislature elects Governor Dietrich and J. H. Millard United States Senators for a short and long term respectively.

March 29.—Attorney-General Griggs takes leave of his associates in the Cabinet and the Department of Justice.

The United Mine Workers, in convention at Wilkesbarre, deside not to order a strike on April 1, as was at first intended.

Lieutenant-General Miles reviews the troops at the Military Tournament in New York.

March 30.—The President appoints delegates to the Pan-American Congress and members of the St. Louis World's Fair Commission.

The State Department calls Minister Loomis from Caracas to Washington to confer with him regarding the situation in Venezuela.

March 31.—Prince Peter Kropotkin, leader in the Russian Nihilist movement, speaks to a large audience in New York.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

March 25.—*Philippines:* The American Civil Commission sails from Iloilo to Sulu to confer with the Sultan.

March 27.—Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, is captured by General Funston in his hiding-place in Isabela Province, Luzon. He is brought to Manila on the gunboat *Vicksburg*.

March 29.—It is expected that the capture of Aguinaldo will end the Filipino war; a large number of his disheartened followers surrender; General MacArthur recommends that Funston be made a brigadier-general in the regular army.

March 30.—General Funston is promoted to brigadier-general by the President in reward for his services.

March 31.—Lieut.-Com. Jesse M. Roper is suffocated on board the man-of-war *Petrel* at Cavite, P. I., while trying to rescue a sailor from the hold of the vessel, where a fire was burning; twenty-two other officers and seamen are prostrated.

Extensive frauds are discovered in Manila, involving the Army Commissary Department; many officers and civilians are arrested.


**SENT FREE AND PREPAID.**

To cure chronic indigestion and constipation perfectly and permanently. The Vernal Remedy Company of Buffalo, N. Y., will send a trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine FREE and PREPAID to any reader of LITERARY DIGEST. It is a specific for all kidney, bladder and prostate troubles, and one dose a day cures.



# Don't Be Fat.

## New and Remarkable Home Method that Reduces Weight to Normal Without Diet or Medicine and is Absolutely Safe.

## Method Sent Free to All By Mail, Postpaid, Sealed and Plain—Write To-day.

Don't be too fat; don't puff and blow; don't endanger your life with a lot of excess fat; and furthermore, don't ruin your stomach with a lot of useless drugs and patent medicines. Send your name and address to Prof. F. J. Kellogg, 23 W. Main St., Battle Creek, Mich., and he will send you free a trial of his remarkable method that reduces the weight to normal. Do not be afraid of evil consequences, the method is perfectly safe, is natural and scientific and gives such a degree of comfort as to astonish those who have panted and perspired under the weight of excess fat. It takes off the big stomach, gives the heart freedom, enables the lungs to expand naturally and you will feel a hundred times better the first day you try this wonderful home method. Mr. Arthur K. Wallace of Abingdon, who tried this treatment, says:—"The effect of your method for reducing flesh is one that I can sincerely commend to 'fat' people. I weighed 302, couldn't get up a flight of stairs without blowing like a porpoise, was miserable from morn till night and might have dropped dead any minute. I used your method diligently for seven days and was thunderstruck to find that I could breathe naturally; in fourteen days I tipped the scales at 287: in thirty day I weighed 269; in six weeks was reduced to 212 pounds which Dr. Jones, my physician, said was normal. I am six foot two high and of large frame and to get down nearly a hundred pounds is remarkable. Dr. Jones says you are a genius; and I heartily endorse your method as the best life saving device for fat people ever invented. Am glad to write you and will try to be of as much service to you as you have to me."

Write to-day.



**AGE NO BAR**

**To Successful Treatment of the Hair.**

THE PHILO HAY SPECIALTIES CO., Newark, N. J.

GENTLEMEN:—My hair all came out, I had to tie up my head to keep it warm. I saw an advertisement and sent to the drug store to get a bottle of **Hay's Hair-Health** and a cake of **HARFINA SOAP.** Shortly after I commenced using it, my hair began to grow as thick as it was when I was a young woman. I recommend it to everyone who is in need of it. It is the best dressing for anyone's hair. **I was 72 years old when I lost my hair.** My hair is growing, has its natural color, and is thicker than it was before it came out. Many thanks to **Hay's Hair-Health.**

Yours very truly, Mrs. MARY A. KOPLIN.
AKRON, O., NOV. 22, 1900.

# Hay's Hair-Health

will restore gray, faded or falling hair to its youthful color, thickness or beauty. **It is not a dye,** but a cleanly, healthful tonic to the hair and scalp, removes and prevents dandruff and will not stain skin or clothing. Its use cannot be detected. Equally good for men and women. **Large 50c. Bottles. At Leading Druggists.**

## A BOTTLE FREE

**HAY'S HAIR-HEALTH,** the great hair stimulant, is so remarkably satisfactory that an arrangement has been made by which all readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely FREE, by mail; also a BOOK FREE that tells how to have beautiful hair and complexion, and contains testimonials of many of the thousands who have regained beauty and youthful appearance by using **Hay's Hair-Health** and **Harfina Soap.** Cut out this special offer and enclose it with your name and address to DR. PHILO HAY, 231 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J., enclosing five cents to pay postage, and he will send you prepaid a free sample bottle of **Hair-Health.**

If you are satisfied that **Hair-Health** is what you need for your hair, pay any leading druggist 50c. for a large bottle and get a cake of **Harfina Soap** free in exchange for this coupon signed.



**DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED** by my invisible **Tubular Ear-Phone.** Whispers heard. Warranted to help more cases than all other similar devices combined. Helps ears as glasses help eyes. Sold by F. HISCOX only, **281** Lafayette St., Newark, N. J. Send or call for book of proofs **FREE**



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—*Edwin Markham.*

"It is a clarion call to a higher civilization."
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# Carrie Nation and Kansas

## By William Allen White

The author of "What's the Matter with Kansas?" brings the discussion up to date in an able special article, which will appear in an early number. Mr. White will be a frequent contributor to

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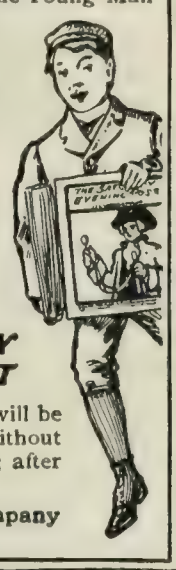

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***THE SATURDAY EVENING POST***

Any boy who wants to try it will be given 10 copies this week without charge, to sell at 5 cents each; after that at the wholesale price.

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**Philadelphia**



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**WHEN BUYING A WRITING MACHINE PAY**

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## CHESS.

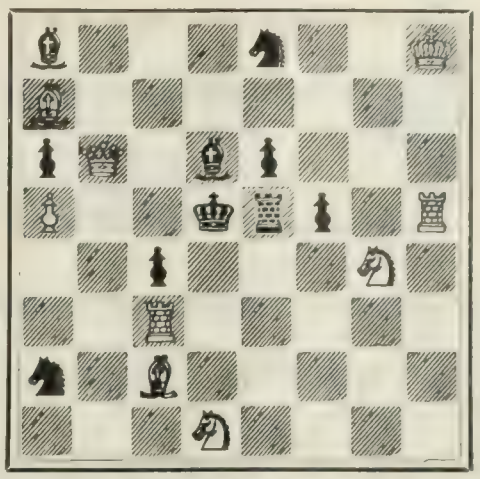
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 547.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

By W. E. ARNOLD, New York City.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

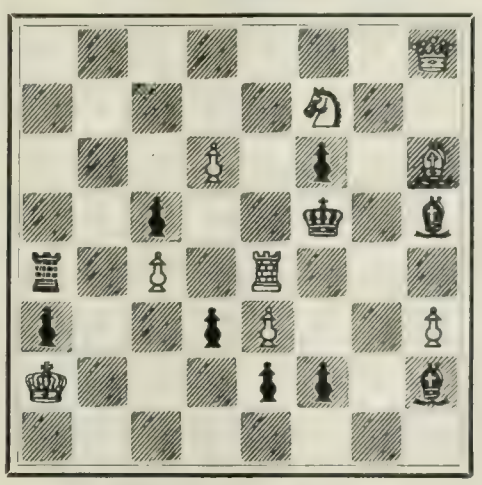
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 548.

By E. PRADIGNAT.

First Prize *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi* Tourney (1900–1901.)

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 543.

Key-move, Q—Kt 5.

No. 544.

Unsound; has several solutions.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; A. H. Gansser, Bay City, Mich.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City;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between some Englishman or woman, distinguished in letters, and MR. WILLIAM ARCHER. The first is with

## Mr THOMAS HARDY

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**By "ARTHUR PENDENYS"**

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**Partial List of Other Contents of the April Number:**

**ANDREW LANG**
"New Work on Scott."

**MAURICE THOMPSON**
"The Last Literary Cavalier."

**MRS. RICHMOND RITCHIE**
"Blackstick Papers," No. IV.

**PROF. LEWIS E. GATES**
"Professor Wendell's 'Literary History of America.'"

**CHRISTIAN BRINTON**
"Arnold Böcklin." (Illustrated.)

**FLORENCE A. H. MORGAN**
"The Rubáiyát in French."

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Comments: "Shows a stroke of true genius"—C. R. O.; "Very good, with rather too attacking a key"—W. W.; "Reminds one somewhat of Mr. Pulitzer's work in two-ers"—F. H. J.; "Very smooth sailing"—G. D.; "Clean and beautiful; of wonderful variety"—A K.; "Good for the youngster"—J. G. L.; "Above the standard in excellence and cleverness"—H. M. C.; "An average problem"—D. G. H.; "Easy key; numerous variations"—A. H. G.; "Well-constructed"—H. W. F.; "A poem"—A. N. C.; "Not very pleasing; few variations"—N. L. G.; "Whew! what a lot of variations for a 2-er"—O. C. P.; "Neat, not deep"—A. O. J.; "Admirable"—J. T. M.; "Like all Yankee inventions, very ingenious"—J. H. S.

In addition to those reported, the Rev. R, S. E., Prof. J. E. V., and A. H. B. got 541 and 541. Dr. H. S., G. M., A. G. Beer, Ashland, O., Uda B. Kronenberg, Shreveport, La., got 541.

Twenty-nine States and Canada represented by our solvers.

### The Monte Carlo Tournament.

(With apologies to the Shade of Shakespeare.)

All the world's a Chess-board
And all the men and women merely players.
They have their matches and their tourneys
And now a Monte Carlo gaming frenzy,
Its course being seven stages. At first, the plan
In infancy hatched by foxy management;
And then, false promises to Masters great
To draw them to faro and roulette-wheel.
Third stage, the Chessists smell a rat,
The players best refuse the threatened trap;
And next, rules fractional and fractional.
Then tourney starts apace among unknowns,
While few of Caissa's grandest men'
Fall prey to prizes all too seductive;
And sixth, drawn parties galore mar the marr'd.
Last scene of all ends farcical French fizzle
Is childish Salta games and mere oblivion,
Sans Lasker, sans Pillsbury, sans Chess.

—*The Standard-Union*, Brooklyn.

### Correspondence Tournament.

"Herr G. Marco, the Vienna Chess-master, is the author of a very novel and interesting method of conducting correspondence tournaments. This new feature is that the individual contestants, tho knowing that none but strong players are entered, are not to know the names of their adversaries until the end of the tourney, all correspondence being carried on anonymously."

If the contestants are all "strong players," we do not see the "obvious advantage" in this. But if there are players of reputation and those who are only amateurs, then there is a very decided advantage in this method. An amateur very often does not play his best against an expert, simply because he is afraid of the *great* man, handicapped by the knowledge of the expert's powers. On the other hand, a strong player often takes "chances" with one whom he knows is weaker, and sometimes gets the worst of it.

### A New Chess-Magazine.

We have received the first number of *Checkmate*, a "Monthly Chess-Chronicle," published by J. H. Graham, Prescott, Ont., Canada. It has the appearance of modesty joined to sterling worth. Besides interesting reading-matter, there are sixteen problems and twelve games.


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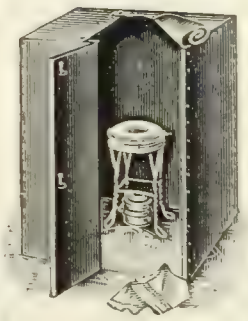
Nutritive, Refreshing, Economical in use. A breakfast-cupful of this delicious Cocoa costs less than one cent.
Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.

Turkish Baths
For 3 Cents



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The Racine is guaranteed to be the best cabinet on the market. We sell on approval, to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory. Prices $5 up, freight or express prepaid. Alcohol or gas heater, vaporizer, face-steaming attachment and 35 prescriptions for medical baths included. Send today for our illustrated catalogue, and order from that.

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**Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits.**

Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing-cases (securely sealed), on receipt of **$1.00** per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Postage-stamps taken.

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VOL. XXII., NO. 15 NEW YORK, APRIL 13, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 573

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### CHINA'S REFUSAL TO SIGN THE MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

ACCORDING to the news reports, China has refused to accede to Russia's terms laid down in the negotiations over Manchuria, and has sent back to Shanghai Li Hung Chang, who has been urging acceptance so strongly that he is suspected of being in the pay of Russia. Russia, so the despatches say, threatens to break off diplomatic intercourse, but the Emperor of China appears to prefer that to the loss of Manchuria. The American newspapers are surveying the field of world politics to see what nations are likely to be drawn into the conflict that may ensue. The Peking correspondent of the New York *Herald* declares that he has good authority for saying that Japan has given to China "written assurances that she will share the consequences of China's refusal to sign the Russian treaty, if these consequences include war," and that Germany, England, and the United States have made protests to China against the cession of Manchuria to Russia, altho few believe that any one of these three nations will back up its protest with force. France, on the other hand, which of late years has been counted a thick-and-thin ally of Russia, is now showing some signs of coldness, and, many believe, would hardly take up arms to help Russia in this affair. The view of the American press might be summarized, therefore, by saying that if Russia persists in its attempt upon Manchuria, Japan will very likely take up the sword to prevent it, the western nations preserving a neutrality somewhat more favorable to Japan than to Russia. The American press go so far as to predict that Japan will prove superior to Russia on the sea, altho on land the Czar may prove the stronger. In the mean time, the Russian forces are in actual control in a large part of Manchuria, and, the Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks, Russia "will undoubtedly remain, strengthening her forces and position until she possesses the province." The New York *Evening Post* adds: "A treaty would legalize their temporary stay there; without it they would stay anyhow. And guns and bayonets on the Amur must count for more than notes on the Potomac or speeches on the Thames. Yet the poor Chinaman is caught between the two, and told that he will be ruined if he signs and ruined if he does not sign."

What is our own nation to do in this crisis? The Philadelphia *Times* thinks that "to the United States the matter is of little consequence," and it expresses the view of most of the American papers when it says that "we are under no obligations to defend the nations of Asia, and the less we have to do with European concerts the better for us." The New York *Journal of Commerce*, however, points to our millions of dollars' worth of trade with Manchuria, and predicts that we will lose it all if we permit Russia to take the province. The Houston *Post* thinks that peaceable measures will be useless. "The idea," it says, "that the powers, now jealous of our commercial expansion and invasion of their home fields, will listen to our 'moral suasion' with reference to the 'open door' is ridiculous." The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, too, says: "Are we going to stand idly by and see our trade go to pieces after all the trouble we have had to build it up? . . . A plain hint to Russia that the United States takes the same view of the situation as does Japan would halt that Russian Bear in his tracks and keep him halted."

### AGUINALDO'S SUBMISSION.

AGUINALDO'S oath that he renounces "all allegiance to any and all so-called revolutionary governments in the Philippine Islands" and recognizes and accepts "the supreme authority of the United States of America," and that he solemnly swears that he "will bear true faith and allegiance to that Government" and "will not, either directly or indirectly, hold correspondence with or give intelligence to an enemy of the United States," nor "abet, harbor, or protect such enemy," is considered only less significant than the report that he is preparing a manifesto advising all the rest of the insurgents to do the same. Chief Justice Arellano, of the American Government in the islands, explained to Aguinaldo the measures being taken for the rule of the natives, and at the conclusion of the exposition Aguinaldo, it is reported, declared that he was "satisfied with America," and thereupon took the oath of allegiance. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) remarks that it is too bad he didn't find all this out two years ago. Armed bands are surrendering every day, and the War Department, it is reported, expects everything to be quiet in the islands in three months.

Some of the expansionist papers observe that if Aguinaldo is satisfied, the anti-expansionist papers in America ought to be satisfied too; but they are not. On the contrary, they seem to feel that the elimination of the armed resistance to our authority makes possible a calmer discussion of the merits of the case than was possible while the flag was being assailed. Thus the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) says:

"With peace, we shall all have a fair chance to discuss the great question, and if the American people have their way, the Filipinos will be treated with justice and fairness, and American interests—we use the word in its highest sense—will be properly safeguarded. In 'our opinion,' the less we have to do with the Philippines after the restoration of order and the establishment

of local governments, the better it will be for us. And we ought to keep before our minds always, as the ideal to be attained, eventual Philippine independence. The situation is in our own hands. We are under no obligation whatever to govern the islands permanently. Inasmuch as we have interfered, we are bound to start the people right, but that is all. After having discharged that duty, the only duty remaining is the one we owe to ourselves. Let us not forget that."

"American institutions are brought more severely to trial now than at any time before," says the Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.), and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks: "The fact is that the sound and convicting arguments for Philippine independence never had so good a chance of being listened to as precisely at this juncture; and those who have the Filipino cause at heart should press them, in season and out of season, with more energy and more hope than ever before." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*, and other "anti-imperialist" papers express the same view.

Aguinaldo's sincerity in taking the oath of allegiance is the subject of diverse opinion. The Boston *Journal* (Rep.), the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), and the anti-expansionist papers quoted above believe that he acted in good faith; but others doubt it. The Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.) not only doubts the sincerity of Aguinaldo, but doubts the sincerity of his American defenders. "The truth is," it declares, "they care nothing about Aguinaldo," and "they regret his capture because it will bring the turmoil in the Philippines to an end, and then they will have to find something new to abuse the Administration about." The New York *Times* (Ind.) thinks that by swearing fealty to his former foe Aguinaldo "has effaced himself as a world personage," and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) remarks that it is now clear that "there is nothing about him that suggests Senator Hoar's ideal hero, the determined man who will resist the temptations of ease to preserve a principle, who prefers imprisonment to freedom purchased at the price of concession." The Washington *Star* (Ind.) considers him "a very shifty fellow," and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind. Dem.) believes he is unfit to be given a post of confidence.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* (Ind.) says:

"The cost to the United States of the Philippines in money and American lives may be summarized in these figures: Expenditures on account of military and naval operations in the islands, $173,550,000; paid to Spain under treaty of Paris, $20,000,000; paid to Spain for Cagayan and Sibutu, $100,000; interest on war loan since June 30, 1899, $8,423,000; Philippine commissioners and miscellaneous, $500,000; total cost in money, $202,573,000.

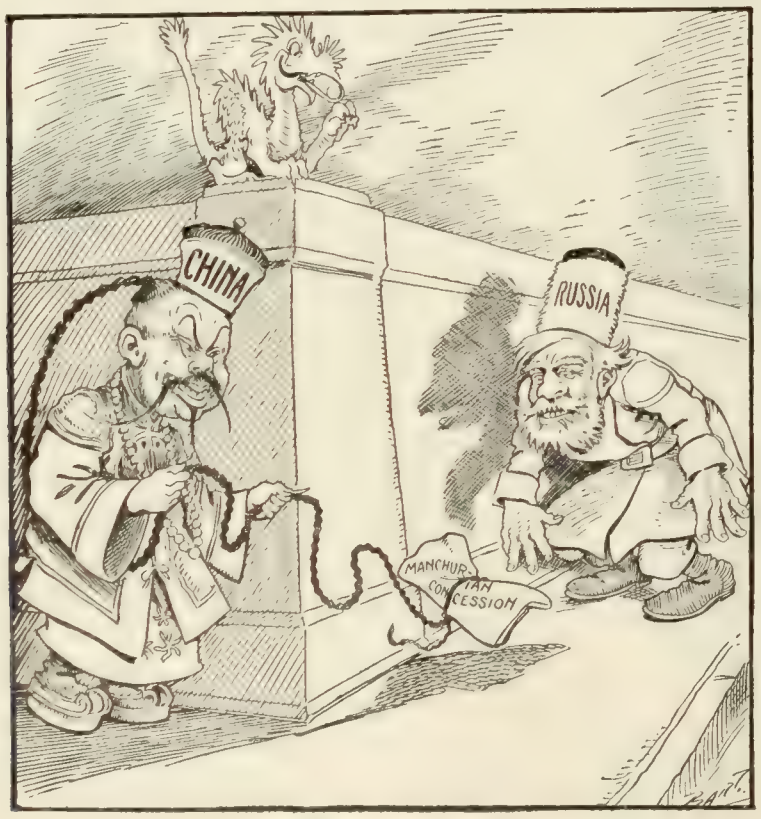
"Army lost in killed and deaths from wounds: Officers, 54; enlisted men, 836. Navy lost in killed and deaths from wounds: Officers, 2; enlisted men, 16. Deaths from disease: Officers, 48; enlisted men, 2,072. Total cost in lives, 3,028."

## THE MANILA ARMY SCANDAL.

THE report that Captain Barrows, quartermaster of the Department of Southern Luzon, together with several non-commissioned officers and a number of civilians, have been arrested in Manila, and that extensive frauds have been discovered in the commissary department there, has tended to dampen somewhat the enthusiasm aroused by the capture and imprisonment of Aguinaldo. "The humiliation of the recent revelations," remarks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "is enough almost to dim the glory of Funston's act." General MacArthur cabled on April 3 that the frauds were "not of sufficient gravity to cause concern," and had been exaggerated. It is since alleged that the shortage in the commissary department aggregates $185,000. Says the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.):

"The frauds which have been discovered in the Philippines resemble those that were perpetrated without number during the Civil War. A commissary officer and his clerks sell government stores to a contractor, who proceeds to dispose of the spoils, and everybody 'on the inside' has a share in the loot. Conditions in the Philippines are peculiarly favorable for crimes of this character. The officers and their confederates are 7,000 miles from home. The nature of the country makes it comparatively easy to 'lose' commissary supplies. An exorbitant tariff is imposed upon imports of food-stuffs. Consequently the profits to be made by the sale of government supplies are enormous, and it would be strange if somebody had not yielded to temptation."

The anti-Administration papers naturally find in the present disclosures but another instance of the kind of pitfalls that await an "imperialistic" government. The New York *Evening*

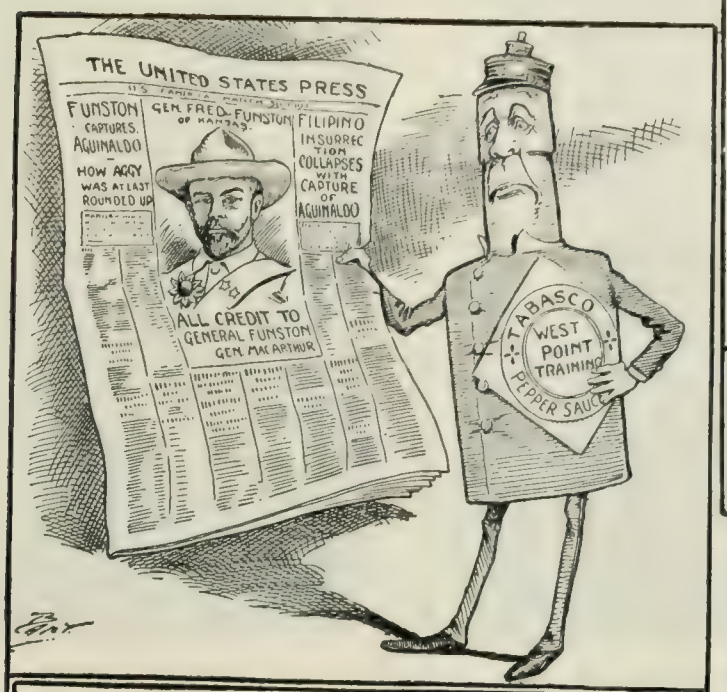



APRIL-FOOLING RUSSIA.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

THE BEAR: "Um, yum, yum."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

## FUNSTON'S EXPLOIT IN CARICATURE.




THE MATTER WITH FUNSTON.

THE WEST POINTER: "Huh! He's no soldier; he never tasted me." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

THE FIRST ECLIPSE OF THE NEW CENTURY.

"Terrible Freddy" outshining "Terrible Teddy." —*The Atlanta News.*

KANSAS REDEEMED.

UNCLE SAM: "Shake, old boy, this makes up for your terrible past." —*The Detroit News.*

BETRAYED! —*The New York Tribune.*

DE WET: "If Funston can catch Aguinaldo, I don't see why I can't catch Kitchener." —*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

*Post* (Ind.) satirically observes that the prophecies of the "pessimists" that "a civil service can not rise higher than its source" are all coming true. The Washington *Times* (Dem.) thinks that the present scandal is an inevitable outcome of the "doddering inefficiency under Otis," and is in part the result of "the example set before carpet-bag officials by people higher in authority." "Only a few weeks ago," continues the New York *Journal* (Dem.), "an American editor, one Rice, was publishing a little paper in Manila." He made certain charges against the military administration there, was tried before a military tribunal, and subsequently deported to San Francisco "just as he would have been shipped in similar circumstances from Moscow to Siberia." In view of the frauds that have now come to light, *The Journal* asks: "Would it not be just as well to send Rice back?" The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) says:

"It is not surprising that the Neely and Rathbone scandals in Cuba are followed by the Barrows scandal at Manila. Down in his heart every American recognizes the fact that these are only specimens of what may be expected. . . . If we undertake colonial government, we will have fraud, scandal, shame, humiliation, and the more so because we have undertaken it in violation of our oft-declared principle of the God-given right of self-government."

The Republican papers protest, with a good deal of warmth, against such criticisms as these. In the opinion of the Hartford *Post* (Rep.), the Cuban and Philippine scandals do not discredit the Administration "any more than the arrest of a Connecticut postmaster the other day for fraud discredits the American postal system." Says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), in similar vein:

"They [the scandals] are in reality nothing more than the

TOM L. JOHNSON,
Mayor of Cleveland.

CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor of Chicago.

SAMUEL M. JONES,
Mayor of Toledo.

outcroppings of the weakness of human nature. Trusted officials have been tempted, and have yielded to the temptation. Their remoteness from the center of authority, and, probably, a certain sense of security attributable to the chaotic conditions surrounding them, have conduced to breed these scandals, which disgrace the nation, but which do not impeach the honor or integrity of its motives.

"On the part of the country but one demand will be made. That demand will be for the discovery of all those implicated in these frauds, and their punishment without mercy."

## NEW MAYORS IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

MORE than usual interest has been shown in the recent municipal elections in Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Toledo, on account of the radical issues involved and the strong individuality of the successful candidate for mayor in each of these cities. The election for a third time of Carter H. Harrison, who is the only mayor, with the exception of his father, that ever held office more than twice in Chicago, and the election of a Gold-Democrat, Rolla Wells, in St. Louis, are regarded as a distinct victory for conservative Democratic principles; while the success of Tom L. Johnson in Cleveland and "Golden Rule" Jones in Toledo seem to mark an equally definite triumph for radical forms of Democracy. Democratic papers both of the conservative and radical sympathies are thus happily able to find encouragement in the election results, and while the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) sees danger in the election of men committed to municipal ownership, the Single Tax, and Socialism, the New York *Journal* (Dem.) believes that the leadership of such men as Johnson and Jones is just what is needed to arouse the Democratic Party from "the paralysis of the past eight years." The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) finds in the election results in all four cities a healthy popular antipathy to "bossism" and corrupt political machines, while the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) declares that "the greatest significance of these elections lies in the demonstration they make of the growing hostility among the voters to the domination of corporations in municipal affairs and of popular dissatisfaction with the gross inequalities of taxation due to the success of rich tax-dodgers in escaping their just share of the public burdens."

It is generally conceded by the press that Mayor Harrison won in Chicago because he attracted the support of the independent element, which holds the balance of power. "He conducts 'a wide-open town,'" says the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), "and, apparently, Chicago people coincide with the idea. On the franchise question, however, he has been on the side of the taxpayers." His victory, continues the same paper, was greatly promoted by the weak nomination of Judge Haney forced upon the Republicans by "Boss" Lorimer, since Haney was popularly regarded as the nominee of the "street-railway element and franchise-seekers in general." The election of Judge Haney, remarks the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) was impossible "because the independent voters of Chicago, many of whom are nominally included in the Republican ranks, are not disposed to submit to the dictation of any individual or set of individuals who may have temporary control of the party machinery."

St. Louis was more fortunate than Chicago, declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), in being assured a good mayor whether the Republican or the Democratic candidate should be elected. "The reform element in the Democratic Party," it says, "had induced the organization to accept a first-class man in the person of Rolla Wells, and the Republican machine had thus been compelled to present a nominee of the same type in George W. Parker." Mr. Wells is a wealthy real estate operator, who supported McKinley both in 1896 and 1900. He secured the regular Democratic nomination, but the more radical element nominated an independent candidate, Lee Meriwether. Mr. Bryan, in *The Commoner*, made a severe attack on the candidacy of Mr. Wells, whose victory gives foundation for the belief, widely expressed, that Bryan's political influence is waning.

The picturesque personality of Tom L. Johnson, mayor-elect of Cleveland, has drawn out widespread comment. Mr. Johnson has already been twice elected to Congress from the Cleveland district, and is well known as a street-railroad magnate. The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) says of him:

"The ex-Congressman is personally a singularly interesting

M. POBIEDONOSTZEFF,
Procurator of the Holy Synod. Probably the most powerful man in the Russian church.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOY.
Excommunicated, and it is rumored exiled.

THE METROPOLITAN OF KIEF,
Primate of the Russian Church.

TOLSTOY AND TWO OF HIS FOES.

figure. One of the most successful business men in the country and many times a millionaire, he is nevertheless devoting himself to attacking monopolies. Notwithstanding his radical views on a number of subjects that men of wealth usually consider it dangerous to have discussed, Mr. Johnson received his strongest support from the well-to-do elements in Cleveland. His theory that all taxes should be laid on land values and that the people should own public utilities no doubt caused them to shake their heads, but they know him for an able and sincere man, and saw that he steadily refused to play the demagog for the sake of votes. They also saw that he had the courage to welcome war with political machines and to defy the bosses, Democratic as well as Republican. So he brought over the property-owning class to his side, along with the majority of the intelligent and upright of all classes."

Mr. Johnson's candidacy had the support of the Democratic daily paper in Cleveland, *The Plain Dealer*, but was bitterly opposed by the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), which styled him a "carpet-bagger from Brooklyn, N. Y.," and attributes his success to the unpopularity of the "McKisson" machine.

Mayor S. M. Jones, elected in Toledo for the third time, declares himself to be a "non-partizan Socialist," but was backed by the Democrats. The Toledo *Blade* (Rep.) thus interprets his victory:

"There is always a large class of voters who are swayed more by their opinion of a candidate's purely personal qualities than by his actual qualifications for the position to which he aspires, or by the record which he has made as an official. With Mr. Jones, this is specially true. He is an extremely pleasant individual, philanthropic in spirit, with a wide sympathy for his fellow men, and generous to those in need. His popularity with the voters of Toledo rests far less upon his radical theories and peculiar 'fads' than upon his agreeable personality and many admirable traits as a man. It is the voters who cast their ballots for the man rather than for the mayor to which his election yesterday was due."

In Kansas the Prohibitionists swept the municipal field in the spirit of Mrs. Nation, electing the majority of their candidates. In Concord, Nebr., the "Carrie Nation" ticket for mayor and city council received a nearly unanimous vote on a platform pledging themselves to accept her advice in conducting the town's affairs.

## TOLSTOY ON MODERN SOCIETY.

COUNT TOLSTOY thinks that the workingman is cheated and bullied out of the just reward for his labor because he has the wrong conception of Christianity—because he accepts "Church-Christianity" instead of the real teaching of Jesus. The practical teaching of the church in every land, thinks Tolstoy, is that "men must believe what is taught them, and submit to the existing authorities"; and this doctrine "is the foundation of the deceit through which men come to consider military service a good and useful occupation, enlist as soldiers, and become like machines, without will, oppressing themselves," and imposing the will of the few upon the many.

Tolstoy begins the article (in the April *North American Review*) in which he advances these opinions by picturing a group of Russian peasants who stand aside to let a picnicking party of the rich drive by. One of the ladies' hats "has cost more than the horse with which the peasant plows the field"—"the black hat with the lilac veil alone has cost two months' stonebreakers' labor," and for the gentleman's riding-stick has been paid a week's wages of an underground workman. "Everywhere, two or three men in a thousand live so that, doing nothing for themselves, they eat and drink in one week what would have fed hundreds for a year; they wear garments costing thousands of dollars; they live in palaces, where thousands of workmen could have been housed; and they spend upon their caprices the fruits of thousands and tens of thousands of working-days. The others, sleepless and unfed, labor beyond their strength, ruining their physical and moral health for the benefit of these few chosen ones." It is natural that the rich should not object to this arrangement; the surprising thing is that the poor take it so complacently. "Why do all the men, strong in physical vigor, in skill, and in the habit of labor—the enormous majority of humanity—why do they submit to and obey a handful of feeble men, generally incapable of anything, and effeminate—old men, and especially women?" Count Tolstoy finds the answer very simple. It is because the minority have money, and the workingmen need the money to feed their families. Millions of workmen submit "because one man has usurped the factory, another the land, and a third the taxes collected from the workmen."

FIELD-MARSHAL KATSURA,
Minister of War.

MARQUIS ITO,
Prime Minister.

FIELD-MARSHAL MARQUIS OYAMA,
Chief of the General Staff.

VISCOUNT AOKI,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

VICE-ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO,
Minister of the Navy.

COUNT ITAYAKI,
Leader of the Liberal Party.

JAPANESE LEADERS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The rich, we are told, have no right to these monopolies of land, industry, and political power. "Fortunes are acquired always either by violence—the most common way—or by avarice, or by some huge villainy, or by chronic swindling, as in the case of trade. The better a man is, the more sure is he of losing his wealth; and the worse a man, the more sure he is of retaining and increasing his fortune. The common sense of the people says, 'By honest labor one can not acquire stone palaces,' and 'By labor one becomes, not a rich man, but a cripple.'" And if the workman tries to deprive the rich of a small part of what has been taken from him by law, "he violates the sacred rights of property, and the government with its army immediately comes to the help of land-owner and factory-owner and merchants, against the workmen."

The curious part of it is that the soldiers themselves are peasants, too, "only they are arrayed in uniforms and armed with guns," and they "compel their brethren who are not dressed in uniforms to surrender their land, to pay taxes, and to cease their strikes." This subjection of the poor majority to the rich minority, then, rests on military force, and the force is supplied by the poor majority themselves! "When one realizes this for the first time," says Tolstoy, "one can not believe it, it seems so strange." Why do these men enter military service? "They do so because they believe military service to be not only a useful, but an undoubtedly praiseworthy and excellent occupation. And they think it a good and praiseworthy occupation, because they are taught to do so by the training to which they are subjected from childhood, and which is strenuously maintained in later years." This training is the "Church-Christianity" above referred to, "according to which military service is an excellent and praiseworthy occupation, and murder during war an innocent action." The root of the evil, then, is the false religious motive which impels part of the poor to forge fetters for the rest.

"Therefore, in order to remove the evils from which mankind suffers, neither the emancipation of land, nor the abolition of taxes nor the communizing of the instruments of production, nor even destruction of existing governments, is required; the only thing needed is the annihilation of the teaching falsely called Christianity, in which the men of our time are educated."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York *Sun* reports by cable that the Holy Synod has issued a circular warning "the faithful sons of the Orthodox Church" against the heresies of Count Tolstoy. After recalling the false prophets who

have assailed the church in the past, the circular says: "In our days God has allowed another false teacher to appear, namely, Count Leo Tolstoy, who, led astray by pride of intellect, has dared to revolt against God, and who has devoted the talent God has been pleased to give him to destroy in the people's hearts the orthodox faith, the pillar and ground of the world, the prop and safeguard of Holy Russia." The circular concludes with a prayer that he may be brought to repent.

## THE "GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP."

THE killing of thousands of pigeons in the Grand American Handicap shoot at Interstate Park, Long Island, last week, has roused a considerable protest against that form of pastime. The Baltimore *News* declares that "this carnival of blood, this wanton slaughter of one of the mildest and most beautiful of all nature's creatures," is "monstrous"; and the Philadelphia *Press* says that "it is difficult to realize that any true sportsman can sanction, much less participate in, any such barbarous contests." The New York *Times* remarks: "No hero of the traps was ever noted for prowess in the fields and woods, where the creature to be shot to some extent chooses its own time and ground and has just a few chances for its life. The horrors of pigeon-shooting are wholly indefensible, and so long as they exist the anti-vivisectionists are certainly fighting the lesser of two evils." Says the Boston *Transcript*:

"It is impossible that a brutal indulgence in such alleged sport should be other than grossly demoralizing, no matter how well dressed and outwardly refined they may be who are responsible for it. We have put the ban of vulgarity and lawlessness upon cock-fights; but pigeon-shoots are a thousand times more cruel and a thousand times more demoralizing because they have the protection of law and the sanction of those who set themselves up as the arbiters of social propriety, the lawgivers with respect to fashion and to form. To our thinking the slaughter of twenty thousand pigeons is both the height of cruelty and the height of garnished vulgarity."

The following partial account of one day's "sport" is from the New York *Sun*:

"The interstate slaughter, maiming and torturing 20,000 tame pigeons for the purpose of advertising various kinds of powder, shot, and guns went on all day yesterday in spite of the drizzling rain. Several women were among the spectators and seemed to enjoy seeing the butchery very much, altho to the true sportsman, as well as to the laymen, it was not very exhilarating to see the men hired by the powder companies stand a few feet away and for hour after hour blow semi-pet birds to flinders, or so mangle the harmless creatures that there remained nothing for them but to feebly wing their way off, to linger dying somewhere out in the rain.

"Some fifteen maimed and mangled birds were found dead in the vicinity of the clubhouse yesterday morning, and last night there must have been a hundred or more adrift and dying all about the neighborhood with beaks shot off, feet shot off, and even their bodies horribly torn and lacerated. . . . . .

"The Interstate Park is owned by the 'Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trap-Shooting,' and there is little or no pretense that the latter is anything else than an organization the chief object of which is to advertise various kinds of powder, shot, and guns. Every member of the board of directors is the representative of some powder, cartridge, or gun manufacturing company, and every crack shot now taking part in the tournament is directly or indirectly in the pay of one of these manufacturing concerns. Some of them receive regular salaries and go about the country shooting at the various tournaments in the interest of the particular manufacturing concern they represent. The pretense that the slaughter of pigeons now going on is done in the interest of sport is of the flimsiest. In fact, trap-shooting of live pigeons is under a ban with true sportsmen, and the sentiment against it is rapidly growing among them. The few who still take part in it are sufficiently ashamed of the fact to shoot, as a rule, under assumed names."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

LET us then be up and doing,
All becoming money kings;
Some day we may be endowing
Universities and things.

Lives of billionaires remind us
That we've got to own the stock
If we want to leave behind us
Libraries on every block.

—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

AGUINALDO finds that the glory is less but the meals more regular.—*The Washington Star.*

LORD SALISBURY has the grip, but not on the South African situation.—*The Detroit Journal.*

SOME one might suggest the endless-chain relief scheme to the Sultan of Turkey.—*The Baltimore American.*

CZAR NICHOLAS is intensely interested in mining operations at the present time, but not as a promoter.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

IF Funston has his eye on the Presidency he should communicate with George Dewey, Washington.—*The New York World.*

POSSIBLY England might be induced to arbitrate that little trouble between Uncle Sam and Venezuela.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THE English still insist on keeping the Boers in suspense as to how their annihilation is to be finally effected.—*The Washington Star.*

WHATEVER Funston's social qualifications may be, it is conceded that he has a very taking way about him.—*The Baltimore American.*

A DRUG trust is threatened. Where other trusts may simply mean robbery this would indicate a sort of pillage.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

NOW that President Hadley has declared in favor of a university trust, how can he consistently invite himself to dinner?—*The Providence Journal.*

GENERAL FUNSTON is something of an author as well as soldier. He could spoil it all by writing a few verses on spring.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT is not a question of whether Russia will take Manchuria. What the world wants to know is whether she will let go of it.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

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A TROUBLESOME EGG TO HATCH.

# LETTERS AND ART.

## CIRCULATING-LIBRARIES AND "EAST-SIDE" READERS.

MR. CARNEGIE'S vast gifts to various cities have revived the old discussion of the value of circulating-libraries. Some persons have gone so far as to challenge the real utility of Mr. Carnegie's gift to New York, but their objections have been almost wholly based on an old-fashioned view of the nature and aim of the libraries offered by him. The literary supplement of the New York *Times* (March 23) calls attention to the fact that while vast accumulations of books to be read within the library walls have their use, Mr. Carnegie's gift is of an entirely different kind, and is in harmony with the strong modern tendency toward carrying the books to the reader instead of requiring the reader to come to them. The writer says:

"This involves a complete change in composition of library stocks. Especially when in great part provided at public expense, the end sought tends to be the promotion of general instruction, and the great variety of books, classed, roughly, as 'books of reference,' play a decidedly larger part. These both satisfy and stimulate a healthful interest and curiosity. Let any one reflect for a moment on the range of utility thus made feasible. What a generation ago would have been called a 'gentleman's library'—that is to say, the collection which an educated man of fair means would naturally make—now includes as a matter of course one complete dictionary of one's own language and generally several dealing with particular phases of the language; at least one encyclopedia, a biographic dictionary, one or more dictionaries of dates, lexicons of Greek and Latin, usually one and often several foreign dictionaries; one or more dictionaries of quotations, at least one thorough atlas, and beyond these such special books of reference as taste or occupation may suggest. Where such a collection exists, a day rarely passes that it is not consulted, and the chance to consult it constantly promotes intelligent curiosity and the appetite for accuracy.

"This is what the circulating-library tends more and more to do for all classes of the community. How can a reasonable person think that this is not a useful function? Put aside for the moment any consideration of the joy or profit to be got from literature. These, so long as the human mind remains active, will not die out. Regard solely the advantage of accuracy of information as to the increasing multitude of things that press on the attention. Is it not well to extend this advantage to as many as possible and to bring it as near to them as may be? They who really doubt it seem to us sadly to mistake the direction the evolution of society has taken and the duty and privilege of aiding in that evolution."

Another writer in the same issue of this journal gives an account of the service actually performed by the circulating-libraries already established in the East Side of New York. In a quarter where the Russian Jews largely predominate, he finds that the younger lads and girls largely call for such books as Andrew Lang's fairy tales, Miss Alcott, Henty, and Jules Verne. When they are a little older Dumas rises high in their esteem, followed by Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot (who does not appear to be in eclipse on the East Side):

"It may safely be said that the most popular novelist in the Jewish quarter is George Eliot. It might be expected that 'Daniel Deronda' should find many admirers, but that novel is not more read than 'The Mill on the Floss' and 'Adam Bede.' There is not a girl on the East Side who pretends in any way to care for reading who is not familiar with most of the works of the favorite. Maggie Tulliver is a very real friend in scores of tenements. She is perhaps the most loved of all George Eliot's women, but this fact is surely not peculiar to the East Side. The charm of Maggie is all-pervading. Among the Zionists, of which there are many, the dreams of Deronda and Mordecai are a source of inspiration. The Zionist Society has published as a pamphlet the views of the two in regard to the return to Palestine, and the tract circulates widely on the East Side. In fact, the writer is of the opinion that George Eliot is more read in that part of New York which lies east of the Bowery and south of Houston Street than in any other portion of the city. Another writer whose popularity is greater than one would expect is Dumas. Not only boys, but girls also, delight in Porthos, Athos, Aramis, and D'Artagnan. Several sets of Dumas's works are in constant circulation, and the number of young people who talk of him with affection is unusually large.

"Scott is more read than Dumas, altho he does not lead by a wide margin. 'Ivanhoe' is, of course, the most popular of his works, not only because it is the most famous, but because it is of a character especially interesting to the class of readers to be found in this part of the city. The writer hardly ever met an East-Side girl or boy who has not read 'Ivanhoe,' or at least made an honest attempt to do so. The less intelligent dub Scott 'dry,' but the brighter set reads him religiously. Some have gone almost through the long list. Was it not Mr. McCarthy who a short time ago wrote down the wizard as a 'disappearing' author? Let him seek information on this point in the East Side. Of other midcentury novelists Charlotte Bronté is read but little, altho 'Jane Eyre' is familiar to the better educated. Bulwer Lytton, on the other hand, seems to enjoy a popularity out of proportion to his comparative deserts. He is very much read, especially by the more serious people."

Among living writers, Marion Crawford is the most popular on the East Side, altho Barrie and Zangwill (who, he says, "is adored") are very close seconds. Kipling's prose is also much read, while the love of Tolstoy and Zola, and the East Sider's natural sympathy with socialism, leads up to Carl Marx and William Morris, who is "very popular." It is encouraging to learn that the demand for books on American history and political economy is very large. Indeed, the proportion of serious works to fiction at the Aguilar Free Library, at Seventh Street and Avenue C, compares favorably with that of almost any public library in the country. During the month of July, 1900, the following books were read: Fiction, 9,087; history, 977; biography, 319; travel, 278; literature, 915; poetry, 247; science, 507; philosophy, 52; religion, 179; Hebraica, 37; fine arts, 117; useful arts, 125; sociology, 232; German, 273; French, 24; Russian, 806; Hebrew, 539. Total, 15,120; juvenile, 7,175. Indeed, says the writer, the fiction called for was in July sixty per cent. of the total number of books given out; but in June it was only fifty-four per cent. and in May about at its average of fifty-two per cent., and more recently it has not been over fifty per cent.

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**Manual Labor Lightened by Literature.**—Among the many foreign colonies in New York, including Greeks, Syrians, Turks, Russian Jews, Italians, Armenians, and a score of others hardly less interesting, the Spanish colony is said to be one of those most worthy the attention of the author in search of "local color." According to a writer in *The Evening Post* (March 30), the members of this colony number about 20,000, and have their headquarters in the neighborhood of Pearl Street and Maiden Lane. In the course of a study of their social customs, the writer mentions one which is of interest both from the literary and the sociological standpoint. All through this Spanish quarter, he says, are cigar-factories which employ large numbers of operatives, more completely organized in trades-unions than the operatives in American establishments of the same nature. The discipline is strict and the loud talking or hard swearing of many American factories is not tolerated, because the employees themselves would not tolerate it. But the distinctive feature of these factories is the "shop-reader," of which every establishment has at least one. The writer says:

"This functionary may be classed as a professional. He must have a good voice, a clear enunciation, and an excellent knowledge of Spanish. In this city, most of them know enough English to translate at sight. He goes on duty with the operatives, and has a desk, chair, pitcher of water, and cigarettes or cigars.

All day long he reads aloud while the men work. Each shop has its own program. In some the reader opens the morning by reading the news of the day. He uses for this purpose a local daily, and sometimes papers from Havana or Madrid. After reading the news he then takes up the special subject of the course. This may be a feuilleton from a Spanish paper, a Spanish novel, a volume of poems, a book of plays, a history, or any other books which the shop has selected previously. It must be said that he reads well. The operatives display deep interest in the reading, and seldom speak, unless it may be to ask the reader some question. The amount of ground covered in this way is very great. The reader averages a hundred to a hundred and fifty words a minute, or from six to nine thousand an hour. At six hours a day, this would give a total of thirty-six thousand words, which is about the length of a short Spanish novel. A longer novel will take two days, so that, in the course of a year, not less than one hundred books have been poured into the ears of the men at the benches. The practise is encouraged by all employers. It keeps the men interested, and weakens any temptation to leave the workroom for drinking purposes. It enforces good order and decorum, and at the time acts as an educational force upon all the hearers. Sometimes, in place of a reader, a shop will engage a musician. The favorite music is that of the mandolin or guitar, and next to these the violin. Music, however, does not seem to be as popular as literature."

## MORE ABOUT THE GREAT FIND OF GREEK STATUES.

PROF. R. B. RICHARDSON, director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, has just given a fuller account of the marvelous discovery of Grecian statuary found at the bottom of the sea near the island of Antikythera.

COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE OF HERMES RHETOR, OR PERHAPS PERSEUS HOLDING HEAD OF MEDUSA.

Courtesy of *The Independent*.

Notwithstanding the fact that the statues are more badly damaged by the sea than was at first believed, the collection is says Dr. Richardson, a most remarkable addition to our stock of Greek sculpture. It includes, besides many other valuable finds, a life-size bronze, supposed to be either a Hermes or a Perseus, a bronze Apollo with open mouth, and a marble statue of a youth supposed to be a wrestler. M. Svoronos, director of the Numismatic Museum in Athens, has already announced some positive opinions about the statues. Says Professor Richardson (in *The Independent*, March 28):

"The supposed Hermes, the orator, was thought to be pressing home a point upon his hearers by thrusting at them the tips of his fingers radiating in a circle from the palm. This was soon felt to be an improbable gesture; and the theory that the statue represented an ephebus with a ball began to gain ground. M. Svoronos now explains the figure as Perseus holding the head of Medusa; and cites a gem which represents Perseus holding the head by the back hair, which was done up in a round knob at the back. M. Svoronos is firmly convinced that the whole cargo came from Argos, setting out from the fact that Argos was the home of a school of sculptors in bronze. So he explains the marble youth as the Spartan Othryadas mentioned by Pausanias in his account of Argos as seen there in the act of being slain by an Argive. M. Svoronos sees now in the mutilated statue just brought in, with the stump of an arm raised to strike, the companion piece to Othryadas, the Argive hero who is killing him. The fault that most people find with M. Svoronos is that of explaining too much. They prefer a little penumbra of doubt to such absolute cocksureness. He goes on explaining the smaller bronze with an open mouth, showing its white teeth, by alleging the existence at Argos of a cult of Apollo *κεχηνώς—i.e.*, Apollo with an open mouth.

MARBLE STATUE OF A YOUTH.

Courtesy of *The Independent*.

"It has been confidently expected that something would be hauled out of the depths of the sea any day which would cause the structure erected by Svoronos to fall to the ground. But, now that such hopes have been materially lessened by the appearance of the last instalment, he has become more confident than ever."

## A BRITISH VIEW OF CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE increasing friendliness of British literary journals to American authors has been one of the notable and agreeable developments of the past two decades. Representative papers such as *The Athenæum*, *The Spectator*, *The Academy*, and *The Saturday Review* now devote a very appreciable amount of space weekly to reviews of American books. The last-named of these journals, however, has not been conspicuous for its friendliness to Americans as a people, and its recent appreciative article on American literature of the day is, therefore, the more noteworthy. It says (March 16):

"Perhaps the most significant fact in contemporary American literature is the wide extension of literary interest and activity. Twenty years ago the phrase 'American literature' meant New England literature, with the addition of a small group of books written in New York and the South; to-day books of literary intention if not of literary quality are written in all sections of the country. This is conspicuously true of fiction and biography, the two departments of literature in which the best work is being done. Some one has said that the representative American novel will be written in chapters in different parts of the country; and this prediction seems to be in the way of being verified. The differences between the New England farmer, the Georgia 'cracker,' the Louisiana Creole, the Tennessee mountaineer, and the cowboy on the plains are too many and too radical to be coordinated in any single piece of fiction, however elaborate; nothing less inclusive than a new 'Comédie Humaine' will make room enough for these widely diverse types of character. This range of life in localities is finding its record in an irregular but vital fashion in the rapidly lengthening list of American novels and short stories. The books of the year are not likely to add greatly to the enduring literature of the country, but they have, in several instances, added materially to its self-knowledge; and they

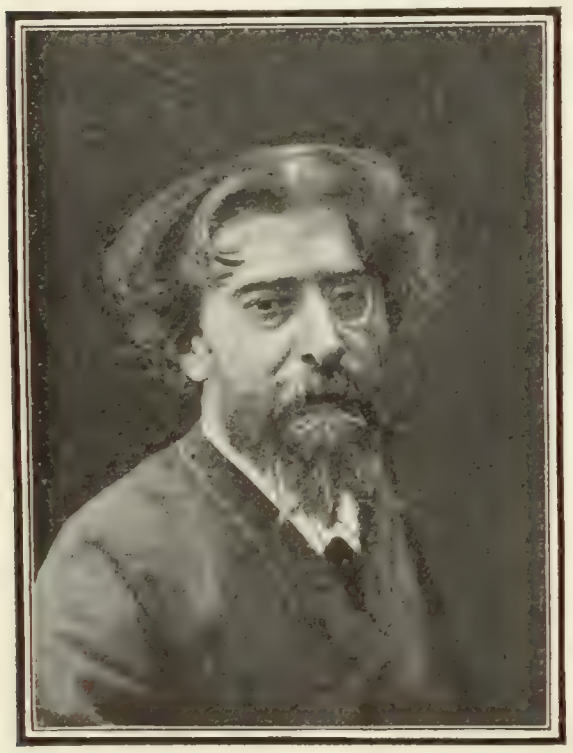
disclose a thoroughness and skill in workmanship which are distinctly promising."

The writer refers to Judge Grant's "Unleavened Bread" as "a searching and convincing study of a type of woman to be found in many communities. . . . The story approaches the national type as closely perhaps as any piece of American fiction, because it creates a character perfectly recognizable in the society of any section." Mr. Booth Tarkington's "Gentleman from Indiana" is, says the critic, "an admirable study . . . full of atmosphere, of color, of nice discrimination." "Eben Holden" is spoken of as "one of those quaint, elementary romances of primitive character, native kindliness, and untaught practical sagacity which are interpretive of the underlying quality in American life. "As Americans turn with the deepest interest to the homely rustic folk in the novels of George Eliot and Thomas Hardy, those who wish to find the spring of health in American life will do well to read 'Eben Holden.'"

After referring to the "growing interest in American history from the personal side," represented by Dr. Allen's "Life of Phillips Brooks," Mr. Farnham's "Life of Francis Parkman," and Mr. Howells's "Literary Friends and Acquaintances," the writer calls attention to the dearth of important work in the field of poetry. In this field, it remarks, Mr. Stedman's "American Anthology" is the most important event of the season, and is "both representative and inclusive," a work "carried on, in the face of great difficulties, with heroic fortitude and patience." In literary history, the most important contribution is Prof. Barrett Wendell's "Literary History of America." "It presents the evolution of literature broadly," says the writer, "and in the main with a sound sense of relative values; and some of the chapters will take high rank as criticism."

## DAUDET AND THE ART OF NOVEL-WRITING.

IN brief sketches here and there in "Thirty Years in Paris" and in "Memories of a Man of Letters," Alphonse Daudet has given us, in the opinion of many literary students, a view of his methods of work which is of the highest value to the discriminating literary aspirant. Mr. Arthur Bartlett Maurice, who writes in the New York *Bookman* (March), calls attention anew to the value of Daudet's literary example, as shown in the two books we have mentioned:



ALPHONSE DAUDET.

"These sketches, taking up the story of each of his books from the time when, studying some great structure symbolic of a certain phase of Parisian life, the germ idea flashed through his mind, show all the labor, the care, the infinite patience by which the finished novel was evolved. The initial idea, the seed-thought, which came suddenly, unexpectedly, was in itself very little; a sort of arrow, pointing the ultimate, far-distant goal. For instance, the first suggestion of 'Les Rois en Exil' came to Daudet one evening in October as he was standing on the Place du Carrousel looking at the tragic rent in the Parisian sky, caused by the fall of the Tuileries. Dethroned princes exiling themselves from Paris after their downfall, taking up their quarters on the Rue de Rivoli, and, when they woke in the morning and raised the shades at their windows, discovering these ruins—such was the first vision of 'Kings in Exile.' This was at once the inspiration of the first and last chapters of the book. It was very typical of Daudet; almost all of his works were built up about some such vague impression. . . . . .

"Daudet was indefatigable in filling note-books. It was his system of work. All through his literary life he was jotting down observations and thoughts, sometimes condensed to one finely written line, by which he was able afterward to recall a gesture, a word, or a tone, and to develop and magnify it for use in some important work. He was forever blackening sheets. In Paris, in the country, traveling, these little note-books were always with him. He was constantly looking out for striking proper names, believing with Balzac that there was in names a characteristic physiognomy, a certain likeness of the people who bear them. And of his characters one may say, as one says of Balzac, that the substitution of other names would make them seem incongruous.

"Among Daudet's note-books there was one bound in green, full of closely written notes and baffling erasures. This green note-book bore the title 'The South,' and from it Daudet drew 'Numa Roumestan' and the stories of the prodigious Tartarin. It was probably the strangest and the fullest of all his note-books. In it were jotted down the distinguishing characteristics of his native province, its climate, accent, temperament, morals, the gestures, fits of frenzy and passionate outbursts, which come of its sunshine, and 'that artless need of lying which is due to an access of imagination, to an expansive, chattering, good-natured madness, so utterly unlike the cold-blooded, wicked, deliberate lying of the North.' These notes were gathered everywhere. First of all, he drew from his inner self, as one must do who hopes to write true. All the memories of his early years—that life which he painted so vividly when telling the stories of 'Little What's-His-Name' and Elysée Méraut of the 'Kings in Exile'—were penciled there. It was full of the local ballads, the proverbs, and homely sayings of the South, the cries of its hawkers, its epithets, and its extravagances of speech. . . . . .

"Of all Daudet's books, the one with which he had most difficulty, the one which he carried longest in his head in the stage of title and vague outline, was 'Kings in Exile.' The chief trouble in the building of the story was in the search for models and for accurate information. He was obliged to press into service all his acquaintances from the top to the bottom of the social ladder. He interviewed the upholsterers who furnished the mansions of exiled kings and the great nobleman who visited these homes socially and diplomatically. He pored over the records of the police court and the bills of tradesmen, going in this way to the bottom of those royal existences, discovering instances of proud destitution, of heroic devotion side by side with manias, infirmities, tarnished honor, and seared consciences."

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**A Plea for an English Music Laureate.**—A British music-lover has lately suggested that music, which has assumed a position of such importance in modern life and particularly in all public functions, should be recognized by the appointment of a national music laureate. It is generally conceded, he points out, that while music is the most popular art in England, that country is far behind most other nations in higher musical development, and he believes that such a royal and national recognition of its dignity and of its proper place as a sister-art of poetry would have a happy effect upon musical ideals throughout the English-speaking race. He suggests that the music-laureate, like the poet-laureate, be attached nominally to the King's household, and that he compose and direct the music at the coronation next year and upon other great occasions of state. Writing from Oxford in *Tit-Bits*, he says:

"It is, I think, a great pity that on the occasion of a public state function the music played by the various bands should not be of an appropriate nature, instead of consisting mainly of the latest theater or music-hall songs, as was the case, to quote one

instance, on the occasion of our late Queen's diamond jubilee celebrations. If it is considered the proper thing to pay a poet laureate £200 a year in order to express the feelings of the nation on special state occasions by versification, why should not a composer laureate be appointed to supply appropriate music for use at such functions? The music would appeal to and delight the people of this country far more than any poem could possibly do. At present our eminent composers do not attempt to express the feelings of the nation in music, for the simple reason that their compositions would not be performed. The coronation ceremony, however, offers an excellent opportunity of allowing a British composer to supply appropriate music for the occasion. And in order to decide on whom the title and honor of music or composer laureate should be bestowed, I would suggest that our eminent composers should be invited to compete in the writing of a coronation march, a committee composed of several of the best-known musical critics and teachers to decide as to the merits of each composition, or in any other way which may be deemed more satisfactory."

## AMERICAN COLLEGES AND LIBERAL CULTURE.

SINCE the publication of Mr. Charles Francis Adams's "A College Fetich" about 1883, and of President Eliot's essay on "A Liberal Education" a short time after, the trend of the larger American universities has been steadily in the direction of greater academic freedom in the choice of undergraduate studies, and toward the elimination of the ancient classics as necessary for the attainment of the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In his paper, Dr. Eliot showed that at the time of the foundation of European universities this degree did not stand for any knowledge of Greek—which at that time was unknown among Western scholars—nor for a knowledge of classical Latin. The medieval requirements embraced the studies which in that age constituted the most useful working equipment for the liberally educated man. The seven liberal arts of medieval education for which this degree stood were divided into the *trivium* (grammar, logic, rhetoric) and the *quadrivium* (arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy). Latin was known for the most part through what is essentially a different tongue from that of Cicero—the ecclesiastical language of the liturgy, the homily, and the hagiological legend. The classical Roman writers were much spoken about, as we know from Chaucer, but almost unread; and the prevailing view of Virgil was that he was a magician. On the introduction of classical learning at the Rennaissance, a Greek chair was founded at Oxford under Colet, who had learned the language from one of the many wandering Greeks exiled at the fall of Constantinople in 1481. Thenceforward to our own time a knowledge of Greek, ancient Latin, and mathematics was required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and these three branches of learning were regarded as the only essentials of education for a gentleman. President Eliot asserts, however, that while the ancient tongues, in the absence of any great modern literature, performed an invaluable service to the new learning of that day, they are no longer needful to a genuine liberal culture. The one essential of education, he has said, is a mastery of the mother-tongue, English, with all that this implies in a competent knowledge of history, rhetoric, and the more elementary branches of knowledge inextricably bound up with it. Harvard, under President Eliot, was thus the first of the great American universities to throw open its curriculum to free elective study, putting Greek and Latin upon exactly the same plane as other culture studies after entrance; and the degree of B.A. has since then stood for the broad and liberal culture gained by a student who for four years, under the constant counsel of his chief professors, has pursued his one major and two minor studies to a satisfactory completion. The degree of B.A., which represented the varying educational ideals of the medieval and then of the renaissance period, is thus taken as representative of the educational ideal of our own time. Later, the example of Harvard has carried more and more weight, and her lead has been followed in the main by Cornell, the University of Michigan, and many other colleges. The question is not necessarily or mainly one of strife between what are called the "humanities" or culture-studies and the "utilities," but is whether a broader culture may not be more effectively obtained through English, the modern foreign languages, science, and history, than through the post-renaissance *trivium* of Greek, Latin, and mathematics.

*The World's Work* (April), which admits that the old-time "humanities" "have lost the day in most of our universities" as they are beginning to do in Germany, their stronghold, and in almost every other country in Europe, says:

"Two things may be said about the change—either that the more utilitarian studies really serve the purposes of culture as well as the humanities served it, or that the demands of modern life require the sacrifice of the humanities. Neither assertion is true. The disciplinary value of the sciences is as great, no doubt, as the disciplinary value of the ancient languages. But the needs of culture can not be satisfied by mere discipline any more than it can be satisfied by merely utilitarian subjects. A rounded intellectual life requires a background and a mellowness that come only from contact with the highest artistic products of the race, and with its idealized products—indeed with its literature. The thing that the old scholars mean by culture is a real thing, an indispensable thing, a thing, too, the foundations of which must be laid in youth. The best balance of intellectual manhood can be attained in no other way. To attain it, fortunately there is an easier way than the way of Greek. The losing contention of the Grecians is deserved. The plain truth is that in modern education the possibilities of culture through Greek studies have practically not been realized, for but one lad in a hundred has, in these later generations, reached the degree of attainment that the Greek contention presupposes.

"The easier and better way of retaining, restoring, and greatly broadening the culture-studies of a college course is to recognize the culture-value of our own language and literature. A broader and saner and more 'humane' and thorough and loving study of the literature of our own race is the obvious way out of the dilemma. And it is more than an escape from a dilemma. It is a better means of broadening and deepening our culture than we have ever utilized or tried. We are approaching it gradually. We had one generation or more of rhetoricians and *dilettanti* as teachers of English—the slipshod, easy old tomfoolery of general 'English Literature' courses. We now have a generation of accurate and narrow English philologians and text-tinkers. Presently we shall have, let us hope, a generation of broad and mellow scholars who know their subject technically of course, but who likewise know it 'humanely.' There is a new culture and an adequate one in this direction. Surely we have been slow in coming into our inheritance."

## NOTES.

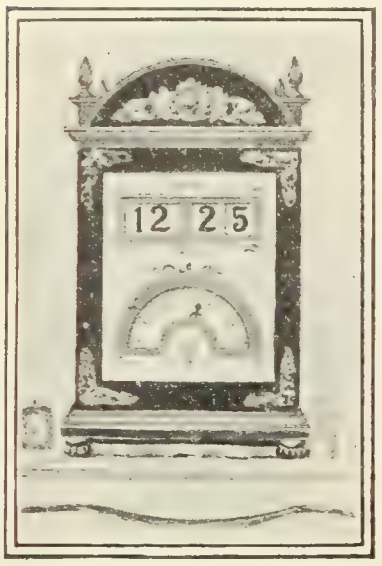
CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, who died the other day in Winchester, England, at the age of seventy-eight, was often called "the Church of England Novelist." She was a pronounced high churchwoman in her views, and her religious bent was shown in all her works. In England and throughout the colonies she was one of the most popular of story writers, and her literary profits are said to have been very large. She gave $10,000 of the profits received from "The Daisy Chain" to build a missionary college in New Zealand and a large part of her profits from "the Heir of Redcliffe" to fit out a missionary schooner for the use of Bishop Selwin in Oceanica.

DOES the typewriter affect literary style? A writer in the Boston *Transcript* thinks it does. He says: "As a general thing the typewriter produces a sort of staccato, disconnected, jerky style; to change the metaphor, a fleshless and bony style, and awkward withal. What is written with the machine seldom has the ease and expressiveness that the same author's handwriting might have possessed. The special word-by-word planning that goes with it, be it ever so slight and even unconscious, does get in the way of free expression; and there is a tendency in the writer to think out his sentence less thoroughly, and even to use stereotyped expressions, which fall in more conveniently with one's practise." It might require generations, he adds, for typewriting to become instinctive with civilized people as handwriting is.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

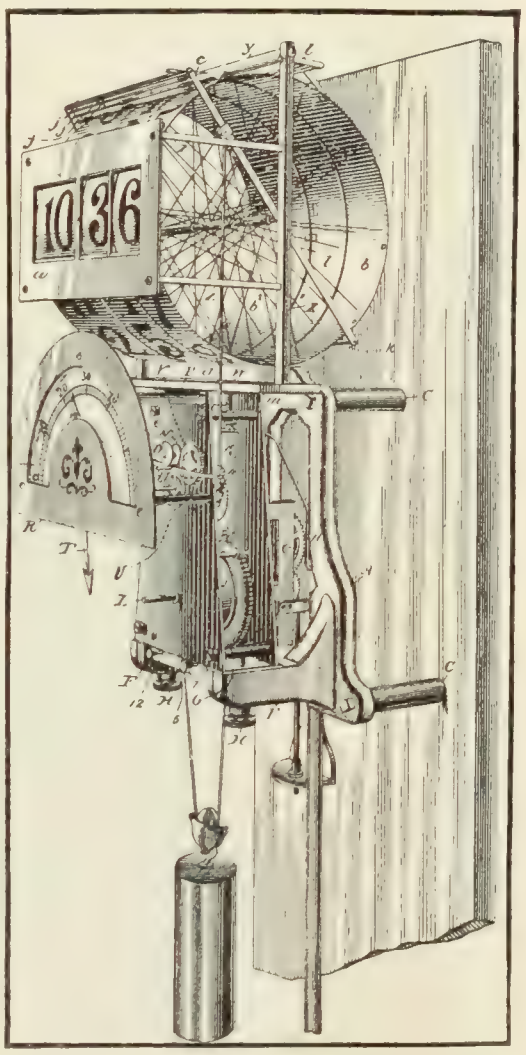
## A CLOCK WITHOUT A DIAL.

A REFORM in our present antiquated method of time-indication has been introduced by Samuel P. Thrasher, of New Haven, Conn., who has devised a simple form of clock in which the dial is replaced with moving figure-wheels, indicating the time as a cyclometer indicates miles. When one thinks of it, our present clock dial is as medieval as would be a circular cryptogram for the sign over a store. It might do for the days of astrology, but it has survived too long. *The American Inventor* (March 1), describing the new form of clock in an article entitled "A Twentieth-Century Time System," says:




PARLOR CLOCK OF THRASHER DESIGN WITH SECONDS INDICATOR.

"Instead of the old way, which does not tell the time, but presents a group of signs by which one contrives to calculate it, the new dial will actually tell the exact time without any calculation whatever. It will no longer be necessary, many times a day, to solve a mental problem—the hour and minute hands being respectively in such and such positions relatively to such and such figures, what must the time be—for a glance at the clock shows the time unmistakably announced in plain Arabic numerals. We are so used to the mental calculations referred to that we hardly realize they are a nuisance. There are seven hundred and twenty minute combinations formed by the passage of the hands on the dial. Some persons never become so used in calculating them that they do not make an appreciable pause before stating the time. Often mistakes are made as when one says it is twenty-four minutes past eight, when it is really nineteen past. But in reading the new clock no one need pause, calculate, or mistake, and a child will have no difficulty. When the hour hand of the old-fashioned timepiece is dangling in one direction between VI and VII and the minute hand is losing itself in another somewhere between XI and XII, the new timepiece will read simply and conclusively 6:58. In another minute the last figure magically disappears and 9 takes its place, and in another all the figures vanish, and in their place appears 7:00. That is, time will be told as the railroad time-tables tell it. And with one general introduction of this system would go such bungling expressions—entailed by the old circular dial-plate with its wreath of figures—as twenty minutes past nine, fourteen minutes of twelve. Instead we shall adopt the crisp, accurate terminology of the time-table and say, nine-twenty, eleven forty-six.




PERSPECTIVE OF A THRASHER CLOCK.

"Another advantage of Mr. Thrasher's clock is that time may be discerned by it at a much greater distance and a more difficult angle. The reason is obvious. There are twenty-eight figures on the ordinary dial and only one is perfectly upright. The greatest number appearing on the new dial is four and all are upright. The figures of a tower-clock, for example, may be made several feet long and thus discernible at a great distance.

"The seconds are indicated by a hand following a graduated arc instead of a complete circle. This device makes the figures easier to read than where many of them are upside down. The second hand is the only one on the dial.

"Among Mr. Thrasher's patents are some covering electrical devices which insure greater regularity and accuracy of movement than has hitherto been attained, together with a simplicity of construction which makes the consumption of battery power exceedingly small. Moreover, these improvements in electrical clocks render it practicable to have a 'system' of accurate time-indication on a scale however great. For example, the hundred rooms of an office-building may each have its indicator set in the wall, all controlled by one 'master-clock,' which in turn is synchronized from the observatory, thus insuring accurate time wherever the indicators are placed. Hotels, public buildings, factories, office-buildings, and railroads, will probably be among the first to introduce the system.

"There is a feature in regard to tower-clocks which ought to be noted. Unless very expensive precautions are taken the vibration of the tower, changes of temperature and other influences seriously impair their accuracy. But by this system the time mechanism may be located in any convenient place away from disturbing influences, and the figures upon the tower dial controlled by the electrical connections. The inventor believes his scheme is capable of and will receive great expansion, that the time will come when large houses will be fitted up with indicators in every room, when the 'time' will be reckoned among the 'modern improvements' along with lighting and heating, hot and cold water, and rented with the building. Finally, he expects, a whole city will be arranged on a 'time system,' every building whose owner desires it being electrically connected with the 'master-clock' and inaccurate time becoming a relic of the past. This is a Napoleonic idea, but is only another step in the process of organizing the conveniences of urban life which has been long going on. It is worthy of the twentieth century."

## WHENCE COMES THE LIGHT OF THE SKY?

THE ultimate source of "daylight" is of course the sun; but a great deal of it comes not directly from that body, but from the sky. The fact that the clear sky furnishes light has puzzled scientific men for years, and the great number of hypotheses advanced to account for its intensity and color shows that the true one has not yet appeared, or, at all events, is not generally recognized. The polariscope shows that sky-light is reflected light, and that it is sunlight reflected from small particles. But what are these particles? Are they dust, or fog, or a combination of the two? In a recent communication to the Belgian Academy of Sciences Professor Spring, of Liége, states his belief that the molecules of the air itself, at high altitudes where the pressure is small, can and do reflect the sunlight. Says *Cosmos* (March 9), in a notice of Professor Spring's paper:

"The illumination of the sky proves incontestably that our atmosphere is not optically empty; but what is the nature of the substance that fills it? This is an embarrassing question. We can not admit that solid particles float in the highest regions of the air. The presence of water furnishes a no less objectionable reason, for one of two things must be true—either the water is in the state of vapor, when it should be optically empty like a gas, or it is in the state of mist, and then we can not understand why the sky should be bright above the clouds. It has been proposed to admit an intermediate state, that of the 'nascent cloud' (Tyndall); but no one has explained how it happens that

throughout the atmosphere this cloud comes into being continually with the same intensity, no matter what may be the physical and meteorological conditions. But if the intensity of the light makes up for the small dimensions of the reflecting or illuminated particles, it is not impossible that the light of the sun, in the degree of intensity that it must have at the moment when it first penetrates the atmosphere, that is to say, at the time when it has undergone no weakening, may be reflected by the molecules of the rarefied gases of the upper layers of the atmosphere and thus cause 'daylight.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FUTURE INCREASE OF OUR POPULATION.

THE remarkable increase of population predicted for the United States by Dr. H. S. Pritchett in a recent article in *The Popular Science Monthly* was noted not long ago in these columns. From a study of the past increase, the writer attempted to deduce the law governing it, and this law was then applied to estimate the future increase. This process, which is called by mathematicians "extrapolation," is acknowledged by them to be exceedingly risky, even in pure mathematics, and it is doubly so in application to matters where future conditions are imperfectly known. In a communication to the magazine in which Dr. Pritchett's article appeared, Charles E. Woodruff, an officer in the regular army, asserts that the writer has not even taken into account some very well-known conditions. He says:

"He does not seem to have taken into consideration the density of population and what we might call the saturation-point, or the maximum population which can be fed. A population far below its saturation-point will increase rapidly, but when it saturates the land there is no increase, and as we approach our saturation-point our rate will rapidly diminish to zero.

"We do not know what our saturation-point is under the present conditions of food production; but we produce far more than is needed for our twenty people per square mile. Nor can we estimate our future saturation-point, for no one can presume to predict what science will enable us to do in the way of food production, other than what, by present methods, can be forced from the soil. We can only estimate our limit, basing it upon the known densities in countries which have always been populated to their limit.

"The saturation-point rises with civilization just as the saturation-point of air for water rises with the temperature. Cultivated land is said to produce 1,600 times as much food as an equal area of hunting land. Denmark, for instance, could support but 500 paleolithic people, and when their culture rose to the level of the present Patagonians, 1,000 could exist, and 1,500 of those on the level of the natives of Hudson's Bay. In the pastoral stage each family requires 2,000 acres, and France could not support 50,000 of such people. For centuries after the Norman conquest the whole of Europe could not support 100,000,000, or about 25 per square mile, while now there are 81."

The saturation-point may remain stationary in an arrested civilization, the writer notes. China, for instance, is said to have had 400,000,000 for many centuries. On the other hand, in lands where food can be bought from abroad and paid for by manufactured goods, the population can go beyond the saturation-point. Great Britain is said to import one-third of her food, and her 300 people per mile place her far beyond the point of saturation. When the countries from which she buys have no surplus for sale, her population must decrease to about 200 per mile, which is all that she can feed. Should her factories fail through foreign competition, so that she can not buy, she will also decrease in population, just as Ireland has done since the beginning of the last century. The writer goes on to say:

"America was saturated by savages in pre-Columbian times, and they were constantly at war for more room; but the land has always been far from saturation for civilized whites. Tho we now export enough food for a large population, we can not produce very much more, for all the useful land is now taken up. Fully sixty per cent. of the desert lands west of the 100th degree of longitude will never have water on it, and that alone will forever prevent us being as densely populated as Europe. Perhaps we can now support fully 125,000,000, or 34 per mile, a point which Dr. Pritchett calculates we shall reach in 1925, at our present rate. By that time we shall have farms on ten or fifteen per cent. of the arid lands, the limit of possible irrigation, and perhaps then we can support 200,000,000, the calculated population for 1950; but it is difficult to see how we can feed 500,000,000, our calculated numbers a little over a century hence, for that would be a density of about 125 per mile—far greater than Europe.

"It is also difficult to see how science is to produce food indefinitely, for the real basis of food production is the soil and vegetation, such as the changing of cellulose into starches and sugars. The possible limit is the amount of the sun's energy we can capture through vegetation. The calculated population of a thousand years hence, 41,000,000,000, or 11,000 per mile, is not at present conceivable."

The law of population, the writer points out, is that its increase depends upon its density, irrespective of the birth-rate. At the saturation-point the death-rate and the birth-rate must be equal, as they are now in China, where there is at the same time a large birth-rate and also frightful destruction of life by pestilence, famine, and murder. He goes on to say:

"Our civilization will never tolerate such mortality, nor can the surplus migrate, as it has been doing from Europe for four hundred years. Yet we need have no fear of future famines and pestilence due to overcrowding and so necessary in India and China, for the solution of the problem will come of its own accord in a natural limitation of the size of families. . . . By the time we have reached our maximum growth it is quite likely that the number of children in American families will be less than three, or just enough to compensate for unavoidable deaths and still keep the population stationary. The deliberations of the Malthusian societies may appear very absurd, but they are merely discussing things which are sure to come about naturally and not artificially.

"Thus Dr. Pritchett's estimates of our future population of 11,000 per square mile being based upon the rates of increase in a country far below its saturation-point, it seems that a better formula could have been obtained by taking the increases in European countries which probably have been saturated since the glacial times and supersaturated ever since they became maritime powers and could import food. Thus England had 5,500,000 in 1650, and only 6,500,000 in 1750, and less than 9,000,000 in 1800; since then, through food importations due to commerce, her rate of increase has been about thirteen per cent. per decade. Our rate, as above stated, was thirty-two per cent. in 1800, twenty-four per cent. in 1880, and the time it will be thirteen may be long before 1990, and it is quite likely to be zero with a century or two.

"Our country will never contain more people than it can feed, and the struggle for existence or the stress of life will not be a particle more severe than now. Since the first paleolithic man appeared on the scene, Europe has supported as many men as she could and has thus been at the saturation-point, ever on the verge of over-population, needing famines, wars of expansion, and other forms of death, so that there has always been the same struggle for existence we see now, and that struggle can never be more severe than it has always been there. The course of civilization would even justify a prediction that life will be made easier, so that posterity may pity us as we pity our savage ancestors in their terrible struggle for existence."

**An Injurious Substitute for Sugar.**—"The surprising properties of saccharin, a product of coal-tar, at first led to the belief," says *Good Health* (March), "that it would prove a complete substitute for sugar, as this curious substance possesses a sweetening power several hundred times that of cane-sugar, a single grain of saccharin being capable of giving, to a glass of water for example, a sweetness equivalent to that of a saturated solution of rock candy or of loaf sugar. For a time saccharin was recommended as a substitute for sugar in lemonade, especially for the use of diabetics, and was extensively used in sweet-

ening canned fruits and for increasing the sweetness of glucose syrup, making it possible to substitute the latter for pure cane-sugar syrup. This substitution was much more extensively practised on the continent of Europe than in this country, for the reason that sugar in France, Germany, and other continental countries is very heavily taxed, so that it necessarily sells at a high price.

"Very soon, however, sanatoriums and medical colleges took up the method from a sanitary standpoint, and discovered that the use of saccharin as a substitute for sugar is accompanied by decidedly injurious effects, and that the substance must be regarded as a poison, producing pernicious effects in any but very small doses. The Russian senate, the St. Petersburg medical administration, also the governmental chemical laboratory of Russia, have pronounced saccharin injurious to health, and laws were enacted by the senate forbidding its use in food and drink.

"It is well known that saccharin is an antiseptic. This in itself should be sufficient to prove that it is harmful, since its antiseptic properties are distinctly antagonistic to the activity of the digestive ferments."

## CONSEQUENCES OF BIRD-KILLING.

THE ills that may befall humanity through killing off the birds are by no means few. Michelet has asserted that there can be no crops without birds, a conclusion that seems to be supported by M. Louis Adrien Levat, who writes at length in the *Revue Scientifique* (March 9), on "Aviceptology and its Consequences." M. Levat appears to have coined a word here to mean "the science of bird-catching," and in his opinion the results of our present devotion to that science are likely to be serious. He says:

"If man would employ in the suppression of noxious creatures the same energy and ingenuity that he devotes to the general destruction of birds, he would suffer much less from the inroads of flies, mosquitoes, and parasites whose name to-day is legion; and agriculture would be infinitely less threatened by insect pests of all kinds. From time immemorial birds have been the object of active pursuit . . . until now what was once a pastime useful to a certain degree, since it maintained the equilibrium of nature by putting a stop to the excessive propagation of birds, has become a permanent danger, from which all sorts of insecticides will not save us."

After dealing with the history of bird-hunting and bird-catching from the earliest times, the author proceeds to describe modern methods of capturing or killing birds, which he divides into two classes, permissible and illicit. The latter, he says, may be grouped under seven heads: capture by robbery of nests, by decoys, by traps, by imitating calls, by bird-lime, by snares, and by poisoned food. All of these are opposed to the interests of the farmer, contrary to public health, and in many cases actually against the law. Yet everywhere birds are being ruthlessly slaughtered and every year some species is exterminated, to be seen hereafter only in the cages of our museums. The writer gives statistical proofs that his assertions are true, especially in France. And he goes on to say:

"It is not only in the south of France that ornithocide rages with intensity. In Corsica, in Spain, in Sardinia, in Italy, in Malta, in the Peloponnesus, in Egypt, the disease is acute; at Rome, the milkmen are almost always bird-dealers also, and sell ortolans from the Roman campagna. . . . Vows and good intentions are not wanting, but it would appear that they are not easy of fulfilment. In the mean time the insectivorous birds are disappearing from view, the insect flourishes, and in southern lands whole regions are rendered uninhabitable, by the clouds of insatiable mosquitoes that grow apace during the summer time. . . . The crops suffer; the fruits are wormy. . . . The farmer should cry with Richelieu, 'Hannibal at the gates!'—not Hannibal, but the locust, the caterpillar, the noxious insect of all kinds. He should investigate the harm that is being done to him by the bird-catchers, and he should aid the authorities in the defense of his immediate interests, else it is all over with agriculture, and Michelet's saying will be verified—'No crop without birds!'

"But we are preaching in the wilderness, and our part will have to be limited to a sad demonstration. An invisible hand, the instrument of an inevitable fatality, is pushing the feathered tribes toward annihilation; man is destructive in proportion to his civilization, and turns against his most valuable and indispensable auxiliaries the resources of his mechanism and his explosives. We must apply to the case anew the distich of Ovid with which Rousseau closes the fourth book of his 'Evile': 'He lives, and he is the worst enemy of his own life.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WAS THE BOXER OUTBREAK AN ATTACK OF HYSTERIA?

EVERY abnormal phenomenon is treated nowadays from the standpoint of pathology; naughtiness in the child and drunkenness in the adult are alike regarded as, in a way, manifestations of disease. Now comes a French physician, Dr. J. Matignon, who asserts that the Boxers are nothing more than hysterical patients, and that this disease is one to which the Chinese, despite their proverbial calmness, are particularly prone. Dr. Matignon first calls our attention to the fact that most writers on Chinese subjects have contented themselves with very superficial observation. It is his opinion that hysteria is very widespread in China, notwithstanding the dictum of the average traveler that the race is patient, calm, and phlegmatic. The Chinese, he says, are children, from the Emperor down; they are marked especially by naiveté, credulity, and suggestibility, and also by impulsiveness, tho one would not suspect this at first sight. Other characteristics are versatility of character, complete absence of precise ideas, and comparative insensibility to bodily pain. The author goes on to say:

"These mental and bodily phenomena have long made me suspect that hysteria was common in China. In the beginning of the spring of 1900 I undertook an investigation on the subject. . . . More than three hundred subjects were examined, and I proposed to extend my researches to three or four thousand cases. The serious events at Peking not only put a stop to my studies but caused my notes to disappear. The results that are at my disposal are therefore more in the nature of impressions and recollections than of precise statistical documents. My impression—which is shared by numbers of my fellow physicians who have practised in China—is that nervous disease is extremely common among the Celestials. . . . The fact that hysteria exists, and that we can easily find its chief symptoms throughout a great part of the population, seems to me to have a certain importance, and throws a new light on some phases of the moral history of the famous Boxers who have spread fire and sword over the north of China. Suggestion and hysteria have played the chief parts in the propagation of their doctrines and the recruiting of their adepts.

"It is far from my idea to show that the Boxer movement is only a manifestation of hysteria; nerve disease has been a secondary factor in it, altho an important one. . . . The party chiefs, for the most part sincere, have found a rich soil in Chinese credulity and suggestibility. . . . In all their proclamations there is something of mystery, especially for simple minds. The Chinese believes the more as he understands less, and when he does not understand at all his faith becomes absolute.

"The natural suggestibility of the Chinese was raised to the paroxysmal point this last year. The whole Middle Kingdom was in a state of tense anxiety like that which the advent of the year 1000 must have produced in Europe. The year 1900 was to have an intercalary month; this was a grave omen, as had been proved by experience. . . . Suggestibility was exaggerated; every one felt its influence and in turn exerted it upon others."

The author goes on to recount the rapid increase of the Boxers, their rites, their initiations, etc., and sees in each the regular symptoms of hysteria, which would account also for their fanatical bravery. What is the remedy? Says M. Matignon:

"What suggestion has made it can unmake. When the court

and the nobility show the Boxers no more favor, demonstrate that they believe no longer in their supernatural power, and proclaim that the foreigners are not doing injury to the country, the Celestial empire will be convinced. But I fear that the court, and especially the high officials, will not attempt to work thus by suggestion for a long time."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FACTS ABOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

SOME interesting and little-known facts about the growth and preparation of caoutchouc are contained in a paper read at a recent meeting of the Chemists' Assistants' Association (London) by Frederick Davis. These relate to the origin of rubber and the plants yielding it, the method of collection, the influence of climate upon the trees, and the methods of preparing the substance for the market. Says *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, in a report of the lecture:

"He [Mr. Davis] pointed out that the latex, or juice which exudes from the plants when incised, has no connection with the sap of the plant, but is contained in a special system of tubes and ducts, termed lactiferous vessels, running for the most part longitudinally in the other tissues of the plant, and themselves forming what may be termed a closed system. The latex, like the milk of animals, consists of a number of oil globules held in suspension in the form of an emulsion. Chemically, this oil, in the case of rubber, is a terpene, which, by oxidation, becomes a resin; hence its liability to 'perish,' the juice becoming oxidized so that the resin is formed and the mass becomes brittle. In this connection the author mentioned that the latices of certain plants contain very little resin, and do not readily oxidize, consequently the rubber from those plants is of greater service and more in demand than that from other sources. He also stated that the latex may be stored in stoppered bottles for some little time without any apparent change taking place, but eventually it becomes solid. In regard to coagulation, experience has shown that the latex may be kept free from coagulation for a time by the addition of a dilute solution of ammonia, but heat or the presence of an acid of any kind favors coagulation. Mr. Davis mentioned that, in order to promote the rapid production of rubber, the suggestion has been made that seeds of plants yielding rubber should be planted annually, and that the year-old plants should be pulled up and boiled in water, when caoutchouc would separate. Theoretically the suggestion was good, but practically such a method would not, in his opinion, answer commercially, because he found that no true caoutchouc is produced in the first year, but a modification, to which the term 'viscin' has been given, having the plasticity of caoutchouc, but not the durability."

**Infection Through Modeling-Clay.**—That the ordinary modeling-clay used in kindergartens and by school-children in manual-training classes may be a dangerous vehicle of infection is made to appear by the investigations of M. O. Leighton, health inspector of Montclair, N. J. His experiments and conclusions, which are set forth in a paper read before the American Society of Bacteriologists at its recent meeting in Baltimore, are thus summarized in *Science* (March 1):

"In the ordinary schools such clay, after having been used by one student, is returned to the stock-box and subsequently used again. Study of clay thus obtained from schools showed bacteria to be tolerably abundant in the clay. The species of bacteria identified were those which ordinarily occur in pus formations, thus showing that clay may be capable of distributing these organisms. An attempt to sterilize clay showed that the only efficient means of accomplishing this purpose is by the use of superheated steam under the pressure of 15–20 pounds for 45 minutes.

"Next, an attempt was made to determine how long certain pathogenic bacteria could remain alive in the clay. Sterilized clay was inoculated, under proper precautions, with the bacilli of typhoid, diphtheria, and tuberculosis. The clay was then kept moist and warm, and studied periodically for the presence of these organisms. The results were, briefly, as follows: *B. typhi abdominalis* grew vigorously after having been enclosed in the clay for 32 days. After that no colonies were found. *B. diphtheria* grew after having been enclosed in the clay for 18 days. *B. tuberculosis* was alive after 18 days. How much longer the latter two bacilli would remain alive in the clay the author did not determine."

**Psychic Influence in the Practise of Medicine.**—"A legitimate practise of medicine," says Dr. J. C. Culbertson, in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (March 9), "takes cognizance of all psychic influences and turns them to account in a treatment of disease. The personal influence of a physician should always be firm, not vacillating, positive and never negative. These attributes tactfully administered are sedative and may be anesthetic and narcotic. They possess the therapeutic property of being able to allay irritability and excitement. . . . The wise man who is a successful practitioner uses his personal influence as a stimulant, sedative, anodyne, narcotic, anesthetic, and nervine; and does it systematically, as tho it were as important a therapeutic measure as the giving of a tonic, purgative, or opiate. It is this personal influence that makes some men great and others small. All that is known of the entire materia medica, as well as other resources in the art and science of medicine, are as wide open to the command of one physician as of another, and the differentiation between them is founded upon but two accomplishments: ability to diagnose pathological conditions and a systematic use of personal influence in the treatment of disease. All other therapeutic aids are but valuable adjuncts, not one of which is to be for one moment in the slightest degree deprecated, for they are cofactors of the greatest importance. It is this systematic use of the personal influence of the physician that gives any foundation to Christian Science or faith curists. Eliminate this one powerful agent and there is nothing left of a visionary vagary."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IT has been discovered that the opacity of substances for Röntgen rays depends on their atomic weight. The greater this weight, the higher is the opacity. The opacity is independent of physical condition, that is, for instance, it is the same for ice as for water, and is not affected by temperature. It is also independent of atomic arrangement and chemical combination, and depends only on atomic weight. This interesting law was announced by M. L. Benoist to the Paris Academy of Sciences on February 11 last.

WHAT might be termed the "elevator disease" is brought to our notice by a London paper quoted in *The Scientific American*. If what it tells us be true, people with weak hearts had better climb ten flights of stairs than ride up in the elevator. "Lift attendants have died sudden deaths; people with weak hearts have noticed ominous sensations when in the elevator. We are told the sudden transition from the heavier air at the foot to the lighter air at the top is extremely trying to the constitution. Most people have experienced singular sensations of internal collapse when the lift floor sinks beneath the feet, but none suspected that the results might be so serious."

AMERICAN TOOLS IN LONDON.—"I wanted to buy something in the way of carpenters' tools, a saw, brace and bits, miter-cutter, and some planes; also a micrometer guage, some calipers and a square," writes a correspondent of *Mechanical Progress*. "To make my selection I went to a good tool dealer's, where I could get plenty of choice. At the end of my purchasing, I found myself possessed of a saw by Disstons, brace and bit by Millers Falls, miter-cutter by Lelland, micrometer gage by Brown & Sharpe, calipers and square by Starrett, and I forget the name of the maker of the planes, but think it was English. On my return from the store, I got on one of the underground tube railways and traveled in an American car drawn by an American electric locomotive."

SOME experiments have been made in England by Rev. W. Buckland to test the belief that toads can live for long periods in rocks without air or food. reported in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, the experimenter took a large block of coarse limestone and prepared twelve circular cells in it, each about one foot deep and five inches in diameter. A groove was cut at its upper margin to receive a circular plate of glass which was in turn protected by a circular piece of slate. Twelve smaller cells, six inches deep and five inches in diameter, were made in a large block of silicious sandstone, these cells also being covered with glass and slate and luted around with soft clay. The object of the glass cover was, of course, to permit of the toads being seen without having to remove the lids. One live toad was placed in each cell and the covers cemented on. The weight of the toads was ascertained before sealing up the cells. Both stones were buried under three feet of earth for thirteen months. All of the toads in the sandstone cells were found to be dead and their bodies were decomposed, showing that they had been dead for a long period. The majority of the large toads in the block of limestone were alive, and in every instance the glass covers were cracked. The toads were weighed, and it was found that they had decreased in weight. The conclusions drawn by the naturalists were that the toads can not live a year totally excluded from air, and can not live two years if totally deprived of food."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## COUNT TOLSTOY AND HIS RELIGION.

THE announcement of the final steps in the excommunication of Count Leo Tolstoy, to whose censure by the Orthodox Church of Russia we have several times referred, has made the great Russian novelist and philosopher again a leading object of public attention. Notwithstanding the bitter protest of his wife —whose position it is somewhat difficult to understand in view of the fact that Tolstoy himself condemns and repudiates the church idea in itself—the sentence has been carried out, and Tolstoy is no longer regarded as a member of the Holy Orthodox Church of the East, nor as entitled to Christian rites if he die unreconciled. The recent report, however, that he has been banished from Russia on account of his political and religious writings does not seem to have had any foundation in truth.

TOLSTOY AS SEEN BY HIS CRITICS.

A remarkable criticism of Count Tolstoy's religious views appears in *The Independent* (March 28). The writer, a new staff correspondent, who is to contribute frequently to the paper under the old Greek name of "Dicast," a sort of public censor, says:

"Count Tolstoy accepts without reservation the plain precepts of the Gospel, and demands our adherence to the strict letter of the law. This may be well, altho possibly it denotes something of the false logic of fanaticism to dwell so persistently on the one command, 'Resist not evil.' But deeper than the commands lies the spirit of Christ; and he who follows the law of the Gospel without heeding the spirit, wherein is he different from the Pharisees of the old dispensation whom Christ so vehemently denounced?

"If you ask in what respect Tolstoy misses the heart of true religion and of Christ, I would reply in the words of a famous French woman, '*La joie de l'esprit en marque la force*'—the joy of the spirit is the measure of its force. It may seem trifling to confront the solemn exhortation of a prophet with the words of Ninon de l'Enclos, whose chief claim on our memory is the scandalous story of her son, who killed himself on discovering that he had fallen in love unwittingly with his own mother; and yet I know not where a saner criticism could be found of the arrogant dogmatism of this Russian bigot. There is no joy in Tolstoy, and lacking joy he lacks the deepest instinct of religion. I know that here and there a sentence, or even a page, may be quoted from Tolstoy that sounds as if he had discovered joy in his new faith, and I know that he repeats volubly the glad tidings that are said to have made the angels sing as they never sang before; but it needs no more than a glance at the rigid glaring eyes of the old man to feel that the soul within him feeds on bitter and uncharitable thoughts, and it needs but a little familiarity with his later work in fiction to learn that the ground of his spirit is bitterness and denunciation and despair.

"It is natural that a writer of Tolstoy's gloomy convictions should deny the validity of beauty and should call the Greeks ignorant savages because they believed in beauty. His own later work shows an utter absence of the sense of beauty and joy. The fascination of such a novel as 'Resurrection' is no different from the horrid fascination which impels a crowd to gaze at some unseemly disaster in our city streets. The drama called 'La Puissance des Ténèbres'—I do not know that it has ever been translated into English—is one of the most revolting and heartsickening productions of the past century. The imagination of the author has apparently dwelt on unclean objects until it has become crazed with a mingled feeling toward them of attraction and repulsion.

"Count Tolstoy takes his law of righteousness from the Sermon on the Mount, and that is well; but he has forgotten the song of joy that runs like a golden thread through that discourse —'Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted. . . . Rejoice, and be exceeding glad.' Out of the preaching of Christ proceeds the wonderful and beautiful lesson of the fowls of the air and of the lilies of the field; out of the preaching of Tolstoy comes the loathsome 'Powers of Darkness.' Or, if we look for a more modern instance, we may read the 'Fioretti' of St. Francis of Assisi, than whom no one has trod nearer to the footsteps of Christ. The parables and poems of St. Francis are all aglow with passionate joy and tenderness and beauty. I do not mean that sorrow and denunciation are banished from the teaching of Christ. But the sorrow of Christ is not the uncharitable cry alone of one whose spirit has been wounded by seeing wrong and injustice in the world."

In a word, says the writer, faith is "the deliberate turning of the eye from darkness to light," and of this faith Tolstoy has naught. He denounces the world and the art and the natural pleasures of life, "not because he has attained to any true vision of the peace of the spirit," but "because the world has turned to ashes in his mouth":

"It is because I find no note of spiritual joy in Count Tolstoy when he speaks from his own heart and lays aside the borrowed jargon of Christianity, it is because I find in him only the bitterness of a great and smitten soul, it is because I find in him no charity or tenderness, but only the bleakness of disillusion, that I count him an enemy to faith and not an unbuilder of faith. *La joie de l'esprit en marque la force*, and, finding no joy in him, I reckon him only as one among those who deny and destroy. The soul of the Russian is like a strong man who has lain long in chains in the darkness of a dungeon. Suddenly a beam of light from the outer world falls upon his eyes, waking him from his lethargy, and as suddenly passes away. . . . . .

"I say boldly that Count Tolstoy is not a child of light, but a child of darkness; his speech is the voice of 'the spirit that still denies.'"

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**A New Basis for Church-Membership.**—Hitherto almost all, if not all, Protestant bodies except the Anglican communion have regarded church-membership as composed of adult or semi-adult communicants, or, in some cases, of persons who have been "converted to religion"; and have looked upon the young as not fully children of the church. A new departure in the basis of church-membership as well as in formal statement of creed has lately been made by Dr. Macfarland and the people of the Maplewood Congregational Church, of Malden, Mass. The changes are thus stated by the New York *Outlook* (March 30):

"The first change provides for the enrolment of all baptized children upon the membership book of the church. The new article reads as follows, and might well be imitated in other churches:

"'Children baptized by the church shall be enrolled as members, with the understanding that such relation shall be continued until they indicate a desire either for a formal acceptance or for a dissolution of the relation. The list of such members shall be kept distinct from that of the adult members, but they shall be considered as members under the care of the church. This list . . . shall also include those previously baptized elsewhere who shall be presented by their parents.'

"Secondly, regarding the admission of all candidates, in place of the old clause charging the church committee with the examination of such candidates, a new rule establishes all examina-

tions of the candidate as a private matter and in the hands of the pastor.

"Thirdly, in place of the old and detailed confession of faith a new and simpler basis of membership has been adopted, as follows.

"'I believe in God, the loving Father of the race.

"'I believe in the universal brotherhood of man, as taught by Jesus Christ.

"'I believe in Jesus Christ as the Supreme Revealer of divine character, as the moral and religious Teacher, the spiritual Guide, and the Redeemer of men.

"'In uniting with this church, I promise to give myself to its service, to work for its upbuilding, and to walk with all its members and with all men in a spirit of charity and faithfulness.'"

## THE BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIANITY AS VIEWED BY A LAYMAN.

CHURCH history has in almost every instance been written by ecclesiastics, either, as in the case of Milman and Stanley, in the active ministry, or, like Wellhausen, Harnack, and McGiffert, professors in theological seminaries. A layman's view of this subject, such as has lately been given by Judge Charles B. Waite, in his book "A History of the Christian Religion to the Year Two Hundred," is therefore of some special note. Judge Waite, who is said to be a man of learning who has spent many years in an exhaustive non-partizan study of the history of the early Christian church, has arrived at conclusions very different from those of most church historians. A summary of his views is given in the New York *Tribune* (March 12), as follows:

"Of the numerous gospels in use in the church in the second century, the author says that only three were probably apostolic, namely, the Gospel of St. Paul, the Gospel or Recollections of Peter, and the Oracles or Sayings of Christ, attributed to Matthew. These as well as numerous other sacred writings now unknown were reserved as sacred scriptures in the early church, until they were suppressed in the interest of the present four gospels. 'I found myself,' says Theodoret (A.D. 430), 'upward of two hundred such books held in honor among your churches, and, collecting them all together, I had them put aside and instead introduced the gospels of the Four Evangelists.' Many of the early fathers refer plainly to these suppressed writings, and some of these references indicate that writings now unknown to the church were regarded as authoritative. The three writings mentioned above probably did not teach the miraculous conception of Jesus or His physical resurrection. But it is the contention of the author that these and other beliefs gradually grew into shape in the church, and that then the present gospels were written, many of the materials in the older writings being used. The Gospel of Paul was thus the germ of the Gospel of Luke, the Gospel of Peter of the Gospel of Mark, and the Oracles of the Gospel of Matthew.

"Holding thus as to their origin, the author naturally rejects the gospels as unhistorical. Undoubtedly, he says, there was a moral and religious teacher who came to be known as Christ. This teacher, who had devoted followers and disciples, was put to death in the reign of Tiberius, and after His death Paul, the chief of His disciples, founded a new religion on His doctrines and precepts and on the belief in His resurrection. Both Peter and Paul, in the opinion of the author, were responsible for much of the cruelty, bigotry, and fanaticism which came later to characterize Christianity. The Apostolic Fathers emphasized most the supernatural elements in Christianity, and in a credulous age new supernatural additions could easily be made without exciting any protest."

In his account of the origin of the Gospel narratives, Judge Waite writes as follows:

"'It is difficult to believe . . . that Paul, when he declared, "It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption" (it is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body), had before him a gospel in which it was recorded that Jesus expressly denied being a spirit after His resurrection, and called for meat that he might demonstrate to His disciples that He had a material body like theirs. The spiritualism of Paul and Clement was too refined for the gross conceptions of the second century, which would be satisfied with nothing less than the resurrection of the very crucified body of Jesus. Gospels were accordingly constructed containing accounts of such a resurrection, related with great circumstantiality.'"

A large part of Jude Waite's book is devoted to an examination of that little known body of writings termed "The Apocryphal Gospels," many of which, he points out, were once accepted by a large part of the early church as sacred and inspired. A knowledge of them, in Mr. Waite's opinion, is essential to any just view of the canonical gospels and of early Christianity.

## THE GOLDEN RULE AND THE ABOLITION OF RACIAL PREJUDICE.

THE ethical precept known as the Golden Rule, which is so fundamental a concept of the moral order of the universe that it is found, in one form or another, in nearly every religious code, and in nearly every race and age, formed the text of the recent notable discussion in Calvary Baptist Church, New York, in which Confucian, Jew, and Christian acknowledged its efficacy as a basis of international brotherhood, and as a true guide for the religious, social, and business life. The meeting was under the auspices of an institution founded as a memorial of princely Jewish beneficence—the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch Monument Fund. The exercises began with the singing of the One Hundredth Psalm, followed by responsive readings led by the Rev. Dr. McArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church, from two other Hebrew psalms. A prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, of the Temple Emanu-El. Mr. Wu Ting Fang's address was one of the notable features. He said in part (New York *Times*, March 27):

"Racial prejudice and religious intolerance are two monsters of barbarism. In former days they seemed to stalk hand in hand. They set nation again nation, and people against people. Oh! what a destruction of life and property there was on account of race and religious prejudices! What good came from the Crusades or the Thirty Years' War? Not any; they only inflicted trouble on Christian and Mohammedan alike. The most striking religious persecutions were those of the Huguenots in France and the expulsion of the Moors from Spain. After the edict of Nantes 500,000 inhabitants of France sought refuge elsewhere, and the commercial industry of the country was impaired. When the Moors were expelled from Spain that country lost its best agriculturists.

"I might cite many other incidents of olden times. Such things, I am happy to say, will no longer be tolerated in our day. Liberal education and enlightenment have removed prejudice. There are, tho, on the statute books in many countries, laws directed against some people on account of race or religion. This can not be considered satisfactory. The sooner these laws are abolished the better it will be for the people and for mankind in general, as well as for the progress of the nations.

"I can scarcely recall a war between China and her neighbors over religion. During the 4,000 years China has existed she has grown up by building up within and not by accession from without. There need be no fear but that China will fairly meet the Western nations on the question of religious prejudice. Ignorance is the basis of all religious prejudice. Remove the cause by education. Some people have an antipathy for snakes. They consider all snakes venomous. The naturalist acts differently. He goes to the haunts of the snakes and studies their habits. He finds that a few are venomous, but that the greater number are harmless. If he can overcome the prejudice as to snakes there is no reason why we can not overcome the prejudice of race or religion. We can do so by acquainting ourselves with the language, customs, and nature of other peoples. Then our feelings will be correctly modified. . . . . .

"Among the wise men of ancient times who had the well-being of mankind at heart was Confucius. I am not going to preach Confucianism here. The brotherhood of man was one of his teachings. Confucius found this noble doctrine the common na-

REV. DR. R. S. MACARTHUR. RABBI SILVERMAN. REV. R. HEBER NEWTON, WU TING FANG.

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SPEAKERS AT THE "GOLDEN RULE" MEETING.

ture of mankind. The Hottentot, as well as the Asiatic and the European, knows what is right and what is wrong. Civilization gives the Asiatic and European an advantage over the Hottentot, but the Hottentot is a man and should be treated as a man.

'No person can estimate the importance of this movement to eradicate race and religious prejudice. It will weld nations, governments, and people better than politics or family alliances. It will promote commercial intercourse. It will reduce the possibility of war and enhance the permanency of peace. The twentieth century will be signalized by the grandest of human achievements when the practise of the Golden Rule as enunciated by Confucius, 'Do not do to others what you do not want done unto yourself,' is followed by all."

Mr. Edwin Markham read a narrative poem, "Inasmuch," setting forth the brotherhood idea, and Dr. Heber Newton, of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, is reported to have said in part:

"The Golden Rule is certainly not the basic law of business in Christendom—despite all the beautiful things we say about Christ. We evidently do not take Him seriously in this teaching. The Christian world of business is surely not a shining example of the Golden Rule. Too many business firms would seem to be branches of the great house of Gouge & Grab. Advertisements are written by experts in the art of lying politely. They fool simple folk into buying what they do not want at prices which they do not mean to give. Stock is watered so that companies can go on paying dividends which the public would not justify them in paying upon the actual capital invested, while they keep down the wages of their workingmen under the pretense of the necessity of paying just interest on capital.

"What an irony of history! Eighteen centuries of Christendom and we single out for fame a man who, when his workmen tell him there are no rules in the factory, has the Golden Rule printed and posted there, and makes his men believe that he really tries to carry work on according to that rule. We label him Golden Rule Jones. One Golden Rule Jones, myriads of Brazen Rule Smiths, Browns, and Robinsons.

"All honor to men like Baron de Hirsch and Andrew Carnegie, who show us how to apply the Golden Rule so magnificently in the distribution of wealth. Before such men we scarcely know whether we are Jews or Christians. More honor yet to the men who are to come after them, educated by their example to yet higher achievements; who will not only spend their money according to the Golden Rule, but will make it according to the Golden Rule."

The meeting appears to have made a deep impress upon the public as a possible harbinger of a more informed and tolerant interracial and interreligious attitude among twentieth-century peoples. Action was taken looking to the appointment of a committee for the purpose of adopting measures for permanent organization of the Universal Golden Rule Brotherhood (Theodore F. Seward, 78 Fifth Avenue, New York, secretary), and for special services three days each year—Friday in schools, Saturday in synagogs, Sunday in churches. The Boston *Herald* (March 28) remarks:

"It may be said that all Chinamen are not like Wu Ting Fang. This is true. Neither are all Americans like Channing or Sumner or Lincoln, nor all Hebrews like Baron Hirsch, nor all Englishmen like King Alfred, or Bright, or Gladstone, nor all negroes like Booker T. Washington. What then? The races that give birth to such men, the education and the religion that molds them, are not to be lightly esteemed. They stand for ideals and achievements toward which all may strive, and, in their striving, exert an influence for the elevation not only of their own race, but of all races. The significance of such a meeting to exalt the Golden Rule is that it indicates a principle which tends to community of life, to fellowship in progress, to universal justice, helpfulness, and charity. It is needed."

The Rochester *Democrat-Chronicle* (March 28) takes a less optimistic view of recent progress in tolerance and brotherhood. It says:

"For fifty years or more the equality of men in natural right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness has been emphasized in this country. The press, the pulpit, the platform, and the forum of Congress have rung with eloquent appeals in behalf of that principle. It was one of the pivotal thoughts in the minds of the Northern people during the Civil War. The Constitution of the United States was amended to give it legal embodiment and standing before the nation. Yet what have we seen during the past few years in some sections of this country? Entire States prostituting their legislatures and constitutional conventions to the mean and ignoble work of proscribing and disfranchizing one-half of their population on account of the racial blood in their veins and the color of their skin. Mobs, with a ferocity exceeding that of bloodhounds, joining in the hunt of black men, merely suspected of crime in some cases, and, when caught, their victims chained to iron stakes, then mutilated and tortured, and then burned to death. . . . . .

"If prejudice and intolerance are to be exterminated, the process must be begun early in the life of the individual. The rights of men must be taught and enforced upon the minds of youth. Any society, institution, or church which inculcates intolerance toward those differing from it in faith or practise is inflicting irreparable injury upon the natures of those coming under its influence. Intolerance sours, contracts, and dwarfs the spirit of any man who nourishes it. Let the utterance of that great-souled man, Abraham Lincoln, be the motto for every life: 'With malice toward none—with charity for all.'"

## DR. CARROLL'S STATISTICS OF THE CHURCHES.

ALTHO we have already published (February 2) the church statistics for the past year given by Dr. Bliss in *The Independent*, the statistical tables prepared each year by Dr. H. K. Carroll, who was in charge of the United States Census of Churches in 1890, are regarded as so important and authoritative that we give them also herewith. Dr. Carroll's figures show that a combined gain of 244,846 communicants was made by the American churches in 1900, of which the Roman Catholic Church made 80,432, the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) 47,381, the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) 8,118, the African Methodist Episcopal Church 33,735, the Baptist Church (North) 3,214, the Baptist Church (South) 20,232, the Colored Baptist Church 16,245, the Disciples of Christ 31,586, the Lutheran Synodical Conference 38,083, the Lutheran General Synod 2,888, the Lutheran General Council 22,598, the Presbyterian Church (North) 22,099, the Presbyterian Church (South) 4,868, the Protestant Episcopal Church 17,014, the Congregationalists (estimated) 1,486. The Salvation Army and the Church of Christ, Scientist, show decreases for 1900, altho both have gained largely during the decade.

Dr. Carroll gives the following summary of religious gains in the past ten years and in the century (we quote from his article in the New York *Christian Advocate*, March 28):

"The largest gains in communicants between 1890 and 1900 were made by the Catholics—2,508,212. The Methodists [17 bodies] stand second with 1,327,065; the Baptists [13 groups] third, with 803,434; the Disciples of Christ fourth, with 508,931; the Lutherans [21 bodies] fifth, with 429,095; the Presbyterians [12 bodies] sixth, with 306,068; and the Episcopalians [2 bodies] seventh, with 179,129.

"The advance from 1800 to 1900 is indicated by the following, the statistics for 1800 being taken from Dr. Daniel Dorchester's 'Christianity in the United States,' and including only Evangelical churches:

| | Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 154,228 | 191,348 | 27,422,025 |
| 1800 | 2,651 | 3,030 | 364,872 |
| Gains during the century | 151,577 | 188,318 | 27,057,153 |

"The statistics for 1800 are not complete, even for evangelical denominations, as to ministers and churches. Probably the former should be increased to at least 3,000, and the latter to 3,500. The increase, it will be seen, including all denominations in 1900, has been enormous: the number of ministers has been multiplied by 50; the number of churches has been multiplied by 54; the number of communicants has been multiplied by 73; the population of the United States has been multiplied by 14.

"The growth of particular denominations or denominational groups during the century was as follows:

METHODISTS.

| | Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 37,987 | 54,351 | 5,916,349 |
| 1800 | 287 | ..... | 64,894 |
| Gains | 151,587 | ..... | 5,851,455 |

BAPTISTS.

| | Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 35,358 | 50,642 | 4,521,403 |
| 1800 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 103,000 |
| Gains | 34,158 | 49,142 | 4,418,403 |

CONGREGATIONALISTS

| | Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 5,625 | 5,624 | 631,360 |
| 1800 | 600 | 810 | 75,000 |
| Gains | 5,025 | 4,814 | 556,360 |

PRESBYTERIANS.

| | Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 11,959 | 15,157 | 1,584,400 |
| 1800 | 300 | 500 | 40,000 |
| Gains | 11,659 | 14,657 | 1,544,400 |

PROTESTANT EPISCOPALIANS.

| | Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 4,911 | 6,499 | 719,638 |
| 1800 | 264 | 320 | 11,972 |
| Gains | 4,647 | 6,179 | 707,666 |

The following are Dr. Carroll's more important tables, with the exception of the complete table of separate denominations, which we have already summarized:

TABLE SHOWING DENOMINATIONAL GROUPS IN 1900.

| Denominations. | Summary for 1900. Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. | Net Gains for 1900. Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adventists (6 bodies) | 1,505 | 2,286 | 88,705 | 22 | 47 | *79 |
| Baptists (13 bodies) | 35,358 | 50,642 | 4,521,403 | 1,055 | 352 | 32,4[illegible] |
| Brethren (River) (3 bodies) | 179 | 111 | 4,739 | | | |
| Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies) | ..... | 314 | 6,661 | | | |
| Catholics (7 bodies) | 11,936 | 12,349 | 8,766,083 | 212 | 201 | 80,432 |
| Catholic Apostolic | 95 | 10 | 1,491 | | | |
| Chinese Temples | ..... | 47 | ..... | | | |
| Christadelphians | ..... | 63 | 1,277 | | | |
| Christians (2 bodies) | 1,151 | 1,517 | 109,278 | *285 | *3 | *2,439 |
| Christian Catholics (Dowie) | 55 | 56 | 40,000 | | | |
| Christian Missionary Association | 10 | 13 | 754 | | | |
| Christian Scientists | 10,000 | 579 | 90,000 | .... | 75 | *10,000 |
| Christian Union | 183 | 294 | 18,214 | | | |
| Church of God (Winebrennarian) | 460 | 560 | 38,000 | | | |
| Church of the New Jerusalem | 143 | 173 | 7,679 | 2 | *1 | *1 |
| Communistic Societies (7 bodies) | ..... | 31 | 4,010 | | | |
| Congregationalists | 5,625 | 5,624 | 631,360 | 21 | 10 | 1,486 |
| Disciples of Christ | 6,528 | 10,528 | 1,149,982 | 129 | 230 | 31,5[illegible] |
| Dunkards (4 bodies) | 2,988 | 1,081 | 112,194 | 132 | 30 | 5,000 |
| Evangelical (2 bodies) | 1,355 | 2,602 | 157,338 | 44 | 235 | 1,[illegible] |
| Friends (4 bodies) | 1,443 | 1,093 | 119,160 | .... | .... | 224 |
| Friends of the Temple | 4 | 4 | 340 | | | |
| German Evangelical Protestant | 45 | 55 | 36,500 | | | |
| German Evangelical Synod | 909 | 1,129 | 203,574 | 18 | 61 | 1,159 |
| Jews (2 bodies) | 301 | 570 | 143,000 | | | |
| Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies) | 2,900 | 1,396 | 343,824 | *80 | 355 | 824 |
| Lutherans (20 bodies) | 6,763 | 11,022 | 1,660,167 | 94 | 195 | 62,269 |
| Swedish Evangelical Covenant (Waldenstromians) | 265 | 270 | 30,000 | *2 | 58 | |
| Mennonites (12 bodies) | 1,112 | 673 | 58,728 | 19 | 12 | 1,107 |
| Methodists (17 bodies) | 37,907 | 54,381 | 5,916,349 | 1,346 | 443 | 106,472 |
| Moravians | 117 | 122 | 14,817 | | | |
| Presbyterians (12 bodies) | 11,959 | 15,157 | 1,584,400 | 65 | 100 | 22,194 |
| Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies) | 4,911 | 6,499 | 719,638 | 82 | 175 | 17,296 |
| Reformed (3 bodies) | 1,860 | 2,417 | 368,521 | 7 | *23 | 3,646 |
| Salvationists | 2,361 | 663 | 19,490 | *828 | *290 | *22,510 |
| Schwenkfeldians | 3 | 4 | 306 | | | |
| Social Brethren | 17 | 20 | 913 | | | |
| Society for Ethical Culture | ..... | 5 | 1,300 | | | |
| Spiritualists | ..... | 334 | 45,030 | | | |
| Theosophical Society | ..... | 122 | 3,000 | | | |
| United Brethren (2 bodies) | 2,452 | 4,952 | 265,935 | *18 | 54 | 5,667 |
| Unitarians | 544 | 453 | 71,000 | *8 | *7 | |
| Universalists | 730 | 987 | 52,739 | 35 | 211 | 6,217 |
| Independent Congregations | 54 | 156 | 14,126 | | | |
| Total in 1900 | 154,228 | 191,348 | 27,422,025 | 2,067 | 2,455 | 344,[illegible] |
| Total in 1899 | 152,161 | 188,893 | 27,077,179 | | | |

* Decrease.

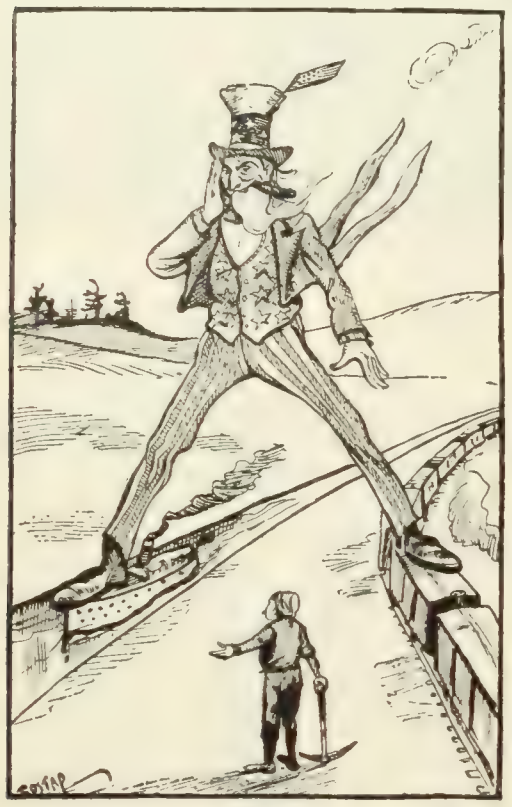
TABLE SHOWING RANK OF CHIEF GROUPS.

| Denominational Families. | Rank in 1900. | Communicants. | Rank in 1890. | Communicants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Catholic | 1 | 8,766,083 | 1 | 6,257,871 |
| Methodist | 2 | 5,916,349 | 2 | 4,589,284 |
| Baptist | 3 | 4,521,403 | 3 | 3,717,969 |
| Lutheran | 4 | 1,660,167 | 5 | 1,231,072 |
| Presbyterian | 5 | 1,584,400 | 4 | 1,278,332 |
| Episcopal | 6 | 719,638 | 6 | 540,509 |
| Reformed | 7 | 368,521 | 7 | 309,458 |
| Latter-Day Saints | 8 | 343,824 | 9 | 165,125 |
| United Brethren | 9 | 265,935 | 8 | 225,281 |
| Evangelical Bodies | 10 | 157,338 | 10 | 133,313 |
| Jewish | 11 | 143,000 | 11 | 130,400 |
| Friends | 12 | 119,160 | 12 | 107,208 |
| Dunkards | 13 | 112,194 | 14 | 73,705 |
| Christians | 14 | 109,278 | 13 | 103,722 |
| Adventists | 15 | 88,705 | 15 | 68,491 |
| Mennonites | 16 | 58,728 | 16 | 41,541 |
| Salvationists | 17 | 19,490 | 17 | 8,742 |

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## EUROPEAN COMMENT ON THE "STEEL TRUST."

ALTHO a "profound sensation" has been caused in England by the formation of the "steel trust," and a "most serious outlook is now before the British steel industry," according to *The Spectator* (London), there are, that journal thinks, excellent reasons why one should not speak or think as if Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Schwab had their hands on the throat of the national welfare of England. *The Spectator* continues:



UNCLE SAM'S BENEFACTOR.

UNCLE SAM: "Good boy, Johnny Canuck; keep right on building canals and railways to carry my products to the English market fifty per cent. cheaper than your own Canada stuff gets there." —*Toronto Telegram.*

"When we consider the enormous rate at which the productive capacity of the Carnegie works has been developed, it does not seem by any means unreasonable to anticipate that in a very few years more than half the world's steel production will be under the hands of the United States Steel Corporation. That certainly is a serious outlook from the point of view of the British steel industry, and it is made much the more so by the fact that the American tariff puts the steel corporation in a position to make such great gains out of the home market that they can afford to flood foreign markets with their surplus products at cost price, if not less."

And yet the vaulting ambition of the American trust may overleap itself. It may get into difficulties with organized labor; it may create a serious anti-protection sentiment; it may cause equally serious anti-trust legislation. *The Spectator* continues:

"If, however, the American people are willing to have the price of everything made of steel kept up in the States, are we, as a nation, to contemplate with alarm and aversion the keeping down of all such prices here? No doubt it will, or may, bear heavily upon our own ironmasters, at least for a time, and that will be, as we have said, a cause for regret, but not for public interference. If, through cheaper steel, a considerable amount of capital and labor which is now employed here in the manufacture of that essential of civilization ceases to find adequate reward, there must be a corresponding gain to all connected with those industries in which steel is the raw material. American engineering competition is, no doubt, serious enough in many departments, and bids fair to become more so; but just in so far as Mr. Morgan's corporation provides or indirectly secures to our engineers cheaper steel than they would otherwise obtain, will it mitigate the severity of the transatlantic rivalry in regard to the finished product. . . . If the requirements of our blast-furnace owners and steel manufacturers are kept down, we shall escape the recurrence of a coal boom, which will be distinctly to the good. Again, if iron and steel become cheaper, the shipbuilding trade, the building trade, and in fact all trades using steel and iron, can not fail to benefit."

The sole profit to the United States in this vast consolidation of interests, says *The Outlook* (London), will be that Uncle Sam can proudly claim Mr. Morgan as an American citizen. But the "steel trust" magnates are certainly framing dangerous problems for solution by society:

"How long the people of the United States will continue to regard with equanimity these immense absorptions by the few of the fields of energy hitherto open to the many no one can say. These dominating corporations may in one sense be regarded as object-lessons in the possibility of an international organization of trade under the control of the state—the dream of the Socialists. Or they may prove a challenge to that individualism in effort which has been the mainspring of all societies hitherto known. Many monopolies of class and faction and family, inherently more powerful than this new steel combination, have fallen ere now before the resistless forces of society. Wealth is the weakest of all things upon which to build power; and it is notable that of moral or temporal good to anybody but its proprietors this latest combination promises nothing."

The French economist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, doubts that the trust can ever dominate the markets of the entire world; but, he says (writing in the *Économiste Français*, Paris), it may possibly "so develop the American export trade in steel products and direct this trade with such a singleness of aim that, backed up, as it is, by the enormous resources of the United States, it may gain much more favorable conditions for its progress than can possibly obtain in Europe." Over-production, however, M. Leroy-Beaulieu regards as inevitable, and this, he thinks, may bring about the downfall of the trust. Mr. Morgan's projected visit to Germany, for the purpose, it is reported, of bringing about the consolidation of all the iron and steel interests of that country, is regarded by the *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) as "the last humiliation of Europe by the young giant of the West."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND MANCHURIA.

THE rapidly growing hostility of Japan toward Russia is regarded in Europe as the most significant phase of the latest developments in the far East. Russia's grasp on Manchuria and the report that the dismissal of McLeavy Brown, Korean Director-General of Customs, can be traced directly to Russian influence, has inflamed popular opinion in Japan almost to the fighting point. Ever since the conclusion of her war with China, when Japan was deprived of the fruits of victory by Russia, Germany, and France, there has been a feeling of hostility to Russia in the Mikado's empire. Assuming that Russia, notwithstanding her promises to the contrary, will actually annex Manchuria, the Japanese declare that they must have compensation for this increase of Russian influence and good assurances that Korea will not be molested. *The Daily News* (London) publishes an interview with "a prominent Japanese diplomatist" (the Japanese ambassador to Great Britain is known to be fond of expressing himself in this way), in which Japan's position is defined as follows:

"With Manchuria in her grasp, Russia is a constant menace to Korea. Now, the real independence of Korea, if not its actual possession, is a vital thing to Japan. If Russia had Korea, Russia's predominance in the East, already very great, thanks to the loss sustained by British prestige recently in the Orient, a direct consequence of your [British] hands being tied by the war in South Africa—Russia's predominance, I say, would be so overwhelming that Japan feels her existence would be at stake in that case, and that she might be soon snuffed out from amongst the nations of the world. . . . And what general sentiment in Japan demands at this moment is that Korea, in some way, must be safeguarded from Russia; if without war, so much the better; if there must be war, then Japan will not decline to fight even the great power of Russia."

Russia is now in actual possession of Manchuria, this diplomatist continued:

"As for the Chinese local government being retained—what do you suppose is the true meaning of that? . . . Manchuria is a poor province, there is a heavy deficit annually in its govern-

ment, and supplies are sent it from the richer provinces. This system by which the poorer provinces are supported by the richer obtains throughout the entire fabric of the Chinese empire, and Russia, which is perennially short of funds, will continue to draw support in rice and money from the other provinces of China according to custom. Thus Manchuria will be kept up by China—for Russia."

QUITE AT HOME.

BRITISH AND GERMAN ALLIES: "Hi! What are you doing there?"
RUSSIAN COSSACK: "I'm the man in possession! Are you going to turn me out?"
BOTH (hesitatingly): "N—n—no. No. We only asked."
RUSSIAN COSSACK: "Then now you know." [*Goes on smoking.*]
—*Punch.*

William Durban, for thirty years a resident of Eastern Siberia, in answer to questions put to him by *The St. James's Gazette* (London), says in substance:

"Up to 1860 Manchuria was one of the largest countries in the world. It stretched for 2,000 miles along both banks of the Amur, the control of which was the proud achievement of the elder Muravieff, who completed his work by securing the partition of that ancient empire.

"We may as well admit that what in 1860 befell the upper Manchurian dominions must certainly be repeated in the case of the lower Manchurian territory, which still goes by the name of Manchuria. By a stroke of the pen all the vast region north of the Amur came into the grip of Russia, and was incorporated with Siberia as the Amur Province. Southern Manchuria remained Chinese, but the younger Muravieff ear-marked it for his imperial master. It is one vast earthly paradise of beauty, and its resources will one day astonish the world. Russia will develop these. China has simply prohibited access to any of them. Mukden is the real gateway to North China. Russia already holds that vital portal. Beauty and utility together will make of Manchuria in days to come one of the world's most attractive regions. Coal lies close to the surface in immense quantities, but under the blighting régime of Manchu mandarinism no private enterprise has been permitted to work these treasures."

The much-discussed Manchuria convention between Russia and China (which, as we go to press, still hangs fire) consists of twelve articles. The first declares that the Czar is willing to forget the "recent hostilities" in Manchuria and consents to allow China to resume civil government. The other articles (we are informed by the Peking correspondent of the London *Times*) "virtually place absolute control in Russian hands." They exclude Chinese troops and forbid the importation of arms. They demand the degradation of the high officials implicated in the recent disturbances, and exclude all but Russians from holding official positions in Manchuria or drilling Chinese soldiers or sailors "anywhere in Northern China." It is stipulated that, in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Chinese Turkestan, no railroad, mining, or other concessions shall be granted to persons of any other nationality than Russian. China herself is not permitted to construct any railroad, and no land "in the vicinity of New-Chwang" can be leased to foreigners. All the customs of Manchuria are to be under Russian control. The remaining clauses deal with indemnities, in the matter of which, in general, Russia will act with the other powers. This is regarded by the European press in general as amounting to annexation, especially in view of the additional fact (pointed out by the Peking correspondent of *The Standard*, London) that Orthodox Russian churches are being rapidly erected in several Manchurian towns.

In reply to a "diplomatic suggestion" from the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg, Count Lamsdorf, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has declared that Russia has no intention of establishing even a protectorate over Manchuria. What has really happened in that province, he said, is that "the Russian military authorities who had been engaged in the temporary occupation and pacification of that province had been directed, when reinstating the Chinese authorities in their former posts, to arrange with the local civil authorities the terms of a *modus vivendi* between them for the duration of the simultaneous presence of Russian and Chinese authorities in Southern Manchuria," in order to avoid a repetition of recent attacks on the frontier and along the railroad to Port Arthur. "Effective guaranties," he added, must be given that these troubles would not reoccur; but Russia's efforts would "certainly not be in the nature of acquisition of territory" or of "an actual or virtual protectorate." Count Lamsdorf illustrated the position of his Government by saying that it was placed in the same difficulty "with regard to fixing a final date for evacuating Manchuria as the allies found themselves in with regard to the evacuation of Peking and the province of Pe-chi-li."

Russia's intentions are further defined by a writer in the *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna). In what that journal claims to be "an inspired communication," it is said:

"The chief objection of the negotiations now in progress between the Russian and Chinese governments is to agree on the terms of effective guaranties for safeguarding the construction of the railway through Manchuria. Another object is to prevent a repetition of disturbances. In respect to both objects, the withdrawal of Russian troops from Manchuria can only be gradual, and it is out of consideration for the principle of unity between the powers that Russia also makes it a condition for the evacuation of Manchuria that China should have complied with the demands collectively made by all the powers. By imposing this condition, Russia exercises a salutary pressure upon China in the common interest of all the powers. Her own intention, however, remains, as heretofore, to respect the territorial integrity of China."

COUNT WALDERSEE: "Do make an end of it, madam, and let yourself be beaten, or I shall be terribly blamed at home in Berlin."
—*Punch, Vienna*

"We can not profess," says *The Spectator* (London), "to be either alarmed or indignant at what has taken place":

"Ever since Russia marched her troops into Manchuria we

have realized that Russia had come to stay, and that tho diplomatic assurances to the contrary might be extorted from her, they would be worthless. We do not believe that British interests need or will suffer, but if the convention is agreed to by China and carried out it means that the policy of partial partition has begun, and that Russia has actually taken her piece. We trust that even if Germany insists upon following Russia's lead as regards her sphere we shall not rush into any precipitate and panic action."

The German Chancellor, von Bülow, has declared in the Reichstag that, altho the Anglo-German agreement in China has no application to Manchuria, yet "there are larger interests involved that those of any individual power." China is a debtor to the powers. Her debt is a very large one, and she has not yet effected a settlement with her creditors. These creditors have an interest in seeing that the debtor does not give away too much *in fraudem creditorum.*" Yet, Von Bülow continued, Germany is not alarmed over the situation. The French press has very little to say on the subject, except by way of excuse for Russia or explanation of her course. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) believes that the British protest is simply a blind to cover England's own designs of aggrandizement. Why, asks this journal, should a people which persists in remaining in Egypt without officially declaring that such is its intention, think it necessary to protest against Russia's action in Manchuria? Our interests are in Southern China, says the *Petit Parisien*, and "our diplomacy can not but congratulate itself on seeing the Son of Heaven subject to the exclusive influence of our Russian friends."

THE CZAR: "Now, boys, let me build you a railroad, and I will send you some of my best goods."

The first train load.
—*Ulk, Berlin.*

To Japan, the Russian occupation of Manchuria is a standing menace, thinks *The Times* (London), and for the following reasons:

"Her [Japan's] economic and military interests there are of the first order. Korea is the granary from which she at present draws large supplies of food for her teeming population, and upon which she relies for feeding that population when it outstrips, as it shortly must do, the limited resources of her own soil. It is the field to which she directs her emigrants. Numbers of Japanese are already settled there, and, as the pressure of population grows, those numbers will rapidly increase. It has become a favorite sphere for Japanese commercial and industrial enterprise. Much Japanese capital is already sunk there, and much more may be invested with profit in the development of its natural resources. Wherever else the door may be closed to her, Japan is determined that it shall not be shut against her without a struggle in Korea. But important as are her economic interests in that country, they are in her eyes outweighed by her military interests. She believes that a Russian occupation of Korea would constitute a permanent threat to her safety, and it can not be denied that she has strong grounds for her belief."

The possession of Korea is really vital to both Russia and Japan, declares *The St. James's Gazette* (London). "To Japan as the natural outlet of her ambition for expansion; to Russia, for the security of her far-Eastern possessions."

Both powers are reported to be mobilizing fleets in Chinese waters with Korea as their destination. Japan seems to be awakening to the situation, says *The Herald* (Kobe, Japan, published in English), which is, in brief, that "a Russian absorption of Manchuria and Korea is inevitable unless a force which would compel Russia to go to war opposes that absorption. . . . Political pledges and obligations with Russian diplomatists are waste paper or waste breath when it becomes possible to ignore them."

Public opinion in Japan, says *The Japan Weekly Mail* (also published in English), judged by the utterances of the press, seems to be divided between those who favor vigorous opposition to anything like Russian occupation and those who regard Manchuria's fate as sealed and advocate demanding a free hand in Korea as "compensating advantage." The *Kwanto-ho*, a pro-Russian newspaper published in Port Arthur, recently contained an article on Russo-Japanese relations which the *Yomiuri Shimbun* (Yokohama) reproduces with interpolations in parenthesis which make rather quaint but significant reading. We quote:

"The Chinese crisis is nearly settled and peace will soon be restored. The troops which were sent by Russia to the far East have behaved with the greatest patriotism, and they will return home covered with glory. What pains us at this time is the suspicious mood of Japan toward Russia. Japan has always been very suspicious of Russia (especially Russia of Japan). She has always adopted the greatest precautions against us, and has been as fearful of us as tho we were demons. (A squadron of a hundred thousand tons and a squadron of two hundred and fifty thousand tons—which is the terrible demon to the other?) Because Russia is obliged to keep troops in Manchuria pending the restoration of peace and good order in that region, Japan imagines that Russia has aggressive designs. (As she actually has those designs the imagination is inevitable.) Truly Japan's suspicion and jealousy are very profound. (Truly Russia's real designs are very profound.) Russia has again and again publicly declared that she has no aggressive designs in far-Eastern Asia and that she aims solely at the preservation of peace. (Was that why she seized Port Arthur and Talien-Wan?) Russia took the lead in withdrawing her troops from Peking, which was one of the proofs of her desire to restore peace. (Yes, all the world knows that these withdrawn troops played the part of the thief at the fire, stealing Manchuria while Peking was burning.) If a power of such vast resources as Russia entertained aggressive designs, she would not stop at Manchuria, but would swallow the whole of China without difficulty. (Only she is not able.) That she does not do so is the best proof of her high morality and of her desire for peace. Dismiss your doubts, Japan! It is because the Japanese are instigated by England and deceived by her specious statements that they entertain suspicions of Russia. The serpent tempted Eve and she induced the upright Adam to eat the apple. Japan had better not listen to the voice of Eve or an evil thing will happen to her. Japan's foreign policy is dictated by expectations of war with Russia. What would be the advantage of such a war? (The advantage would be that Russia could not accomplish her evil designs.) The Russian Emperor, the monarch of peace, has no desire to see blood flow in East Asia, and the Japanese Emperor, a sovereign of profound benevolence, is equally opposed to anything of the kind. If Japan continues to listen to English persuasion, she will only hasten the rupture of her friendly relations with Russia, a result which we earnestly deprecate. (Do you merely want to get Manchuria without any trouble?)"

Japan's strong desire for peace, comments the *Yomiuri*, "will not prevent her from taking proper steps for the preservation of her vital interests." The *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo) trusts that the Japanese Government, as a subscriber to the Anglo-German agreement, will "protest with other powers against the doings of any country which aims at the occupation of Manchuria."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FOREIGN COMMENT ON OUR CUBAN RELATIONS.

THE present deadlock in our Cuban relations is assumed by European journals, particularly on the Continent, to be the first step toward annexation of the island to the United States, and a chorus of "We told you so's" comes from the French and German press. The *Temps* (Paris), in a bitter denunciation of "American perfidy," says:

"For love of Cuba the United States plunged into a great war. They took care to justify hostilities by declarations of magnanimous principles. Never were seen more touching passages of eloquence than in this collection of official documents and manifestoes, so rich in statements of transcendental idealism, in which all, even to plunder, is covered up by a layer of humanitarianism and morality. The United States spoke but of protocols and disinterestedness. It was well understood that they were moved by no selfish interests; that nothing could change the sublime altruism of their devotion; that, as knights-errant, they threw themselves into the conflict in order to set free Cuba and the Philippines, to break the yoke of the insolent Spaniard, and save the sun from in future experiencing the pain of rising on a land of slaves. These sonorous formulas were inscribed at full length in the state papers."

VARIUM ET MUTABILE.

UNCLE SAM: "*Ef* I could trust you not to get talkin' to strangers, I'd put my traps on board and git. But as it is, I'll just hang round the Reservation a while."

["Nor is there any probability that the American forces will be withdrawn from the island, while, etc., etc."—*New York Correspondent in The Times, March 1.*] —*Punch, London.*

Three years have passed, and what has been done? asks the *Temps*. The protectorate is already a fact. "Of the independence of Cuba nothing remains; of the promises of the United States equally little." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) recognizes the complexity of the situation, and, while blaming the United States for breaking promises, hopes that "the counsels of conciliation will prevail at Havana and the advice of moderation at Washington." The present status, says the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), is a sad commentary on American good faith. The Monroe doctrine says "America for the Americans"; but it is always the United States which profit to the injury of all other American peoples. Cuba's fate is annexation, pure and simple; but it would be folly on her part to incur armed opposition.

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the French economist, contributes to the *Économiste Français* (Paris) a study of the recent Cuban census. In conclusion he remarks: "Whether Cuba is destined to become a State of the Union or to remain under American protection, she will very soon, under the hardy energy of the Yankees and by the aid of their capital, deserve more than she ever did her proud title of tne 'Pearl of the Antilles.'" The Cubans, says the *Nieuws van den Dag* (Amsterdam), do not deserve the sympathy the world willingly gives to the Filipinos. "They should have known that they were merely exchanging King Log for King Stork."

The British press contains very little comment on the subject, altho the weekly reviews speak sympathetically of the similar rôles of England and America as "civilizers." The Canadian papers generally declare that the annexation of Cuba is ultimately inevitable. It would probably be the best thing for all concerned, says *The Monetary Times* (Toronto). "The course pursued by the United States is in line with the dictates of wisdom," says *The Advertiser* (London):

"Time is required for the development of the idea of self-government. . . . It is simply an act of prudence to exercise control over those who are not in a position to exercise that virtue over themselves. Freedom and liberty, after all, amount to very little unless with them goes capacity to make use of them wisely and well."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## BOER REJECTION OF THE BRITISH PEACE TERMS.

WHILE the failure of the peace negotiations between Lord Kitchener and the Boer general Botha is received with regret by most British journals, *The St. James's Gazette* (London) admits that "were this country [England] to find itself in the extremity to which the Boers are reduced, we hope and believe that our countrymen would return the answer of General Botha to a similar proposal." The terms offered by Lord Kitchener and discussed by the British and Boer commanders are summarized in *The Standard* (London), from which we condense as follows:

As an antecedent condition, there must be a general and complete cessation of hostilities, and the surrender of all weapons and munitions of war. This being done, an amnesty was to be granted in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies for all *bona-fide* acts of war. British subjects belonging to Natal and Cape Colony, while not compelled to return to those territories, would, if they did so, be liable to be dealt with by the colonial law. All prisoners of war now detained at St. Helena, in Ceylon or elsewhere, were to be brought back 'to their country' as quickly as arrangements could be made for their transport. At the earliest practicable date, military administration would yield place to civil administration in the form of crown colony government. Thereafter, as soon as circumstances permitted, a representative element was to be introduced, and ultimately the privilege of self-government was to be conceded. On the cessation of hostilities, a high court independent of the executive was to be established. Church property, public trusts, and orphan funds were to be respected. As to language, English and Dutch were to be used and taught in schools according to the desire of the parents. A sum of one million sterling was to be set aside for the indemnification of persons whose goods had been forcibly requisitioned. Regarding the destruction of farm buildings and loss of stock, the new administration would take into immediate consideration the possibility of assisting by loan all suf ferers who would take the oath of allegiance. . . . Provisions were promised as to the possession of rifles by individual burghers for self-protection or for sporting purposes. The franchise would not be granted to Kafirs until the privilege of representative self-government was conferred, and then the colored voters would not be permitted to be a dominant element.

General Botha announced that he could not recommend these terms to the "earnest consideration" of his government. What ever may be the reasons that actuated the Boers "in refusing such generous proposals," comments *The Standard*, the Boers "have proven that now on them and them alone rests the responsibility for the prolongation of hostilities." The imperial authorities, says *The Times* (London), "have gone to the utmost limits of lenity and indulgence in dealing with the somewhat audacious claims advanced on these points by an aggressive enemy, defeated all along the line in fair fight, with no organized army in the field and no recognizable center of civil authority in existence."

Liberal journals like *The Guardian* (Manchester) and *The Daily News* (London) believe that the rejection of the peace

terms indicates that the military position of the Boers is not yet desperate, and express grave fears for the welfare of the empire if the war continues much longer. "That the Boers would fight to the last man and the last cartridge," remarks *The Guardian*, "that this great free England of ours, after it had overthrown its adversary, would still have to thrash the soul out of his body, doing violence to its best traditions and compromising its future; these were fears that many of us have not been able to repress from the first."

THE PURSUIT OF DE WET.
—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

This is no ordinary war, it continues, between recognized governments:

"It is, and has been since the capture of Cronje and the correspondence which ensued, a war for the total destruction of two little states. The assumption of the Government has been throughout that by passing a steam-roller over these two states they could make up out of the powder that was left a united, harmonious South African dependency, to be molded precisely as the wisdom of British administrators should decide. They assumed for a long time that the preliminary process of grinding the states to powder would be a very short and easy one. Nay, on a famous occasion they assumed that it was already complete. Time alone can show whether the larger assumption was better founded; but hitherto there has scarcely been a single assumption made by the Government with regard to the Boers that has turned out well."

Let us clear our minds of cant, concludes *The Guardian*, and recognize that fact that we are making a South African Ireland, with all its perils:

"We acquired Ireland by the title of conquest unqualified by Irish consent, and accordingly we have now the Ireland that everybody sees, an Ireland hostile, morally foreign, a weakness, a discredit, and a danger. Great powers partition Poland by right of simple force, thinking that a fraction of it will be as agreeable and as safe a possession as any original province in their own, and the result is the Poland that everybody sees now, a Poland growing more distinctly and unanimously and resentfully Polish than ever. No power that has swallowed a piece of Poland has ever really digested it. Yet with Ireland and Poland and a score of similar cases before her eyes Germany proceeds, full of hope and complacency, to take Alsace and Lorraine for her own use, with the result that she has been compelled ever since to shape her foreign and even her home policy with an anxious eye to the dangers brought upon her by that foolish crime. Finally, our own imperialists come upon the stage and, with such an indifference to all the teaching of human history as could have been excusable only in the Garden of Eden, proceed rapturously to light one more fire to burn their own fingers with."

General Botha refused the peace terms, says *The Daily News*, because he discovered, "as President Kruger discovered a year and a half ago, that Mr. Chamberlain was bent on war, and would raise his demands as fast as they were accepted."

The full measure of the damage inflicted upon England by the South African republics, says *The Freeman* (Dublin), is revealed by the situation in China and British weakness there.

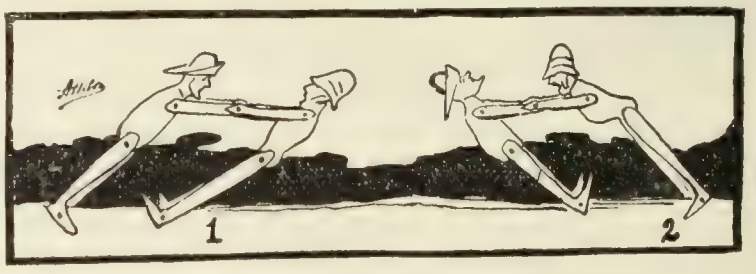
"The truth is that the outrage on the South African republics has involved such a destruction of her strength that England is no longer able to assert her influence wherever it is challenged by a first-class power. She can maintain the fiction of her prestige only by graceful concessions. But the world knows what these mean. Is it any wonder that Botha and his handful of men should still maintain their brave resolve to go on with their gallant defense of their independence?"

In all our Chinese policy, declares *The Speaker* (Liberal, London), we are the prisoners of Mr. Chamberlain's "brilliant diplomacy in South Africa." It adds:

"Imperialism is not all acquisition pure and simple, and we are paying dearly all over the globe for the excursions of imperialism in South Africa. All that we can do is to avoid a bluster and mock-heroic defiance, which only make retreat more painful and more grotesque, and not to begin striking attitudes when we know we can not strike anything or anybody else."

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) declares that there are worse fates than that of becoming an autonomous British colony, and thinks the Boers should have accepted the terms offered. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) publishes a review of a brochure recently issued, in Berne, by Paul Botha (son of the general), in which the writer expresses the hope that "Boer and Englishman will live and prosper side by side under England's flag, which alone can secure peace and prosperity to the Transvaal." Belgian opinion, heretofore so strongly hostile to England, seems to be undergoing a change, not as to the merits of the contest but as to the expediency of continuing it. Commenting on the rejection of the peace terms, the *Independance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"Neither Botha nor De Wet can any longer cherish any illusions regarding the result of the campaign. They have hitherto continued to struggle in the hope of some great international incident which might compel Great Britain to release her prey. It is simply madness. At the point we have now reached no conflict of international importance is possible which could have the desired effect. To preserve her conquests, Britain has made enormous sacrifices, and, if necessary, will make still greater. . . . But from the moment that the war can no longer serve to bring about the emancipation of the two republics it becomes useless, barbarous, and criminal. So long as a people is not exterminated, it is not lost, and all efforts should tend to prevent that extermination."




LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

1. The Boers repulse the English. 2. The English repulse the Boers.
—*Fischietto, Turin.*

The British national conscience has almost awakened, and hope will soon blossom into fact, says the *Temps* (Paris). The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) believes that England is becoming alarmed at the military situation in South Africa, "being reminded, no doubt, of the fate of the Spaniards in Cuba and of what is now befalling the Americans in the Philippines." Henri Rochefort, the French radical, editor and proprietor of the *Intransigéant* (Paris), recently paid a visit to President Kruger, at The Hague. In a series of flamboyant articles in his paper he calls the world to arms to rescue the Boers and proposes an international fund to start a lottery for their benefit. This scheme, however, is generally ridiculed by the European press, and the New York *Sun* characterizes it as "idiotic."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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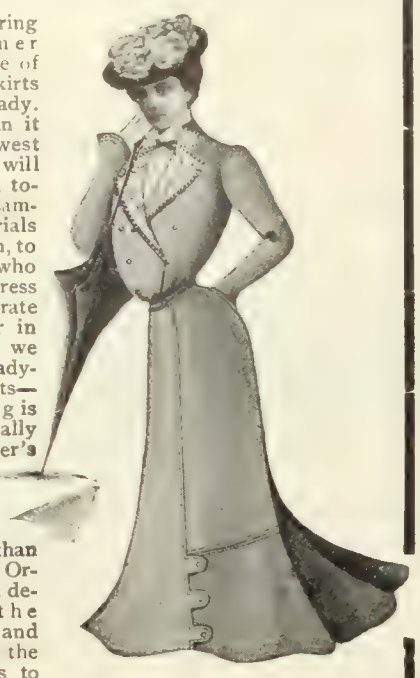

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*Daffodil Perfume*

ONE DROP LASTS THIRTY DAYS

SAMPLE BY MAIL 14¢ ONE OZ. BOTTLE 75¢ SEELY PERFUME CO. 65 4th St. Detroit, Mich

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Two Lovers and Two Loves."—Thomas A. Macdonald. (Published by the author.)

"Reminiscences."—Isaac M. Wise. (Leo Wise & Company.)

"Circumstantial Affection."—Nathaniel I. Gillman, Ph G. (F. Tennyson Neely, $1.00.)

"The Wizard's Knot."—William Barry. (The Century Co., $1.50)

"Her Mountain Lover."—Hamlin Garland. (The Century Co., $1.50.)

"Constructive Process for Learning German."—A. Dreyspring, Ph.D. (William R. Jenkins, $1.25.)

"Amabel."—Stella May Herrick. (The Editor Publishing Co.)

"L'Art d'Interesser en Classe."—Victor F. Bernard. (William R. Jenkins, $0.50.)

"The Thirteen Colonies."—Helen Ainslie Smith. [2 vols.] (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.00.)

"Magic, White and Black."—Franz Hartman, M.D. (The Metaphysical Publishing Co., $2.50.)

"A Carolina Cavalier."—George Cary Eggleston. (Lothrop Publishing Co.)

"A Master of Fortune."—Cutcliffe Hyne. (G. W. Dillingham Co.)

"Sonnets on Scripture Themes."—Robert Whittet. (Whittet & Shepperson, $1.50.)

"Dwellers in the Hills."—Melville D. Post. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

### To April.

By CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.

Dear April, you're like some coquette,
Some little flirt, I ween;
For half the time your face is bright,
And then, all unforeseen,
You droop your head, and pout and shed
Tears that you do not mean.

Yes, April, you're a winsome lass,
A little flirt, I know;
You do bewitch this heart of mine
And bid me whisper low,
"You are a true coquette because
You make me love you so!"

—In April *Woman's Home Companion.*

### The Play.

By H. ARTHUR POWELL.

The play is on. They sit;
She sees the stage
And watches every action there portrayed.
He sees but her, and seeing her sees all—
Her face a page
Whereon the play is scriven, bit by bit;
He reads, and when she smiles, unconscious maid,
His lips into the mold of hers do fall.

# Pears

Do you know the most luxurious bath in the world?

Have you used Pears' Soap?

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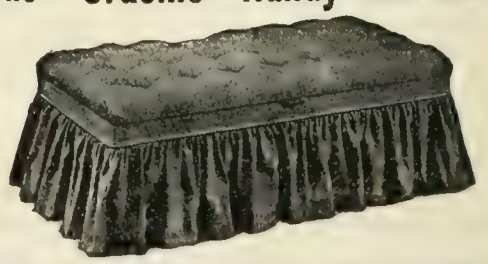

**$5.70** Buys this elegant **Box Seat**, direct from the factory, freight prepaid. To be returned at our expense if you are not greatly pleased with it. Handy for any room in the house, or for the office. At retail it would cost **$10.00** to **$12.00.**

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**P. O. Box 290 - - - 66 Church Street, New York.**

Love loses; on her cheek
There shines a pearl.
Love triumphs; in her eyes there sits a song.
Dreams he: if Imitation claim a tear,
Then, tend'rest girl,
What, what would Passion claim?—nay, fool and weak.
You want not tears and pity, but you long
To make the love-light in those eyes appear!

Below them, pipe of wood
And rosined string
All vibrate softly, whispering of Hope;
Then as his heart beats higher with the thought
Of reigning king,
Bursts into strains of triumph. Leap, O blood!
. . . . . .
The curtain's down. Lights up!—the play is o'er.
She sighs; he sighs; and Romance is no more.

—In April *Scribner's.*

### In a Copy of Launcelot and Guinevere.

By RICHARD HOVEY.

Not to reveal one mystery
That lurks beneath life's garment hem—
Alas! I sing of human hearts.
Because I can not fathom them.

—In April *Bookman.*

### When Two Have Lived.

By HELEN HAY.

How would we live! We'd drink the years like wine,
With all to-morrows hid behind the veil
That is your hair: between two lilies pale,
Your slender hands, my heart shall lie and shine
A crimson rose. We'd catch the wind and twine
The evening stars a chaplet musical
To crown our folly; lure the nightingale
To sing the bliss your lips should teach to mine.

And if the sage who cried that life is vain
Should frown upon the flower of all our days,
And chide the sun that knows no tears of rain,
He should not tease our heart with cynic eye.
The soul's vast altar stands beyond his gaze:
When two have lived, then shall they fear to die?

—In April *Harper's Magazine.*

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Absentmindedness.**—HOST (lawyer): "Let me introduce Exhibit A—I beg pardon, I mean my elder child."—*Brooklyn Life.*

**The Reason.**—PA: "What's baby crying for, Dolly?"

DOLLY: "Just 'cos I showed her how to eat her cake."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Sufficient Evidence.**—Recent statistics as to mortality among grandmothers of office-boys are thought to indicate that popular interest in base-ball is waning.—*Puck.*

**Too Suspicious.**—MISS ROBBIN: "Do you mind if I ask Dr. Coddles to join us?"

WILLIE: "Oh, Miss Wobbins, this is so awfully sudden, dontcherknow!"—*Life.*

**Conference in Philosophy.**—INSTRUCTOR: "Yes, you seem to understand all that. Now, let

### RAPID TRANSIT.

Albert L. Johnson, the capitalist and railroad manager, proposes to connect three of the boroughs of New York City by trolley and to give a 3-cent fare from any other part of the city to any part, and by means of a tunnel to connect the Borough of Richmond with Brooklyn and Manhattan. This will mean a large increase in land values in Staten Island. See "Now is the Time to Buy," page facing reading in front.


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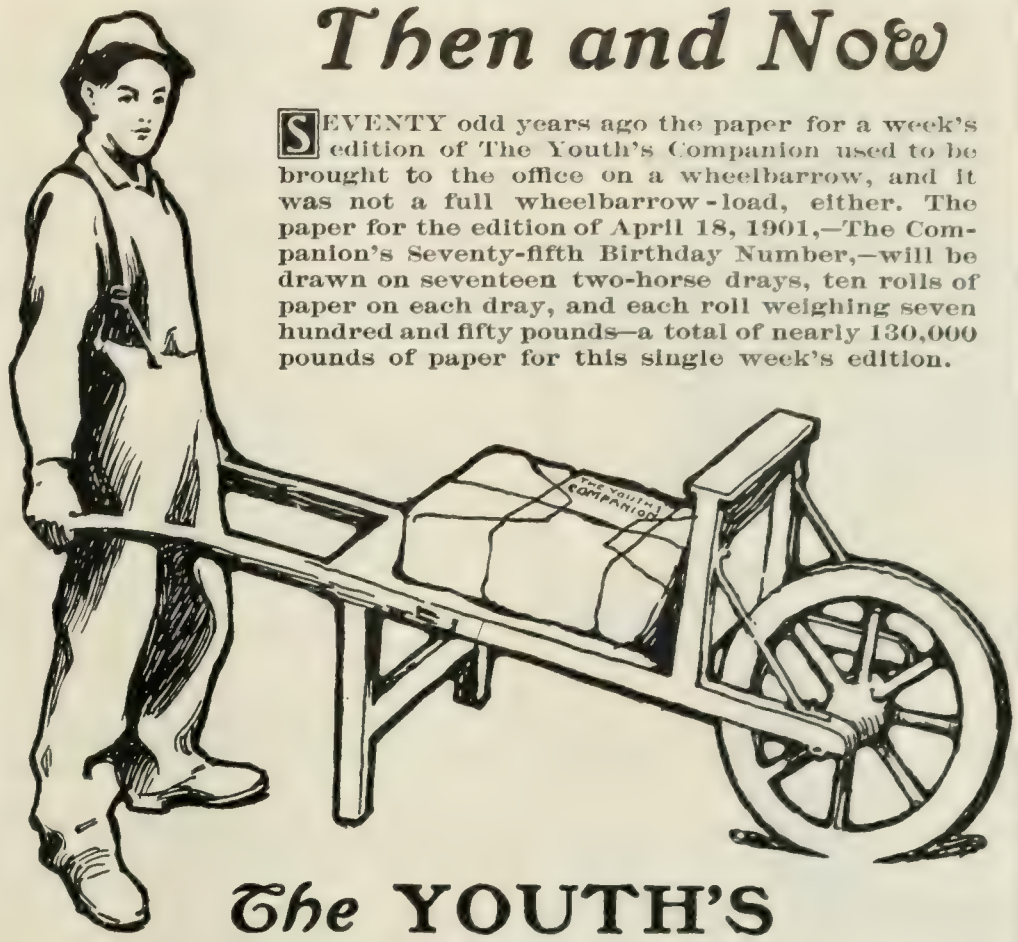
# Then and Now

SEVENTY odd years ago the paper for a week's edition of The Youth's Companion used to be brought to the office on a wheelbarrow, and it was not a full wheelbarrow-load, either. The paper for the edition of April 18, 1901,—The Companion's Seventy-fifth Birthday Number,—will be drawn on seventeen two-horse drays, ten rolls of paper on each dray, and each roll weighing seven hundred and fifty pounds—a total of nearly 130,000 pounds of paper for this single week's edition.




# The YOUTH'S COMPANION

**Will publish the following noteworthy contributions in the issue of April 18th:**

THE ESSENCE OF HEROISM . . . Theodore Roosevelt, Vice-President of the United States.
THE IDLE MINUTE BOOK . . . Mary E. Wilkins.
SOME REMNANTS . . . . Sarah Barnwell Elliott.
HOW THE SQUIRE'S COLT WAS WON . Sheldon Stoddard.
PANTHERS IN THE COTTON-FIELD . Lewis B. Miller.

**The above making about half the contents of the issue—the first of**

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Nat'l Papier Mache Works, 400 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

us pass on to Immortality, the life of the Hereafter."

BILL: "Not prepared, sir."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

---

**Taking a Liberty.**—KERRIGAN: "We're thinking av naming him Garge Washington."

CASEY: "Have yez got Kelly's permission? That's th' name av his goat!"—*Puck.*

---

**All at the Same Time.**—MR SHARPE: "Whatever Vice-President Roosevelt may have to suffer in his office, he is spared a torture that he underwent during the campaign."

MRS. SHARPE: "Torture! Isn't that a pretty strong word?"

MR. SHARPE: "Wouldn't you think it torture to have your teeth drawn every day?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

---

**My School-day Friends.**—

Sometime I go, reflectively,
On journeys retrospectively,
And for the moment dwell amid the scenes of long ago;
And on such outings, as a rule,
I wander to the dear old school,
And visit with the boys and girls whom there I used to know.

Perchance you were acquainted, too,
With many old-time friends I knew;
You may have met Ann Alysis and, also, Ann Elize;
Or, maybe, chummed with Algy Bray,
Or sauntered with Phil Osophy,
Or delved with Ed Ucation, who was wont to be so wise.

And there was Etta Mology,
Ah, yes, and Ann Thropology.
And Polly Gon and Polly Glot and Polly This and That;
You may have glanced at Ella Cution,
Cast a smile at Eva Lution,
Or with Ella Mentary enjoy a little chat.

Now all those friends I used to see
Are half-forgotten dreams to me,
Yet once within my thoughts they held a quite important place;
But they commenced "commencement-day"
From memory to slip away,
Till now I'd scarcely know them if I met them face to face.

—NIXON WATERMAN in *The Youth's Companion.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

April 2.—Russia makes answer to Japan's protest regarding the Manchurian convention, stating that she would discuss terms with China after their acceptance.

April 3.—China formally gives notice to Russia that it is impossible to sign the Manchurian convention

April 5.—Japan remonstrates with Russia over the question of the Manchurian agreement; Russia reiterates that she proposes to withdraw her troops from the province as soon as order is restored.

April 7.—Relations between Russia and Japan continue very strained; Li Hung Chang informs Commissioner Rockhill that he does not expect any further hitch in the negotiations between China and the powers.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Sir John Stainer, a well-known English musician, dies in Italy.

Seven hundred Boer prisoners arrive in Lisbon, in charge of Portuguese troops.

Thirty thousand iron-workers go on strike in Scotland for an eight-hour day.

For Nervous Headache

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate

DR F. A ROBERTS, Waterville, Me., says: "It is of great benefit in nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia and neuralgia."

Geneva Superior Binocular

With the naked eye.

$15

With Geneva Superior Binocular.

All the good points of the best new style glasses, without the fuss and feathers. The equal in magnifying power, field view and clearness of definition to other binoculars costing twice as much Half the size of the old style: may be used as an opera glass. Ask your dealer for it; if he hasn't it in stock send us $15 and we will send you one at our own expense. If not satisfactory, return it (at our expense) and we will refund the money. Our handsome ittle book, "The Near Distance," mailed *free* on request.

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Why keep your valuable papers—Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Mortgages, Notes, Insurance Policies, Receipts, etc.—in an old tin box or bureau drawer where they will be destroyed in case of fire, when for $8.00 we will ship you this

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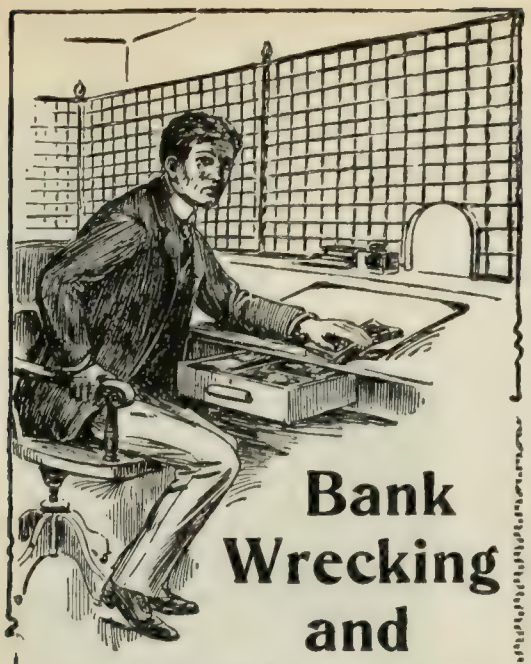
A book of 100 catch problems. Real brain ticklers. Mailed for 10 cents stamps. Home Supply Co., D60 132 Nassau Street, N.Y. N. B.—Just one, KNOTS. Can you untie 'em? 10 cts.



# Bank Wrecking and Bank Wreckers

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**Ex-Comptroller of the Currency**

A vivid paper on bank wrecking and bank wreckers—the history of some famous failures—practical business precautions—how to guard against stealing by trusted employees. One in a series of Tales of the Banker, to appear in

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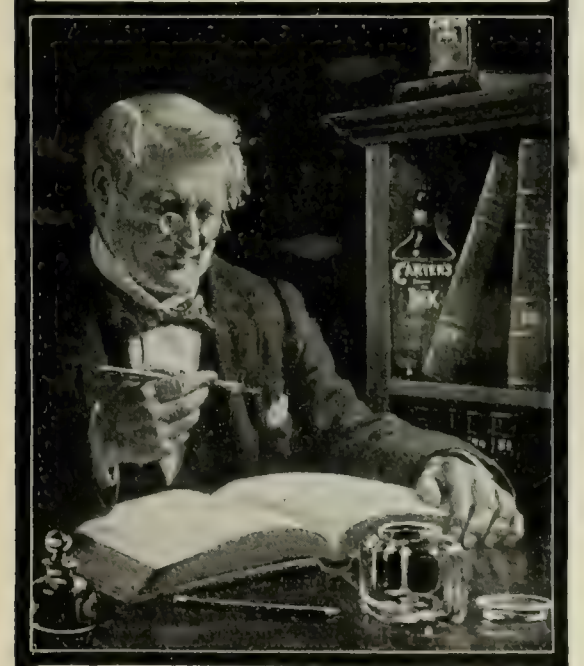


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April 2.—The one-hundredth anniversary of the battle of Copenhagen is celebrated in that city.

The London County Council decides to build homes for 42,000 workingmen.

April 3.—The elections in Denmark result in an overwhelming defeat of the government party.

Spain's Cabinet Council approves the new treaty between that country and the United States.

D'Oyly Carte, the well-known theatrical manager, dies in London.

April 4.—Anti-Austrian riots near Trieste, and incendiary disturbances in the Austrian Tyrol, are reported.

April 5.—A Polish hymn-book containing revolutionary matter and advocating Polish freedom, is confiscated by the authorities of West Prussia.

April 6.—Political unrest is prevalent throughout Russia and the radicals are carrying on an active agitation; riots among the workmen at the Easter festivities are feared.

The Russian and Italian consulates in Geneva are mobbed by anarchist sympathizers.

Ex-Premier Stoiloff, of Bulgaria, dies at Sofia.

Lord Salisbury leaves London for the South of France, on account of ill health.

### Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 1.—The Democrats carry the municipal elections in the principal Ohio cities; Mayor Jones is reelected in Toledo, Tom L. Johnson is elected in Cleveland, and John Hinkle in Columbus.

April 2.—Carter H. Harrison is elected mayor of Chicago for the third time on the Democratic ticket; Rolla Wells, Gold Democrat, is elected mayor of St. Louis.

April 3.—Secretary Gage makes a purchase of government bonds in the New York market.

J. Pierpont Morgan sails for Europe.

April 5.—The President signs the commission of P. C. Knox, of Pittsburg, who has accepted the attorney-generalship.

Governor Allen of Porto Rico comes to the United States for a conference with the President.

April 6.—Governor Allen of Porto Rico arrives in Washington and has a conference with the President; the reports of his intended resignation are denied.

General Cassius M. Clay barricades his house in Lexington, Ky., in an attempt to prevent his daughter from serving papers on him in a civil case instituted by her.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 1.—*Philippines:* A thorough investigation of the alleged frauds in the commissary department at Manila has been ordered; General MacArthur cables that they are not serious.

*Cuba:* Owing to American sanitary work April begins in Havana with not a single case of yellow fever, for the first time in the city's history.

April 2.—*Philippines:* Aguinaldo takes the oath of allegiance to the United States; many rifles are surrendered by Filipinos.

April 3.—Chief Justice Arellano, who administered the oath to Aguinaldo, predicts that by June 1 the islands will be completely pacified.

April 4.—Aguinaldo, with the assistance of Chief Justice Arellano, is preparing a manifesto to the Philippine people.

*Cuba:* The Cuban constitutional convention holds further sessions; the radical leaders confer with General Wood.

April 6.—The Havana newspaper, *La Discusion*, is temporarily suppressed by General Wood for publishing a cartoon hostile to the United States.

*Philippines:* Several more bands of Filipinos surrender their arms.


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Common glass is misty, milky, dusty; you can't see through it; Macbeth's is clear.

Tough, clear glass is worth fine work; and a perfect chimney of fine tough glass is worth a hundred such as you hear pop, clash on the least provocation.

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HARTFORD BICYCLES $35

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## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 549.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By A. H. GANSSER, Bay City, Mich.

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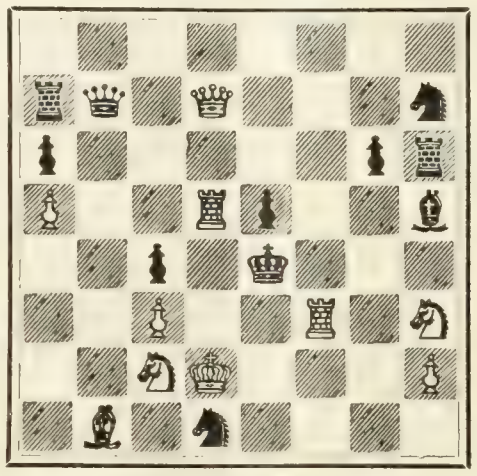


White—Ten Pieces.

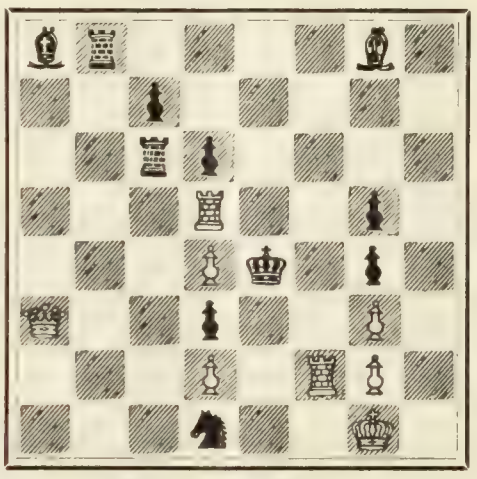
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 550.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

Second Prize *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi* Problem Tourney. (1900–1901.)

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 545.

1. P—R 8 (B), K—R 2 (must) 2. P—B 8 (Kt), mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. J. Hamilton, Portland, Ore.; A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; Prof. J. E. Vincent, Lafargeville, N. Y; A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha, Neb.; J. W. Wallace, Wolfville, N. S.; Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.; Dr. H. L. Hibbard, Kansas City, Mo.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy,

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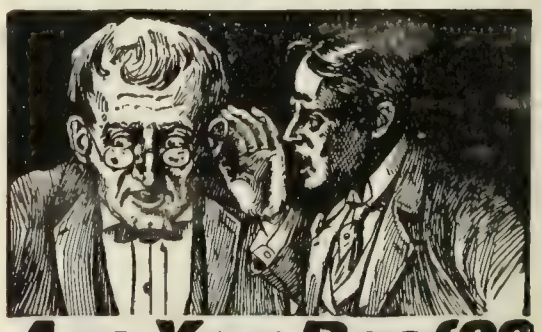

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Comments: "We may call this good enough"—F. H. J.; "Very ingenious, but too easy"—J. G. L.; "There is more real Chess in this than most problems"—A K.; "Unusual key"—F. C. M.; "The toughest nut I ever cracked"—A. J. H.; "The easiest problem I have seen in your columns"—A. S. O.; "Unique and interesting"—J. H. S.; "One of the slickest 2-ers out"—J. E. V.; "Neat and abstruse; good enough for a place among the best"—A. N. C.; "An absolutely pure mate"—J. Q. De F.; "Goodenough is poor enough"—L. H. R.; "Almost too easy"—H. V. F.; "Solved at a glance"—G. S. H.; "Ingenious"—H. L. H.; "Fine Chess; deserves first prize"—D. G. H.; "A bright idea"—J. W. W.

This problem teaches a lesson which, it seems, a number of our solvers did not know: (1) that in getting a P to the eighth row a player can take any piece he wishes, except a K or a P; (2) that White can have two black Bishops, or as many as he can get; (3) that P—R 8 (Q) is stale-mate, *i. e.*, White can not move, and if White take any other piece than Q or B, Black answers K x B, and no mate next move.

In addition to those reported, E. S. W. got 541, 542, and 543. W. W. C., 543.

Twenty-nine States and Canada represented this week.

### The International Cable Match.

The sixth match, Great Britain *vs.* United States, will be played on April 19 and 20. Very great interest centers in this contest. The United States won the last two matches, and if we win this time, the Newness Trophy remains in the United States. Nine of the American team have been selected: Pillsbury, Showalter, Barry, Hodges, Hymes, Marshall, Voigt, Newman, and Bampton. The first five have played in all the matches; Marshall, Voigt, and Newman in 1899 and 1900, and Bampton in 1900. This is a strong team—probably, as strong as could be found.

### How the Great Master Had Some Fun.

*The Times-Democrat*, New Orleans, publishes the following interesting tidbit, taken from the first number of the newest Chess-publication, the *Schweizerische Schachzeitung*, published in Zurich:

"Among the many strangers that flood Switzerland every year during the summer season, there are always numbers of Chess-players who avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Swiss Chess-resorts. Among these foreign Chess-players there sometimes are peculiar characters,

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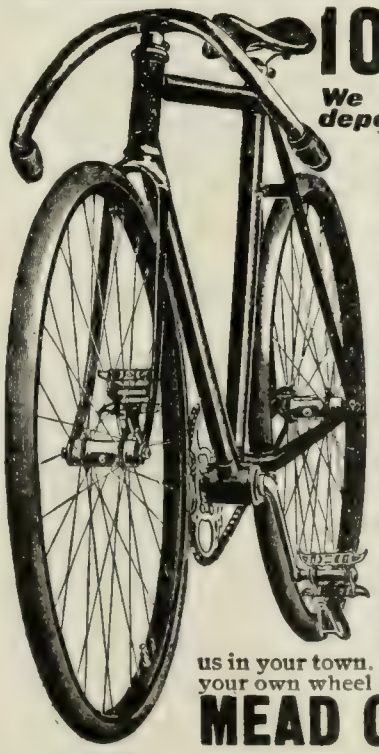

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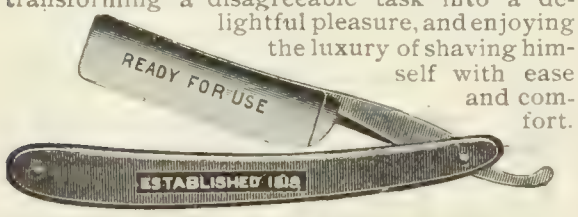


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which fact, as is well known, is not unusual among Chess-players; but the most striking of such guests came last summer to the Café Saffron at Zurich, and introduced himself as Dr. Kruger, from Berlin. His games were curious mixtures, now of the most nonsensical and again of the most profound moves, so that nobody knew exactly what to make of him whether he was really a Chess-master or a wood-shifter, He was, however, quite astonished that the Swiss players had not heard of his performances in matters classical, particularly of his new defense to the Giuoco Piano, by which this slow opening took an unexpected and rather lively turn: 1 P—K 4, P- K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, B—Q 3; 3 B B 4, Q—B 3; 4 P—Q 3, Kt—Q B 3; 5 B K Kt 5, K Kt K 2; 6 B x Q, P x B. He was particularly proud of that Queen sacrifice by which the K Kt file was opened, thus giving the black Rook an irresistible attack. Such an opening he ventured even against the well-known Russo-Swiss Chess-master, Mr. Pasternack. Against this opponent Dr. Kruger had only an alternating success. A game which he won is as follows:

| DR. KRUGER. *White.* | PASTERNACK. *Black.* | DR. KRUGER. *White.* | PASTERNACK. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 | 21 P—K 6 | Kt—K 2 (f) |
| 2 P—Q Kt 3 | P—Q 4 | 22 Kt—B 4 | R—Kt sq |
| 3 P—K 3 | P—Q 5 (a) | 23 P x P | P—K Kt 4 ? ? (g) |
| 4 B—Kt 2 | P—Q B 4 | 24 Kt—R 5 | B—R 3 (h) |
| 5 Kt—Q R 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 25 Kt-B 6 ch | K—B sq |
| 6 P—K Kt 4 (b) | P—K 4 | 26 P—K 4 (i) | P—K B 5 (j) |
| 7 B Kt 2 | P x P | 27 P—R 4 (k) | P—Kt 5 |
| 8 Q P x P | Q x Q ch | 28 Kt x R Pch | K—K sq |
| 9 R x Q | B x P | 29 Kt—B 6 ch | K—B sq |
| 10 R Q 2 | P—B 3 | 30 R-K B sq ! | P—Kt 6 |
| 11 Kt—Kt 5 | R—B sq | 31 B—K 5 | R—Kt 3 (l) |
| 12 P—K R 3 | B—Q 2 | 32 B x P | K—Kt 2 (m) |
| 13 Kt - K 2 | P—Q R 3 | 33 P—R 5 (n) | R x Kt |
| 14 Castles | P x Kt (c) | 34 B—K 5 ! | B—K 6 ch |
| 15 K R—Q sq | Kt—Kt sq (d) | 35 K—R sq | B—Q 5 (o) |
| 16 P—B 4 | Kt P x P | 36 R x P ch | K—R sq (p) |
| 17 P x K P | B—B 3 | 37 R x R | K—R 2 |
| 18 Kt—B 4 | B x B | 38 R—B 7 ch | K—R 3 |
| 19 R x B | P x Kt P | 39 B—B 4 ch | K x P |
| 20 Kt-Q 5 (e) | P—B 4 | 40 R—R 7 mate. | |

*Notes.*

(a) These moves, not being in any book, escape our criticism.

(b) White attempts an attack against Black's castling side, before Black has Castled.

(c) The Doctor is so anxious to Castle ahead of his opponent that he sacrifices this useless Knight.

(d) This move was copied from the Chess-master Steinitz.

(e) Threatening to win the K R by K R x P.

(f) Black, in spite of his piece ahead, is in a somewhat cramped position.

(g) Mr. Pasternack did not take care. With 23.., P—K Kt 3, he had a chance to make his game safe, and, in all probability, to win the *partie;* but, now, White can at least force a Draw.

(h) In order to avoid mate, Black offers the exchange.

(i) White does not accept the sacrifice, but plays for the mate.

(j) If 26.., P x P, White answers 27 R—B sq.

(k) White invites the advance of the black Pawns, in order to paralyze them. The Doctor is playing the ending astonishingly well.

(l) Black intends to sacrifice the exchange to get out of the pinch.

(m) Of course, the Kt can not be taken on account of B x B ch.

(n) Very well played.

(o) A futile attempt to save himself.

(p) Better, K—R 2.

"We learned some time afterward that, under the pseudonym of Dr. Kruger, no less a person than the World's Chess-Champion, Dr. Lasker, had introduced himself. He spent a few weeks at Zurich in order to recuperate from the fatigues of the Paris tourney, and, as nobody recognized him, he amused himself in mystifying the Zurich Chess-players by the most extravagant moves. That the Master was not recognized is explained by the fact that since his last visit to Zurich he has grown a very respectable full beard, and there was not a trace of that green complexion which, according to a Vienna paper, is his distinguished mark.

"After this discovery we withdraw all our criticisms to White's moves in the above game, and beg the reader to replace them by 'played with the World's Champion's skill.'"


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# The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., NO. 16 NEW YORK, APRIL 20, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 574

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### CUBA'S REJECTION OF OUR TERMS.

THE delay of more than a month by the Cuban Constitutional Convention before taking definite action on the "Platt Amendment," in which Congress formulated the terms on which we are willing to withdraw our troops from the island, led many papers to think that the Cubans were gradually coming around to accept it; but on the 12th, when the question came to vote, acceptance of the amendment was voted down, 18 to 10. It will be remembered that as soon as our terms were communicated to the convention it adopted a resolution declaring that no power should obtain, "for military or naval purposes, or in any other manner, any foothold or authority or right over any portion of Cuba"; and again, about two weeks ago, in secret session, the convention voted down several resolutions looking toward the acceptance of the demands of Congress. On the 13th the convention adopted a resolution to the effect that their unfavorable action of the day before was not a final rejection of the Platt amendment; but the Havana papers and the American papers take these votes as showing that the attitude of the convention is at present decidedly adverse to our demands. It is believed that the Cubans will send a commission to Washington to try to get better terms, altho the Platt amendment does not give the President the power to grant any terms other than those enumerated therein.

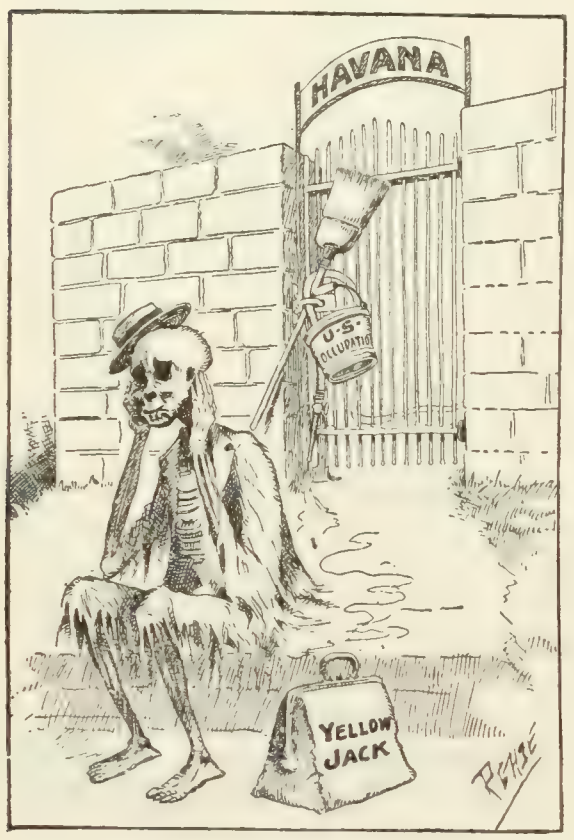
The "Platt amendment" (an amendment to the army appropriation bill) authorized the President "to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people" as soon as they shall incorporate in their constitution, or add to it, measures providing against foreign complications and aggressions on Cuban territory, and permitting the United States to "exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba." It was further required that the Cubans must agree "that the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto left to future adjustment by treaty"; and "that to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the Government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States." The Havana correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says: "The chief objection made is to the specific recognition of the right of the United States to intervene. This, it is contended, would make Cuba a dependency."

Many of the American papers, however, insist that our terms must be accepted, for Cuba's sake as well as our own. "Cuba is and will be a separate, free nation," says the Chicago *Post* (Ind. Rep.), "but for the present and some time to come her freedom, stability, peace, and integrity must be protected and guaranteed by the United States." The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), too, believes that the Cubans "must be assisted in getting started right"; and it says that "the great nation that has given them liberty is their natural and proper guardian and will see to it that they make no organic mistake at this critical stage in their history. It has the right to do so, and, furthermore, it has the power. The vote of the constitutional convention can not be regarded as a finality by any means." Indeed, declares the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), "the entire attitude of this country toward the Cubans has been one of unprecedented generosity," while "the attitude of the native politicians toward us has been of almost unceasing abuse, which we have borne with a surprising meekness." Despite this Cuban attitude, it seems to the Washington *Post* (Ind.) that "the whole civilized world is justified in looking to the United States for a régime of law and order in Cuba," and the Chicago *Journal* (Rep.) declares that if Cuba is cut adrift we may expect to see some such exhibitions of misgovernment as are now seen in some of the South American republics. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) believes that the convention is "almost exclusively" composed of "military adventurers" and "scheming politicians" who "have it in mind to do any number of things which it would be highly inexpedient and improper to permit," and so they resent interference from our Government. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) declares that the convention ought to be dissolved and a new election ordered. "That we have apparently succeeded in earning 'the hate of those we succor,' instead of their gratitude, says the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), "is not surprising, in view of the traits which the Cuban swashbuckling element have developed in the last two years." The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) and the New York *Press* (Rep.) believe that while our demands are reasonable they were framed and presented in a way that wounded the Cubans' national pride; but the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) points out that the aim of the Platt amendment is not to limit the independence of the new republic, but to guarantee and safeguard it. The New York *Times* (Ind.) suggests that "an epistle from Aguinaldo to the Cubans on the folly of being fooled by the anti-imperialist press of the United States would do much good in the island." Says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.):

"If the recent rejection stands, then the matter will be deferred

until next December, the American military régime continuing as now. The Cubans would do well to bear in mind, too, that the terms which will be formulated next winter, if any new terms have to be framed, are likely to be less favorable to Cuba than those which have been rejected. Cuba's course is likely to have just this sort of an effect on the United States. There are certain conditions which Cuba, as the price of her liberation from Spain by the United States, must agree to, and these will grow harder instead of easier by antagonism and postponement."

But the Cubans are not without American newspaper support in their action. "The constitutional convention did right when it rejected the Platt amendment," declares the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), for "if it is to give us such privileges as are claimed, it should be allowed to give them of its own free will or as the result of negotiations in which it has a voice." The Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.) says: "The Cuban policy of the Administration has been one series of disastrous blunders, and this attempt to compel what might easily have been won by friendliness and fair dealing is the worst blunder of all." The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) believes that we have much more at stake in the matter morally than materially, and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) thinks that the power of intervention the Platt amendment would give to the President would confer upon him "a function which he never before, in the history of the republic, has exercised or been supposed to possess," and "the meaning is that a system of suzerainty through the President is to be built up under which the American empire can be indefinitely extended without even bringing foreign territory formally under the American flag." The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) similarly says that "what the originators of the Platt scheme desire is to make of Cuba, not a State or a territory, but a 'crown colony,' and if the Supreme Court gives a decision favorable to the ideas of the Administration, that scheme will be carried out." The Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) remarks that "the excuse for holding on, that the Cubans are 'not yet fit for self-government,' will serve as well as another." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) believes that "the only use for a strong detachment of federal troops on the island under the existing administrative scheme would be as an aid in the coercion of unwilling representative delegates who dream of insular independence"; and the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) thinks that "the time is fast approaching when our diplomacy will take rank with that of Russia."




"I wish the Americans would get out."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

*La Lucha*, Havana, remarking upon American kindness in teaching the Cubans the way in which they should go, says:

"True refinement, gentleness, erudition, and the spirit of Christ are supposed to be inherent attributes of all persons who can call themselves 'American.' At least, we presume that such is the case, basing our calculations upon the unquestionable declarations of the persons most concerned, which, like eulogies to be found on the label of a bottle of patent medicine, must certainly be true.

"Cubans, according to many Americans, are utterly unfit for recognition among civilized races. They are ignorant, uneducated, savage, ungrateful brutes. They are not fit to own territory, so must give it over to Americans who need it. They are not competent to govern themselves, so the American army must handle their affairs for them.

"Some day after enjoying the tutelage of American military wiseacres for twenty or thirty years, Cubans may hope to become fitted for the higher life themselves. They may even have an army, and go into the disinterested educational business themselves.

"Should this occur, we may expect to see Cuban army officers educating the untutored natives of—for instance—Bermuda, or Long Island. We may see Cuban first and second lieutenants building schools and roads for the benighted residents of New Jersey or Madagascar; Cuban majors building sea-walls and electrozoning the sewers; Cuban army doctors governing 'deservedly free and independent' races with rich possessions which they are not competent to control themselves, making and administering laws of taxation, marriage, civil procedure, public financial operations, etc."

A report issued a few days ago by the Treasury Department at Washington registers the important fact that imports into Cuba from Europe are increasing, while those from the United States are decreasing. Our exports to Cuba fell off about $3,500,000 last year, as compared with 1899, while exports from Great Britain and Germany to Cuba increased about $2,500,000.

## CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO.

GOVERNOR ALLEN'S reports of Porto Rican progress have been such as to justify the assumption (expressed in a recent article in our pages) that the condition of the island is most promising. Reports from other sources, however, tend to give a very different impression. The leading financial and commercial organ of the island, the *Boletin Mercantil*, of San Juan, recently declared: "The country is bleeding to death. Commerce is languishing. Agriculture is prostrate. Emigration of workingmen is taking on alarming proportions, and distress prevails in all parts of the island." A San Juan despatch printed in the American newspapers says that nearly every town on the island has an empty treasury, and that Ponce is so poor that recently it was not able even to build a temporary hospital costing $500, in face of a threatened smallpox epidemic. A writer in the New York *Sun* quotes a statement made before the United States special commission to the effect that "there are in the country places real working people who dare not venture out of their homes, as they are completely naked" and unable to buy clothes. "The extreme poverty in clothing," he says, is due to the fact that "farm laborers who receive their wages in checks good only at the plantation store could not buy clothes, as they were not sold in such stores." A memorial to President McKinley, signed by 6,000 workingmen and brought to this country by Santiago Iglesias, of the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, contains the following statement:

"Misery, with all its horrible consequences, is spreading in our homes with wonderful rapidity. It has already reached such an extreme that many workers are starving to death, while others that have not the courage to see their mothers, wives, sisters, and children perish by hunger, commit suicide by drowning themselves in the rivers, or hanging themselves from branches of trees."

"What has followed American rule in the island to date," comments the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "should at least serve to cool somewhat the arrogant self-confidence with which American imperialism jumped into the colonial business." "These disclosures," adds the Washington *Times* (Dem.), will perhaps surprise people who have credited official reports from

Porto Rico, which regularly assure us that the island is swimming on the crest of a mountainous wave of prosperity." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"The truth is that the transfer of Porto Rico from Spanish to American sovereignty was an operation requiring the most delicate skill, and that we went about it in rough, tho good-natured, carelessness. The island was densely populated. Population pressed hard upon subsistence, industry, agriculture, commerce, were all in a state of unstable equilibrium, and a push would send them sprawling. Our method was to give them a succession of pushes. We tinkered the island's tariff laws, and then retinkered them. We kept suffocated trade hung up for months not knowing what to expect. We have remodeled Porto Rican finances and codes of laws and taxation. No wonder that the nice adjustment of population to means of livelihood was broken up, and that widespread distress followed. We were given a watch to repair, and we set about it with a crowbar and sledge-hammer."

Governor Allen, when questioned at Washington regarding the adverse reports of Porto Rican conditions, replied that such reports were greatly exaggerated. About $1,250,000, he said, has been appropriated from the United States Treasury to the credit of the island, and that amount has been expended in paying wages to men employed to build roads, school-houses, etc. He admitted that it is true that many of the municipal treasuries were very short of funds, but this is due to the inadequate system of municipal taxation and will be remedied by the new Hollander law.

A hopeful picture of Porto Rican conditions is presented by the Rev. A. F. Beard, of New York, who went to Porto Rico as a representative of the American Missionary Association. In his report in the Boston *Congregationalist* he says:

"The education of the people is receiving the careful consideration of the authorities. Dr. Brumburgh, the commissioner of education, is working night and day on this pressing problem. At present 40,000 children are in the public schools, but 300,000 remain as yet unprovided for. There are 800 teachers, about ninety of whom are from the United States. Both Spanish and English are taught, and the children are quick and eager to learn. There is no high, normal, industrial school, or college in the island, tho Fajardo has raised $20,000 for a normal school. Sixteen school inspectors are in the saddle visiting the different sections of the island, and their services are much needed to keep the native teachers to their tasks, which sometimes they are disposed to shirk.

"The outlook for industrial, educational, and religious quickening is encouraging. During the last two years great advances have been made. The people, in spite of the present disturbances, are expectant of changes for the better. The hope of that fair land is in the children. By their ready assimilation of American ideas they constitute the groundwork of a new civil and moral order. That such regeneration is to come is the confident expectation of those who know Porto Rico best."

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**"Something More than Wages."**—That it is not only ethically right, but even financially profitable, to treat employees with kindness and generosity seems to be the opinion of an ever-growing number of American employers, if one can judge from the plans for industrial betterment that have been recently introduced into factories in various parts of the country. "Every concern that has fought with its workingmen," remarks *The American Manufacturer* (Pittsburg), "has learned that it does not pay. It not only involves a loss of money, but in discipline, and leads to distrust." *The Manufacturer's Record*, of Baltimore, adds:

"No man is big enough to succeed in making a great success of any large company unless he surrounds himself with good men and treats his employees of all grades as thinking human beings, entitled to proper credit and proper pay for the work. In olden days the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was run on the opposite basis, and you could scarcely find a man in its employ that did not hate the road. Despite the good management of later years, it has not yet fully got over the damage of its former system. The magnificent success of the Pennsylvania Railroad is not only due to the ability of its executive officials, but to the unswerving devotion of its employees from the lowest to the highest.

"The same thing is illustrated in the Standard Oil Company. The truly marvelous business ability of the men who have created that giant company has been displayed not only in the guiding hand of Mr. Rockefeller and his immediate associates, but in their keen insight in finding good men for every important position, and in making these men, as well as their laborers, take a strong personal interest in the company's advancement. It has often been said that no man of ability and energy and correct life once employed by the late Mr. Armour need ever seek advancement elsewhere, because Mr. Armour was willing to pay the most munificent salaries for men who were worth them, and that every man in his employ could command from him the utmost value of his services."

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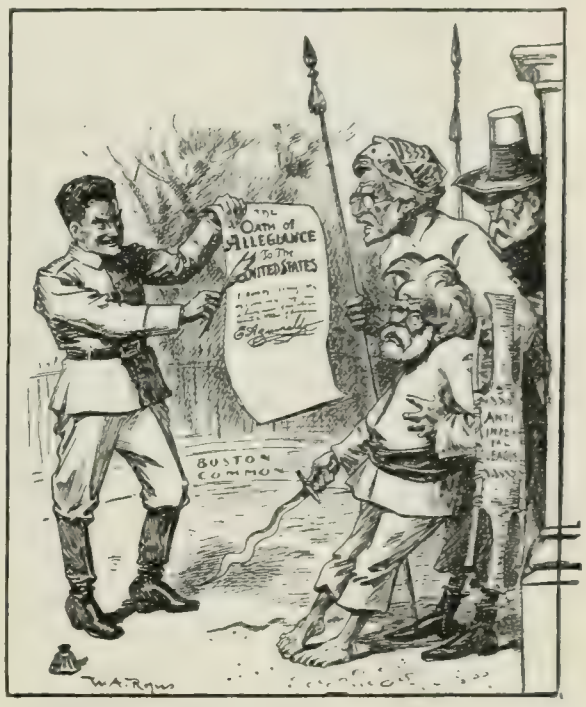
## LEGAL ASPECTS OF AGUINALDO'S CAPTURE.

THE methods employed by General Funston in the capture of Aguinaldo arouse exceedingly hostile criticism in the anti-imperialist press. The Springfield *Republican*, for example, does not hesitate to avow frankly its sympathy with those who declare Funston's exploit to have been "unbecoming a civilized military power or a United States soldier, and a violation of the accepted laws of war." In the opinion, however, of Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, of Yale University, one of the leading experts in this country on questions of international law, no such violation of the rules of civilized warfare was committed. "The two acts most criticized," he says (in an article in *The Outlook* (New York), "are the disguise of the loyal native troops in Filipino uniforms, and smoothing the way for their access to Aguinaldo by false letters," and he does not consider either of these acts a violation of the rules of civilized warfare, as laid down by The Hague Convention. This code of rules, "the latest and highest standard of conduct in carrying on hostilities," forbids belligerents "to kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army," also "to make improper use of a flag of truce, the national flag, or the enemy's military ensigns or uniforms." But it also declares that "ruses of war and the employment of methods necessary to obtain information about the enemy and the country are allowable." Says Professor Woolsey:




AGUINALDO: "Now, boys, sign this with me."
—*Harper's Weekly.*

"The circulation of false news, concealment or fraudulent revelation of movements, putting forged despatches into an enemy's hands, all these are as old as war itself, and have never been forbidden by any rule. They are legitimate 'ruses of war.' But to break faith, that is an unpardonable sin. Lieber makes this distinction, § 15, when he says military necessity admits of 'such deception as does not involve the breaking of good faith . . .'; and § 16 'admits of deception, but disclaims acts of perfidity.'

Were the United States waging war with a civilized power which was itself governed by similar rules, General Funston would be properly criticized for disguising his men in enemy's uniforms, but not for employing forged letters. But, as the facts are, since the Aguinaldo party is not a signatory of The Hague Convention, and since the laws of war are only reciprocally binding, there was no obligation on the part of the United States army to refrain from using enemy's uniforms for the enemy's deception."

"The so-called Filipino republic," Professor Woolsey declares, "is but a body of insurgents against the sovereignty of the United States. . . . Not being a body recognized by international law, the insurgents are neither bound by the obligations nor entitled to the rights of such a body." He continues:

"The question is thus one of ethics and policy, not of law. But to allow the insurgents to assassinate, to put on and off the military character, occasionally to kill prisoners, and to violate the white flag, while at the same time exacting specific observance of the nicest rules of civilized warfare from the Americans, is not a question of either law or ethics, but of common sense.

"The kind treatment of the insurgent leader after capture is proof that in this affair, as in others, humanity governed the actions of our army. Aguinaldo's readiness to swear allegiance to the Government of his captors, and the great stride made in consequence toward pacification, are proofs that military necessity justified his capture. Contrast the good likely to flow from the hastening of the end of the insurrection by means of it, with the offense of the use of enemy's uniforms—a stratagem illegal in war only with a lawful belligerent—and you have the measure of the justice of the criticisms of this affair."

## A RUSSO-AMERICAN CONQUEST OF ASIA.

IN these days of sharp American newspaper criticism of Russia, and of tariff tilts between M. de Witte and Secretary Gage, nothing might seem more unlikely than a Russo-American joining of hands for any purpose, and especially for a trade conquest of Asia. But probably few people realize the extent of the commercial relations into which Russia and America have entered during recent years. "It may be well," observes Mr. Alexander Hune Ford (in the New York *Iron Age*) "not to act hastily in blocking the advance of the one civilized power willing and able to force upon the half-billion people of China a growing desire for the manufactures we can best supply." Prior to the troubles in China, which put an almost total stop to all trade, everything, Mr. Ford says, pointed to a Russo-American conquest of Asia. Fully sixty per cent. of our exports to China were being transshipped northward to Manchuria and Siberia, while millions of dollars' worth of our manufactures, ostensibly exported to Japan, found their way into Russia's growing sphere of influence in Asia. Mr. Ford continues:

"Russia was marching triumphantly on, making a silent territorial conquest with her ever-advancing railways and village outposts, which she first built and then brought the population from the far-off Black Sea district. Called upon to supply great quantities of machinery and building material, America followed where Russia led, quickly making a complete and thorough commercial conquest of the new territory. On the Transsiberian Railway wooden bridges were being torn down to be replaced by modern American steel structures, flour and canned goods flooded the market—everywhere the triumph was so complete that the Siberians themselves petitioned the Government to close the doors which had been thrown so widely open to too adjacent America. . . . . .

"In Port Arthur the finest business buildings belonged to American firms, and the same statement applies to Vladisvostok, the other Pacific terminal of the Transsiberian Railway. Here, too, the locomotives were of American make, and tramp steamers were continuously unloading Yankee rolled rails and girders for bridges, to be carried inland for the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway, while on the new $1,000,000 granite pier lay great mountains of American railway material destined for Streytensk, from which point the Transsiberian Railway was being built westward from the navigable headwaters of the Amur. Everywhere inland American drummers and commercial agents were spreading abroad the knowledge of our superiority in finished material. During my stay, an American was made president of the newly established College of Oriental Languages, and a school established for over one hundred students who desired to become acquainted with the English language, while in America, in anticipation of the early completion of the great railway, James J. Hill was building the two largest steamships in the world, to be used in the service between the two Pacific terminals of the Great Northern and Transsiberian railways.

"In fact, so far, Russia alone has encouraged our commercial conquest of Asia, and the diplomacy of the future in the far East must from now on lie largely between Russia and America,

RUSSIA'S COAT OF ARMS.
Revised to fit her varying moods.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

whose interests in Asia are becoming more and more entwined every year, as irresistibly these two most opposite governments are drawn into closer commercial and political contact."

The possible value of the Asian market, declares the writer, may be faintly surmised from the fact that its wealth has enriched in turn almost every country of Europe. The yellow continent, which still cradles more than half of the human race, in the infancy of its commercial development conducts an annual trade with foreigners estimated at $2,000,000,000 in value. Mr. Ford goes so far as to say that the commerce of Asia "is worth controlling at almost any price, if even but for a few brief years." Russia, intent at present on absorbing the sparsely settled portions of Asia, still welcomes foreign merchants in her new cities, but she jealously guards her right to gradually exclude all competitors as she herself evolutes from a pastoral into a manufacturing nation. America, "the only nation in the world to-day that does not fear Russia, either as friend or foe," is best fitted to supply the commercial needs of Russia's ever-widening dominion. Mr. Ford concludes:

"Everything seems to point to a compact between Russia and America as inevitable. In fact, almost unconsciously it has already, in a measure, come about; as has been shown, the interests of Russia and America in Asia do not yet conflict, they go hand in hand, the one seeking a territorial, the other a commercial monopoly of the continent; the two movements are being made each an aid to the other. With an international treaty binding all nations to maintain the open door in China and the near East, the final forward march of the Russo-American con-

quest of Asia will begin, to continue until each has attained the summit of its ambition, by which time, perhaps, the Czar's dream of perpetual peace will have become a reality, with universal good will and free trade prevailing among the brotherhood of nations, if in such a millennium there is more than one nation."

## OUR NATIONAL DRINK BILL.

THE nation's annual bill for alcoholic liquors is estimated from the annual "Statistical Abstract of the United States," which has just been issued. *The American Grocer* (New York) estimates the bill for the year ending June 30, 1900, at $1,059,563,787, and *The New Voice* (Chicago) at $1,172,493,445. Both seem to agree that it is over a billion dollars. As the Philadelphia *Times* observes, "if the American people would save their annual drink bill, they could establish a new billion-dollar trust every year without any water in its capital." The figures of *The New Voice* make the bill the largest in our history, the year 1893 standing second with a bill of $1,079,483,172. According to *The American Grocer's* figures, the per capita consumption of liquor (17.68 gallons) has been outdone only once, in the year 1893. *The New Voice* presents the following interesting comparison between the national drink-bill and other large financial records:

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900, EXPENDITURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total exports of merchandise | $1,394,483,082 |
| Total receipts all railways of United States (1899) | 1,336,096,379 |
| Expenditures for liquor | 1,172,493,445 |
| Public debt, less cash in Treasury | 1,107,711,258 |
| Total gold coin in Treasury, and in circulation | 1,034,834,444 |
| Value total coal production at $5 a ton | 863,644,585 |
| Value total imports, merchandise | 849,941,184 |
| Total farm value of corn crop | 751,220,034 |
| Value of all horses in the country | 603,969,442 |
| Value of all milch-cows in the country | 514,812,106 |
| Total silver coin in Treasury and circulation | 490,104,027 |
| Farm value total cotton crop | 357,000,000 |
| Farm value total wheat crop | 323,525,177 |
| World's production of gold (1899) | 306,584,900 |
| Total internal-revenue receipts | 295,327,927 |
| Value of oil production at ten cents a gallon | 239,697,570 |
| Total customs receipts | 233,164,871 |
| World's production of silver (1899) | 216,209,100 |
| Farm value oat crop | 208,669,233 |
| Total cost public schools | 197,281,603 |
| Total paid for pensions | 138,462,130 |
| Total subsidiary coin in Treasury and circulation | 82,863,742 |
| Farm value potato crop | 90,811,167 |
| Total receipts all telegraph-lines | 24,758,570 |

*Corn Belt* (Chicago) estimates that not less than 661,554 persons are engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquor in the United States, or about 1 to every 116 of the population. The New Orleans *Picayune* says of *The American Grocer's* estimate of the national drink-bill and of the per capita consumption:

"Enormous as is the annual drink-bill of the nation, there would be no objection to it if nobody got more than seventeen gallons a year; but when it is taken into consideration that most of the millions of the women and children, and many of the men, drink little or nothing, it will be seen what a vast quantity of it goes down the throats of the steady drinkers, and it is at the expense of a billion dollars, more money than can be conceived of without an effort of the imagination. What vast quantities of the earnings of labor have been diverted from the support of families to be swallowed up in the vortex of drink! The amount of misery and crime that has resulted from that vast consumption of intoxicating liquors is beyond computation.

"While prohibitive legislation is powerless to check the drink waste, there is growing up in the business world a force that is more powerful than everything else to work a reform. It is the fact that in many branches of business drinking men are not tolerated. They can not get employment if their condition is known, and they are discharged from service when their habits are discovered. In other branches of business drunkards receive no consideration whatever, and this state of feeling is steadily growing, because it is enforced by the strenuous demands of economy and good service. The day is going to come when no man who allows himself to get under the influence of intoxicating liquors will be able to find employment in any business."

## VOTING QUALIFICATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

TWO of our Mississippi readers have called attention to the fact that the constitution of their State does not contain a "grandfather" clause, as was inadvertently stated in our issue for March 30. To make clear the franchise situation in the South, it may be desirable to state briefly the plans adopted in the Southern States that have laws operating to bar the bulk of the blacks from the polls. In Louisiana the voter must be able to read and write, or must own $300 worth of property assessed in his name, or must have been able to vote January 1, 1867, or be lineally descended from a person able to vote on that date. (The latter provision is the celebrated "grandfather" clause.) North Carolina has a similar law, omitting, however, the property qualification. The Georgia legislature, in November, 1899, defeated a like measure by an overwhelming vote. South Caro-

MYTHOLOGY MODERNIZED.

The monument that is being erected in the South.
—*The Colored American, Washington, D. C.*

lina now requires that a voter wishing to register must be able to read and write any part of the state constitution submitted to him, or show that he has paid taxes on property amounting to $300; but for several years previous to January 1, 1898, the registration books were open to those able to understand and explain any article of the constitution when read to them, and those who registered under that provision will be entitled to vote as long as they live. In practical operation it was found that nearly all the white voters got their names upon the books, and that the great mass of the blacks did not. There are many more negroes than white people in South Carolina, and the electorate of the State now consists of about 90,000 white voters and about 10,000 or 12,000 black voters. In Mississippi the voter must "be able to read any section of the constitution of the State; or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof." One of our correspondents, Mr. Philip Crutcher, of Vicksburg, says: "This 'understanding clause' was undoubtedly inserted for the purpose of allowing illiterate white men to vote, while excluding uneducated negroes; but in practise it has had hardly any effect in that direction. I have no recent statistics on the subject, but several years ago there were only 300 in the entire State who registered under its provisions." In Arkansas and, by the new law, in Maryland, the voter must

mark a ballot without party emblems or division of the candidates into party groups, and he is not allowed to take any one into the voting-booth with him to help him in marking his ballot, so that education enough to pick his favorites out of the alphabetical lists will therefore be necessary. In Maryland this measure is expected to disfranchise about 18,000 white men and 26,000 negroes. It is expected that Alabama and Virginia will soon amend their franchise laws in a manner similar to some of those outlined above.

## A SOCIALIST VIEW OF MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFTS.

A FUNDAMENTAL tenet in the philosophy of the Socialist is his belief that the capitalist class is necessarily a robber class; and his appeal is based on the demand for a collectivist society in which the worker shall receive "the full product of his toil." "Justice, not charity," is the burden of his cry. It is therefore not surprising to find in the Socialist papers a tone of comment regarding Mr. Carnegie's recent gifts that is the very antithesis of the sentiment expressed in most of the daily papers. "Mr. Carnegie has been showering millions around with a lavish hand, as only those can afford to do who have not earned them," remarks the New York *People*. It continues:

"Mr. Carnegie probably realizes, better than any other living man, the urgent necessity for an endowment fund for superannuated and disabled employees. It would take many more millions than he has given to provide relief for the thousands who are crippled and maimed in the task of producing the wealth with which Carnegie helps to build libraries. The conditions existing in the Carnegie steel-works are unparalleled in their atrocity in other similar works in the world. Carnegie's philanthropy is the result of broken bones, of bloodshed, of inhuman, excruciating suffering on the part of the workers in the great steel-mills near Pittsburg. Mr. Carnegie knows this, and may be it is because of that knowledge that he seeks to ease his conscience by providing a fund to relieve those whose lives are wrecked in his service. Whether or no, no act of his can mitigate the injustice of the system that makes possible such a condition of affairs as exists in the mills that bear his name."

*The People* proceeds to quote at some length from the description of the Carnegie steel-works which Mr. Charles B. Spahr, of the editorial staff of the New York *Outlook*, embodies in his book on "America's Working People." Mr. Spahr's picture of conditions existing among the employees of the Carnegie Steel Company is of the darkest kind. He found the men "cheerless almost to the point of sullenness," and the atmosphere in which they lived "heavy with disappointment and hopelessness." Mr. Spahr speaks of the reduction of wages since the famous strike of 1892, the hatred of the men for the company, the absence of freedom even among the small merchants dependent upon the workers for trade, and notes that the real grievances of the men "were the long hours, the Sunday labor, the strain under which they were compelled to work, and above all—or rather at the basis of all—the want of freedom to organize. Nobody in Homestead dared openly to join a trade-union. The president said, without reserve, that he would discharge any man for this offense." "If all that I saw while with the managers of the Carnegie works might be described under the title of 'Triumphant Democracy,'" declares Mr. Spahr, "nearly all that I saw while with the men might be described under the title of 'Feudalism Restored.'"

"Even were the conditions other than what they are now in the Carnegie works," says *The People* in comment, "the memory of the Homestead horror, that infamy which left a dark and bloody stain on America's industrial history, should be enough for the workers of the world to view with scorn and contempt any gifts donated by Mr. Carnegie under the guise of a benefactor to humanity." It adds:

"Let the apologists and defenders of private ownership of industry rave over and eulogize Mr. Carnegie as they may, but their ravings and eulogies will effect little against the growing recognition of the injustice and irrationality of the system that exalts Mr. Carnegie and degrades his workmen. While Carnegie's acts may be used as arguments against Socialism, yet the belief is growing that the people could operate industry in a manner that would degrade no one, either spiritually, mentally, or physically, but which would benefit all. The people are awakening to the rottenness of a system that murders human beings for an individual's sake; a system that demands accident funds to pension mutilated workmen so that one man can pose complacently as a benefactor before the world. The people can not be fooled all the time. Very soon they will rise in resistless numbers and sweep away the system that produces misery and fosters hypocrisy, and with that system will go Carnegie and all the other sycophants whose greatness is built upon the continued robbery and enslavement of the working class."

## THE "STRAIGHT EDGE" COLONY.

THE formation of cooperative colonies has been a picturesque feature of mundane society ever since the apostolic age, and probably before, but every new attempt is greeted with renewed interest. It is certainly novel to find a cooperative colony in the heart of New York City, with a dozen or more men living in harmony and cooperation, one man making the beds, another scrubbing the floors, and others dusting the furniture, washing the dishes, or sewing on buttons that have broken from their moorings. To bring in the needful funds, the colony runs a small printing-office and a bakery, the flour and meal for the latter being supplied by an old Quaker miller in Old Mystic, Conn. From the printing-office is issued a little weekly, *The Straight Edge*, whose object is "the application of the teachings of Jesus to business and society." The colony has prospered so well during the two years of its existence that it is about to start a branch settlement on Staten Island, where it has leased twenty acres of land and some farm buildings, and where the members will manufacture wooden novelties and raise "garden truck" for a vegetarian restaurant which they intend to start on Sixth Avenue. In the New York *Evening Journal* Mr. Wilbur F. Copeland, the leading spirit of the colony, says of the idea:

"What is to hinder ten people from forming a cooperative commonwealth to-day? There is no law against it, if they want to do it. If you can find the ten people who want to pool their interests, and work together, the whole question is settled—for those ten. It is easy enough to find ten people who are willing to do large stunts at 'thinking' about it, but to get down to practical work is a proposition that scares them nearly to death."

Mr. Copeland gives the constitution and by-laws of the colony as follows in an interview quoted in the New York *Sun*:

CONSTITUTION.

All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.

BY-LAWS.

(1) Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.
(2) In honor preferring one another.
(3) Lay not up for yourself treasures upon earth.
(4) I am in the midst of you as he that serveth.
(5) Take heed that ye do not your righteousness before men to be seen of them.
(6) Whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, of good report, virtuous, praiseworthy, think on these things.
(7) This constitution and by-laws can not be repealed or amended by any majority however large or respectable; but supplementary articles, consistent herewith, may be adopted from time to time when found to be expedient.

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, commenting on the "Straight Edge" experiment, declares that a cooperative scheme of society is impracticable. It says: "We fancy mankind will have to be content with the 'competitive system' as long as

mankind is, because we don't believe human ingenuity will ever be able to devise any effectual evasion of the law of the survival of the fittest, under which man and his world live and move and have their being."

## HOME RULE FOR AMERICAN CITIES.

THE growing tendency to limit municipal functions and to vest more and more power in the state authorities is strikingly exemplified in Senator Quay's "ripper" bill and the New York State constabulary bill advocated by Senator Platt. In the eyes of many students of civic questions, our cities possess too little, rather than too much, home rule, and a still further curtailment of local jurisdiction is viewed with considerable apprehension. "Our law classes cities with women," humorously observes Prof. Frank Parsons, of Boston, "as having no right to self-government—a fact which may be regarded as affording legal grounds for the custom of calling a city 'she.'" Continuing (in his new book, "The City for the People"), he says:

"A municipality has no independent initiative of its own, and it is the only human thing in America that hasn't got it. The nation has a right of independent initiative in national affairs, the State in State affairs, and the individual in individual affairs; but the municipality must have *permission* from the legislature for everything it does. . . . . .

"The charter of a private corporation is held to be a contract within the Constitution, but the charter of a public corporation is not. Municipal corporations are creatures of the legislature. They have only such powers as may be given to them by the legislature, which may, at its pleasure, alter, abridge, or annul their powers and privileges, divide them, or consolidate two or more of them into one without their assent, attach a condition to their continued existence, or abolish them completely. Imagine Congress passing an act to annex Rhode Island to Connecticut, or divide New York State, or declare that Illinois shall no longer be a State! Yet such an act enforced without the assent of the States affected would be an apt parallel to the arbitrary powers possessed and exercised by many of our legislatures in respect to cities."

As extreme instances of the "bondage" to which cities may be reduced, Professor Parsons cites Boston and Philadelphia. In Boston recently the city government wished to connect two of its public buildings with an electric wire; but its application to the legislature for permission was defeated owing to the opposition of the electric companies. Boston can not run a wire between two of her own buildings over or under her own street! In 1870, the legislature of Pennsylvania arrived at the conclusion that Philadelphia should have a new city hall; so it passed an act to that effect, naming commissioners with full power in the matter. "For about a quarter of a century," says Professor Parsons, "the people of Philadelphia have been paying enormous sums, millions more than the buildings were fairly worth, for work they did not authorize and over which they had no control." Among the worst results of present municipal dependence, he contends, are the following: (1) A chaotic mass of legislation mighty in bulk and complexity, but weak in definite simplicity and uniform interpretation. (2) An eternal running to the legislature for special legislation, much of it of the most trifling character. (3) A lack of elasticity and spontaneity in municipal action. (4) A marked apathy among the people in relation to municipal affairs, due in part to the knowledge that their efforts and desires have been and are frequently thwarted and frustrated at the state capital. (6) Increased facilities for political corruption and "boss" control in politics.

"The real reason for the present state of municipal law," declares Professor Parsons, "appears to be a failure of the law so far to embody in its philosophy, with sufficient fulness and precision, the fundamental distinction between the functions of cities and towns as state agencies for enforcing state laws, and their functions as local business concerns." In France the dual character of the municipality is clearly recognized, the mayor being distinctly understood to act in the double capacity of agent for the general government and agent for the commune. In Germany, too, a much larger measure of municipal home rule is enjoyed than in American cities. In England, while the same law holds respecting municipalities as in this country, parliament has been so liberal in its provisions as to allow the widest extension of municipal functions.

"A certain amount of municipal dependence is good," says Professor Parsons, "but over-dependence is evil, and the excess should give place to independence. . . . A limited sphere of local activity should be clearly marked off and deeded to local self-government, to belong to municipalities absolutely, to the positive exclusion of legislative interference."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AGUINALDO might at least be given the "racing-desk" in *The Commoner's* sporting editor's office.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

RUSSIA is willing to allow all the other powers precedence in the matter of withdrawing from China.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

JAPAN is evidently looking forward to the time when it will be a benevolent assimilator on its own account.—*The Washington Star.*

IT is now suspected that the Boers secretly accumulated a large supply of last ditches before provoking hostilities.—*The Detroit News.*

AN earthquake shook the plaster from the walls of the royal palace at Constantinople, but the Sultan wasn't touched. He never is.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

WHILE it has not been announced officially, it may be taken for granted that Aguinaldo will abandon his usual semi-monthly deaths.—*The Baltimore American.*

MR. BRYAN has suggested Mr. Towne as a presidential candidate for 1904. Mr. Bryan should confine his jokes to his funny column.—*The Baltimore American.*

ECONOMIES of management effected by the tin can trust have cheapened production to such an extent that the organization is able to advance prices 25 per cent.—*The Detroit News.*

THE samples of Chinese humor now being offered by Mr. Wu Ting Fang are chiefly remarkable as furnishing positive proof of the ancient civilization of that country.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A PHILADELPHIA doctor has written a long article in which he argues that no man should run. We trust that some one will mark the article and mail it to the editor of *The Commoner.*—*The Baltimore American.*

COMING gracefully to the front with timely recollections of ex-President Harrison, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew relates how, in 1892, General Harrison placed his hand on Mr. Depew's shoulder and declared that that statesman should be his Secretary of State. "And he burst into tears," adds Mr. Depew. We don't doubt it a bit. The thought of Chauncey as head of the State Department was enough.—*The Chicago Chronicle.*

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR THE NEWEST TRUST.

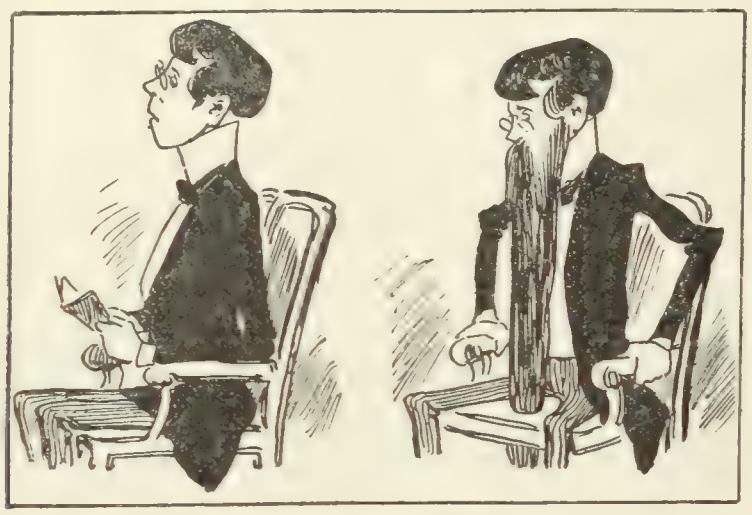
CHORUS OF SHOPPERS: "Don't you dare to abolish the bargain counters!"
—*The Boston Herald.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## WAGNER, MORRIS, AND LITERARY STUDY.

THE deep interest in the compositions of Richard Wagner—now one of the most striking developments of the day in America and in nearly every important country of Europe—is believed by some critics to have important literary as well as musical bearings. Wagner, it is pointed out, went to the great storehouse of literary myth to get material for his lyric treatment, to the medieval stories that had been the inspiration of four literatures—those of France, England, Germany, and Iceland. Concerning this little-observed fact, the literary critic of the New York *Times* (March 30) says:

"The result of his employment of these tales is that the really serious students of his dramas are reading the old poems from which he took them. Thus Wagner has opened up to his dev-



AT THE WAGNER OPERA.

At six o'clock a beardless youth takes his place at the opera.

At the end of the performance we find him a Barbarossa with a full-grown beard.

—*Humoristische Blätter.*

otees a vast and glorious field of poetry. Beginning with his 'Tannhäuser,' he entered upon this field. Then came 'Lohengrin,' in which the legends of the swan knight and the Holy Grail entered his works. With 'Tristan und Isolde' he opened up the Arthurian legends and the medieval literature of France as well as of Germany and England, for the early troubadours used this story. One is immediately brought face to face with Chrétien de Troyes, Robert de Boron, Thomas of Brittany, and Gottfried of Strasburg. The works of some of these are still accessible, and most fascinating subjects of study they are.

"With his 'Meistersinger' Wagner brings us into contact with the shoemaker-poet Hans Sachs, a remarkable character, and the typical figure of a striking literary period. And then comes the huge tragedy of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen,' which opens up to us the marvelous literature of the North, as well as the great epic of medieval Germany, the 'Nibelungenlied.' To gather together the threads out of which Wagner wove this great work one must read not only the German epic, but also the Eddas and the famous Volsunga Saga. And these are poems of enormous conception and imagination. And at the end of all comes 'Parsifal,' which is founded on the legends of the Holy Grail and on the wonderful 'Parzifal' of Wolfram von Eschenbach. To read the poems from which Wagner drew his material is in itself a liberal literary education. To study them in comparison with the works made from them by the wizard of Baireuth is a privilege and a delight. Fortunately for students, most of the material is accessible in English, and as a result there is opportunity for making its acquaintance even by those who do not read German or Icelandic."

Another way in which Wagner touches literature has just been commented upon by Mr. Elbert Hubbard in his "Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Musicians: Richard Wagner." Wagner had his double, Mr. Hubbard asserts, in the poet-artist reformer, William Morris. On each of these three sides of Morris's temperament the great German coincided with the great Englishman. "These men," says the writer, "were brothers in temperament, physique, habit of thought, and occupation":

"Wagner wrote largely on the subjects of art and sociology, and made his appeal for the toiler in that the man should be allowed to share the joys of art by producing it. His argument is identical with that of William Morris; and yet the essays of Wagner were not translated into English until after Morris had written his 'Dream of John Ball,' and Morris did not read German. Both men hark back to the time when man and nature were on friendly terms; when the thought, best exemplified by the early Greeks, of the sacredness of the human body was recognized; when the old medieval feeling of helpful brotherhood yet lingered; and the restless misery of competition and all the train of wo, squalor, and ugliness that civilization has brought were unknown.

"Wagner's music is made up of the sounds of nature conventionalized. You hear the singing of the breeze, the song of the birds, the cries of animals, the rush of the storm. Wagner's essay, entitled 'Art and Revolution,' is twin to the lecture 'Art and Socialism,' by Morris; and in the 'Art Work of the Future' Wagner works out at length the favorite recurring theme of Morris; work is for the worker, and art is the expression of man's joy in his work. In 1844, when Morris was ten years of age, Wagner wrote: 'I compose for myself; it is just a question between me and my Maker. I grow as I exercise my faculties, and expression is a necessary form of spiritual exercise. How shall I live? Express what I think or feel, or what you feel? No, I must be honest and sincere. I must, for the need of myself, live my own life, please himself, and nature has placed her approbation on this by supplying the greatest pleasure men ever know as a reward for doing good work. I hate this fast-growing tendency to chain men to machines in big factories and deprive them of all joy in their efforts—the plan will lead to cheap men and cheap products. I set my face against it and plead for the dignity and health of the open air, and the olden time.' This sort of talk led straight to Wagner's arrest in the streets of Dresden on the charge of inciting a riot; and it was the identical line of argument that caused the arrest of Morris in Trafalgar Square, London, when he was taken struggling to the station-house. Wagner was exiled and Morris merely 'cautioned,' placed under police surveillance and ostracized. The difference in time explains the difference in punishment. A century earlier and both men would have forfeited their heads.

"In all of Wagner's operas the scene is laid at a time when the festivals, games, and religious ceremonies were touched with the thought of beauty. Men were strong, plain, blunt, and honest. Affectation, finesse, pretense, and veneer were unknown. Art had not resolved itself into the possession of a class of idlers and dilettantes who hired long-haired men and fussy girls in Greek gowns to make pretty things for them. All worked with their hands, through need, and when they made things they worked for utility and beauty. They gave things a beautiful form, because men and women worked together and for each other. And wherever men and women worked together we find beauty. Men who live only with other men are never beautiful in their work, or speech, or lives, neither are women. But at this early time life was largely communal, natural, and art was the possession of all, because all had a share in its production. Observe the setting of any Wagner opera where Mr. Walter Damrosch has his way and get that flavor of bold, free, wholesome, honest beauty. And yet no stage was ever large enough to quite satisfy Wagner, and all the properties, if he had had his way, would have been works of art, thought out in detail and materialized for the purpose by human hands.

"Now turn to 'The Story of the Glittering Plain,' 'Gertha's Lovers,' 'News from Nowhere,' or 'The Hollow Land,' by William Morris, and note the same stage setting, the same majesty, dignity, and sense of power. Observe the great underlying sense of joy in life, the gladness of mere existence. A serenity and peace pervades the work of both of these men; they are mystic, fond of folk-lore and legend; they live in the open, are deeply religious without knowing it, have nothing to conceal, and are one with nature in all her moods and manifestations—sons of God!"

## PUNCH'S ADVANCE SHEETS OF THE NEW OMAR KHAYYÁM DRAMA.

IN a recent issue, we gave some comment about Mr. Stephen Phillips's forthcoming dramatization of the "Iliad" and also referred to a new play to be founded upon the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám. The many myriads of Omarites throughout the world have been wondering how this latter literary feat is to be accomplished; for to transform an Oriental lyric poem of a hundred and one short stanzas into a play suitable to set off the histrionic accomplishments of Richard Mansfield apparently presents almost insuperable difficulties. Mr. Punch, however, has solved the problem and gives us advance sheets of "The Masque of Omar" written by him. The first scene is as follows:

"Courtyard of the deserted palace of Jamshyd, canopied by that inverted bowl commonly called the sky. To right, a tavern —not deserted. To left, a potter's house. At back, the grave of Bahrám, whence a sound of snoring proceeds. A wild ass stamps fitfully upon it. It is four o'clock in the morning, and the 'false dawn' shows in the sky. In the center of the stage stand a lion and a lizard, eying each other mistrustfully."

After a fight between the lion and the lizard and a controversy between the Nightingale and the Rose on the temperance question, we get the following:

(Enter Omar from tavern. He is by this time magnificently intoxicated, and is leaning on the arm of a fascinating Sákí. He has a jug of wine in his hand.)

Omar (trying to kiss her)—Ah, my beloved, fill the cup that clears to-day of past regrets and future fears. To-morrow! Why to-morrow I may be——

Sákí (interrupting)—I know what you're going to say. To-morrow you'll be sober. But you won't. I know you. Go home!

Omar—Home!—hic. What do I want with home? A book of verses underneath the bough, a jug of wine, a loaf of bread—no, no bread—two jugs of wine—and thou (puts arm around her waist) beside me singing like a bulbul.

[Sings uproariously.

For to-night we'll merry be!
For to-night——

Sákí—Fie! An old man like you!

Omar—Old! Thank goodness I am old. When I was young I went to school and heard the sages. Didn't learn much there! They said I came like water and went like wind. Horrid chilly Band of Hope sort of doctrine. I know better now. [Drinks from the jug in his hand.]

Sákí (watching him anxiously)—Take care. You'll spill it.

Omar—Never mind. It won't be wasted. All goes to quench some poor beggar's thirst down there (points below). Dare say he needs it—hic.

Sákí (shocked)—How can you talk so!

Omar (growing argumentative in his cups)—I must abjure the balm of life, I must! I must give up wine for fear of—hic—. What is it I'm to fear? Gout, I suppose. Not I!

[Takes another drink.

Sákí (trying to take jug from him)—There, there.

Omar (fast losing coherence in his extreme intoxication)—I want to talk to you about Thee and Me. That's what I want to talk about. (Counting on his fingers.) You see, there's the Thee in Me and there's the Me in Thee. That's myshticism, that is. Difficult word to say, mysticishm. Must light lamp and see if I can't find it. Must be somewhere about.

Sákí—You're drunk, that's what you are. Disgracefully drunk.

Omar—Of course I'm drunk. I am to-day what I was yesterday, and to-morrow I shall not be less. Kiss me.

Sákí (boxing his ears)—I won't have it, I tell you. I'm a respectable Sákí; and you're not to take liberties, or I'll leave you to find your way home alone.

Omar (becoming maudlin)—Don't leave me, my rose, my bullfinch—I mean bulbul. You know how my road is beset with pitfalls—hic—and with gin.

Sákí (disgusted)—Plenty of gin, I know. You never can pass a public house.

Omar (struck with the splendor of the idea)—I say—hic!—let's fling the dust aside and naked on the air of heaven ride. It's shame not to do it!

[Flings off hat, and stamps on it by way of preliminary.

Sákí (scandalized)—If you take anything else off I shall call the police.

[Exit hurriedly.

Omar (terrified)—Here, Sákí, come back. How am I to find my way without you? (A pause.) What's come to the girl? I only spoke—hic—meta—phorically. Difficult word to say, meta—phorically! (Longer pause.) How am I to get home? Can't go 'lone. Must wait for some one to come along. (Peers tipsily about him.) Strange, isn't it, that tho lots of people go along here every day, not one returns to tell me of the road. Very strange. S'pose must sleep here. . . . S'pose——

[Rolls into a ditch and falls asleep.

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## MR. HOWELLS ON THE RECENT DRAMATIC SEASON.

IT has so long been the custom of our leading dramatic critics to speak of the theater as in a state of hopeless decay that a commendation of the present dramatic season by so prominent a writer as Mr. W. D. Howells is a pleasant surprise. He even goes so far as to say that "there have been seven or eight new plays in New York worthy of the heyday of the English drama." In *The North American Review* (March) he writes:

"There have been no such signal productions as that of 'The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith,' or 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray,' or 'The Case of Rebellious Susan,' or 'The Maneuvers of Jane,' among the English importations; and among the American pieces there has been nothing so fresh or surprising as some things hitherto done in the native drama. But I have seen four good American plays, and four English plays so much better that my patriotic pride in the first has been chastened to impartial pleasure by a sense of the superiority of the last. It is, in fact, quite useless for us to contest this superiority of the English playwrights. Somehow, they have got there, while our dramatists are still only more or less on the way. They seem to have got there, too, in spite of making their plays such good literature that one likes to read them as well as see them. This is true not only of the work of brilliant wits like Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who confessedly writes too well for the stage, but whose 'Arms and the Man' is almost the best comedy on it; and poor Oscar Wilde, who did things almost as fine from a humor almost as rich and daring; but it is true, also, of such tempered geniuses as Mr. Pinero and Mr. Henry Arthur Jones and Mr. R. C. Carton and Mr. R. Marshall. In the work of all these you taste the literary quality as you taste it in the plays of Goldsmith and Goldoni, of Molière and Sheridan, of Björnsen and Ibsen, of Hauptmann and Sudermann, of Echegaray and Estebanze. The like can be said of no American playwright that I know of except Mr. Augustus Thomas, some of whose printed dramas I have read with the sort of enjoyment they give me in the theater. But for the rest, our dramatists seem to be submissive to the impudent assumption of the theater that a play can not be good if it is literary, or other than the worse for its literature. There is, consequently, so little literature in them that one is left to wonder why they are not indefinitely greater dramatists; they ought logically to be something super-Shakespearean; for Shakespeare's plays are much more literary than any of theirs."

Turning to the plays of the past season, Mr. Howells first comments with pleasure on the perfect charm of the trained English voices of the London actors, which in modulation, timbre, enunciation, and perfect naturalness it is hopeless for the American actor, as it is for the American "clubman" or "society woman," to imitate or compete with. Next to this pleasure, he rejoices in the pure American note as we get it in Mr. Herne's "Sag Harbor" or Mr. Thomas's "Arizona." As for Mr. Richard Mansfield's "Henry V.," Mr. Howells says that "it was better than one could have hoped, since it was the Shakespeare history shaped to a point and used for the constant conspicuity of the actor." But, he remarks, it was "never such a triumph for the

actor over the author as Mme. Bernhardt's 'Hamlet,' which in that way was quite the greatest triumph possible. One did not think of Shakespeare at all; one thought only of Mme. Bernhardt. Yet she is artist enough to have wished the poet's supposition that Hamlet was a man of rich fancy, of tender if troubled spirit, and of most endearing sorrow, to have some weight with the spectator, so that one should not go away thinking him an elderly woman, harsh, hard, noisy, and restless." Mr. Howells did not see Bernhardt in "L'Aiglon"—"Miss Maude Adams in one act of that play had given me all of it I could bear." He continues:

"In fact, the 'Cyrano de Bergerac' of M. Rostand was more than enough, false as it was in every moment and motive of the preposterous fable devoted to making one believe that a man of decent conscience, not to say of brilliant intellect, could hoodwink the woman he loved into marriage with a stupid dolt. After seeing that, I was quite willing to let any one that liked think M. Rostand another Shakespeare; but I was not willing to see an exquisite talent like M. Coquelin debased to the uses of such tawdy melodrama. After Coquelin in Molière, I did not want Coquelin in Rostand.

"Perhaps I was the more sensitively reluctant, because I had already had Mr. John Drew in 'Richard Carvel.' That play is, of course, worse than the novel of the name, and the novel itself is better than the other historical romances, which, it was easy to foresee, would soon get out of their covers and expose their spiritual and intellectual nakedness on the stage. But, with the wording of that play before me, I excused myself the more readily from witnessing the other plays made from the other historical romances. I can not justly, therefore, condemn them, and if any one were to say that they were as good as the novels they were made from, or better, I could believe him.

"I did not feel the same apprehension of a fine actor's humiliation in 'David Harum'; not because Mr. Crane is not a fine actor, but because 'David Harum' is an indefinitely better book than the other great commercial successes. It is, in all that relates to Harum on his simple horse-trading and country banking level, a very true and very good book. It is when it attempts to rise from this level, and soar in the fine air of sudden benefactions to insolvent widowhood, that it betrays the perfunctory motive of a flying-machine."

As for the English plays, Mr. Howells says that compared with American drama it is to pass from "clever sketches, from graphic studies, brilliant suggestions, to finished pictures." It may be, he suggests, that our drama "will never produce such finished sketches as the English, at least till our conditions have lost their provisional character":

"Perhaps our drama is the more genuine in sympathizing with the provisionality of our conditions, and it may be that our success is still to be in the line of sketches, studies, suggestions. . . . At any rate, such even perfection as Mr. Pinero's in 'The Gay Lord Quex' is yet far before our dramatists; but I believe that it is so not solely because our conditions are provisional. It is so, also, because they have not sought the literary quality in their plays which the English dramatists have sought, and which they have found. The drama is distinctly a literary form; it is, in fact, the supreme literary form; but our theatricians have vainly imagined that the presence of literature in it is deleterious; and it must be owned that they have pretty well emptied it of the life that once filled it. . . . Mr. Pinero, in the 'Gay Lord Quex,' . . . has reached the Ibsenian pass of dealing with a predicament, rather than with a problem. . . . It is a fight between a terrier and cat—both English. The scene is really tremendous, and, as Mr. Hare and Miss Vanbrugh play it, there is nothing to be asked either of the drama or the theater.

"One can not say this of the American plays or players; and yet one can say much in honest praise of them. At no period of our dramatic history—the term is rather large—has there been so much prospect and so much performance of actual and potential excellence. We have actually advanced, and things are done now by both playwrights and players, and received as matters of cool expectation, which lately would have been acclaimed as surprising triumphs. The advance has been in the right direction, for we must leave out of the account, in the interest of self-respect, the dramatizations of the romantic novels; one *can not* consider these. But one can consider the sort of plays which I have been speaking of, and find reason for taking courage and taking hope for an American drama. Of course, the great matter is that it should be a *good* drama; but after that point is made, it is for the common advantage that it should be American, for it could not very well be English, with the same promise of fruitfulness and the same fact of raciness."

## MR. LE GALLIENNE ON THE POETRY OF STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

IN the present blare of truculent journalism and of the "literature of blood and drums," one of the most refreshing phenomena, remarks Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, is the enthusiastic welcome given to Mr. Stephen Phillips, the rising young English poet and dramatist who after the publication of his "Paolo and Francesca" last year woke and found himself famous. Mr. Phillips's success is all the more significant because more than any other recent writer "he has done his work on the most severe and classical lines, with least concession to the fashions of contemporary pleasing." Mr. Le Gallienne (in the New York *Bookman*, March) continues:

"To write tragedies, visions, and idylls in blank verse, and to draw grim pictures of the modern world in the heroic couplet, seemed the last way to catch the fevered ear of the moment. But, of course, time is always bringing in its revenges, and the longer a form of art has been out of fashion, the sooner is it likely to come into fashion again. Still, the resuscitation of the poetic drama with so much welcome and *éclat* was a surprise we had hardly dared to hope for, at least in England, where the drama has for long been at so low a point of vitality and taste, in spite of all the efforts of certain dramatic critics to breathe into it the breath of a finer life, and in spite of imported examples of noble and beautiful work from the Continent. However, the public that paid so little heed to Ibsen and Maeterlinck and Hauptmann have, apparently, given a warm welcome to Mr. Stephen Phillips; and for the first time in many years an original play in blank verse has taken the town. Here, indeed, is cause for rejoicing! And not only has Mr. Phillips achieved this success on the stage, but before 'Herod' had been produced he had already achieved the almost equally difficult success of selling his poetic play 'Paolo and Francesca' in its book form hardly less rapidly than if it were a popular novel.

"All which is matter not only for Mr. Phillips's private congratulation, but for public rejoicing. Seldom has an Anglo-Saxon public done itself so much credit, so spontaneously acclaimed the good thing when they found it—or rather when they were shown it. For here, too, those much-abused people, the critics, deserve no small share in this general congratulation. With the exception of Mr. Kipling, I remember no young poet of our time who has been received with such a consensus of acceptance and encouragement by the most authoritative critics."

Mr. Le Gallienne traces the youthful poet's development from his first volume of verses, "Primavera," in 1888, to "Christ in Hades," published in 1896, of which he remarks: "In its thrilling beauty and its clairvoyant dramatic vision it impressed one immediately as an indisputable masterpiece. Mr. Phillips has done different things equally finely, but he has never surpassed this." His "Marpessa," published a year later, Mr. La Gallienne calls "perhaps the most supremely beautiful treatment of a 'classical' subject since Keats, and certainly the loveliest poem of our time."

Coming to that work of the poet which is at present attracting most attention, his two plays, Mr. Le Gallienne expresses surprise that any one should be astonished at his dramatic success:

"The surprise is that any one can have read his poetry without feeling that its very essence is dramatic insight. Beautiful as his lines are, they are always muscular with reality. 'Christ in Hades' was packed with the dramatic imagination from end to end. Its chief beauty was that of dramatic truth. Perhaps, as I have elsewhere said, it is rather the truth than the beauty of his poetry that first arrests one; or should one say that most of

the beauty of his poetry comes of its truth, which is another way of saying that it is very fine poetry indeed? At all events, I remember to have read nothing of Mr. Phillips's that was not essentially dramatic. That he should succeed in formal drama is to me, therefore, a secondary consideration; but that he has succeeded there can be no question, particularly in 'Herod.' Perhaps, on the whole, the last act of 'Herod' is the finest thing he has done."

Mr. Le Gallienne finds some fault with the first two acts of "Herod" because of an undue brevity of speech, carried "almost to the point of a diagram in dramatic anatomy"; but of the third act he says that "it would be difficult, I think, to find an act in any English poetic play since the Elizabethans in which at once the dramatic interest is so keen and so subtly developed and the quality of the poetry so fine. . . . It is no flattery of Mr. Phillips to say that Marlowe might have signed it with pride."

## AN ART-GALLERY FOR THE SUBMERGED.

THE new art-gallery in Whitechapel, London, dedicated last month to the use of the masses of East Side residents, is one of many tokens of the increasing sympathy felt by the best men of England for those who have been deprived of most of the opportunities of life. To the artistic merit of its exterior and interior the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones and Mr. Walter Crane have contributed, and it is in many respects worthy of being compared with some of the best art-galleries of modern days. From *The Congregationalist* we take the following account of this institution:

LONDON'S WHITECHAPEL ART CENTER.

Courtesy of *The Congregationalist*.

"In it will be held on a far larger scale than ever before those Eastertide and autumn picture shows which Canon Barnett of Toynbee Hall long ago started, and besides it will shelter a permanent gallery of art. Exhibitions from the national museums of objects illustrative of trades or periods of history also will be held in this building; also exhibitions of work done by the children of artisans and by pupils in the technical schools of London. By an intimate tie with the Royal Academy, which already exists, the best work shown there each year will afterward be displayed in Whitechapel. In short, the building and its collections are to be a perpetual source of light and life to the toiling masses who may care to frequent it. . . . The first exhibition of pictures now installed includes 357 excellent paintings, among them Watts's Gladstone and Earl Roberts, and Burne-Jones's Kipling.

"Lord Rosebery, in his address opening this building, dwelt on the high percentage of non-churchgoers in Whitechapel, and insisted that, inasmuch as in these days you can not drive people to church, the best men of the churches and of society must set about for other means of civilizing and raising the people and inducing them, if not to go to church in larger numbers, then to 'feel a wish to associate themselves in work and in worship in other ways.' He wished them to understand that he was not so sanguine as to believe that contemplation of a picture will in itself at once convert a man who is a ruffian into a civilized member of society. But he does believe that it is worth while offering to the masses opportunities to come under the spell of the fine arts, and thus secure the uplift which usually accompanies such contemplation."

## THE "ONE THOUSAND BEST BOOKS" OF THE PROVIDENCE LIBRARY.

GREAT interest has been aroused throughout the country by the new "Room for the Literature of Power" maintained by the Providence Public Library (THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 23, page 346). The object of this collection is, it will be remembered, to bring together in one place the world's great classics, so that the reader might be tempted to come here in order to know, undistracted by other books, "the best that has been said and thought in the world," as Matthew Arnold has expressed it. As a result of many inquiries, Mr. Foster, the librarian, has now furnished a list of the authors whose works are included, in whole or in part, in this standard library. They are as follows (we quote from the New York *Times*, April 6):

Addison,
Æschylus,
Æsop,
À Kempis,
Antoninus (Marcus Aurelius),
Arabian Nights,
Ariosto,
Aristophanes,
Aristotle,
Arnold (Matthew),
Bacon,
Bible, The,
Boswell,
Browning (Mrs.),
Browning (Robert),
Bunyan,
Burke,
Burns,
Byron,
Cæsar,
Calderon,
Camoens,
Carlyle,
Cervantes,
Chanson de Roland,
Chaucer,
Cicero,
Coleridge,
Corneille,
Dante,
De Foe,
Demosthenes,
De Quincey,
Dickens,
Dryden,
Dumas,
Eliot (George),
Emerson
Epictetus,
Erasmus,
Euripides.
Federalist, The,
Fielding,
Franklin,
Froissart,
Gibbon,
Goethe,
Goldsmith,
Gray,
Hawthorne,
Heine,
Herodotus,
Homer,
Horace,
Hugo,
Johnson,
Jonson,
Junius,
Keats,
La Fontaine,
Lamb,
Landor,
Le Sage,
Lessing,
Lowell,
Macaulay,
Machiavelli,
Mahabharata, The,
Malory,
Milton,
Molière,
Montaigne,
More,
Nibelungenlied, The,
Omar Khayyám,
Ovid,
Petrarch,
Plato,
Plutarch,
Polo (Marco),
Pope,
Racine,
Ramayana, The,
Sappho,
Schiller,
Scott,
Shakespeare,
Shelley,
Sidney,
Sophocles,
Spectator, The,
Spenser,
Swift,
Tacitus,
Tasso,
Tennyson,
Thackeray,
Theocritus,
Thucydides,
Virgil,
Walton,
Wordsworth,
Xenophon.

## NOTES.

A LARGE increase in attendance has been noted during the past few years at the German universities. Five years ago there were somewhat less than 28,000 students in the various universities of the empire. Now, according to the New York *Churchman*, there are 34,363. Berlin has 6,673—more than any American institution. Munich is the next in size; then come Leipsic, Bonn, Halle, and seven others, all with more than 1,000. Students in medicine and theology, however, have decreased.

MARK TWAIN is reported to have said lately that if Mr. Carnegie would let him write the books for his proposed sixty-five branch libraries in New York, he (Mark) would grow so rich that he could afford to found libraries himself and let Mr. Carnegie write the books. Mr. Carnegie, however, long ago acquired this habit, and his name was on the title page of two or three books written many years before his latest volume, "The Gospel of Wealth." One of these earlier books has sold, it is reported, to the extent of 40,000 copies. At the Authors' Club an amusing story is told of his literary ambitions. Shortly after the foundation of the club, Mr. Carnegie made application for membership. In reply the secretary wrote to him that only *authors* were eligible for membership, intimating humorously that even Crœsus could not have been a member unless he had published a book. By return of mail came a letter from Mr. Carnegie to the effect that altho unfortunately "he could not deny that he was a very rich man, yet he was at the same time a *poor* author," and begged leave to submit therewith a copy of his recent volume as an evidence of his qualification. The answer so pleased the club that he was forthwith elected. Shortly after, Mr. Carnegie gave to the club, free of rent, one of the beautiful apartments in the Carnegie Building, and it thus happens that the club, not having to pay for an expensive domicile, is financially one of the most prosperous clubs in the city.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## HAS THE CANCER GERM BEEN FOUND?

IT was announced in the daily press of March 30 that Prof. Harvey R. Gaylord, of the State Pathological Laboratory, in Buffalo, had discovered the germ of cancer, after three years of experiment in this country and Europe. Professor Gaylord expresses himself as satisfied that he has found the microorganism that produces cancer.

Dr. Franz Torek, assistant surgeon at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, was reported in *The Times* of this city as speaking thus regarding Dr. Gaylord's result: "If Dr. Gaylord has made this discovery, he has certainly made a great step forward; but physicians generally will be skeptical on the subject until there have been conclusive tests. In case the microorganism of cancer, if there be one, is discovered, it will be a clue for the ultimate discovery of a cure and prevention of the disease. Once such cause is positively determined, there will be reason to believe that an antitoxin may be found." The report in *The Times* goes on to say:

"According to Dr. Torek, early and thorough surgical operations are at present the only known methods of curing cancers. If the Gaylord theory is established, there will be the hope that disinfection and antisepsis will prevent the developing of the disease, as well as its spread after development. But unless some kind of vaccination is discovered as a result of the finding of the germ, acting as an antidote within the human body, it seems improbable that the new theory, even if proved, can appreciably reduce the number of deaths from cancer.

"Cancers are malignant tumors, . . . and in a majority of instances the sufferers from the disease are found to have experienced local injury before the cancer appeared. Many have been the investigations to find an infective agent for the development of the tumor, such as the microbes that are responsible for other diseases; but altho there have been found microorganisms thought at first to be essentially inherent in cancer, they have ultimately proved to be only accidental, inasmuch as they have been discovered in other diseases."

The reported discovery by Professor Gaylord is noticed as follows in the New York *Evening Post* (March 30):

"In the study of any new microbe or bacteria, to connect its presence with any definite disease in connection with which it is found, it is necessary to cultivate the organism by itself, on one of the various growing media which such forms of life feed upon, then by inoculating it into a healthy animal, or, if possible, the human tissues, to watch and see if the original disease is produced.

"With the ordinary forms of bacteria associated with the best-known diseases, this has usually been successfully performed. But in some of the allied forms of lower organism not classified as bacteria this can not be so easily demonstrated.

"Professor Gaylord claims to have succeeded where others have failed in inoculating animals with these microorganisms, and states that cancer has afterward developed. A German investigator, Funke, has proved that a protozoon of a similar nature is the cause of smallpox and allied diseases. As the serum in these diseases protects against similar attacks, as is seen in the ordinary vaccination, he believes that sooner or later a vaccination against cancer will be possible. Other investigators have been absolutely unable to cultivate any of the so-called cancer bodies, tho they have been found with great regularity in numbers of cancerous tumors."

It would hardly be prudent, thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (April 1), to assume the correctness of Professor Gaylord's results, in view of the fact that so many similar discoveries have been proclaimed only to be refuted. It goes on to say:

"No one can doubt that some day the secret of this dreaded and dreadful malady will be discovered, and in the meanwhile even the investigators who do not succeed, themselves, help to make the road to success easier to others. Cancer is perhaps the one disease as to whose nature the medical profession is almost as much in the dark as at any time since the disease became the subject of scientific study, and it is the one as to whose prognosis there is the least room for hope. . . . Whatever may be the reason for the circumstance, it is a fact that the reported number of cancer cases is steadily, largely, and rapidly increasing. This increase may possibly be more apparent than real. It may be due to the fact that statistics of this kind are collected much more thoroughly and accurately than was the case a century or even half a century ago. But it looks as tho there were some element in the conditions of modern life which favored the development of the malady, and the ascertainment of that element is one of the phases of the problem to be solved. It will be solved sooner or later. According to the news from Buffalo it may have been solved already."

## STEALING SCIENTIFIC SECRETS.

INDUSTRIAL secrets were much more closely guarded in former days than they are now. Nowadays we rely for protection on our patent laws; but patents were once enormously expensive, and many inventors preferred to keep their process secret, working behind locked doors, and swearing their workmen to the strictest silence. Some of the precautions taken in such cases are thus described in an article in *The Evening Standard* (London):

"The workmen . . . were searched on leaving the building, and as an additional security operations were introduced into the processes which had no other object than to hoodwink the workmen, while in many cases, as is done at the present time, no one workman ever saw the object of the manufacture through all its stages. Each had one part to do and was ignorant of what his fellow workmen in another part of the building might be about; and thus every innovation was hedged round with a quickset of mystery. Handicrafts were handed down from father to son, and such secrets as the father had discovered or inherited were inherited by his successor, so that it often happened that one man had the monopoly of some special produce or manufacture. For instance, there used to be, close to Temple Bar, a dingy little chemist's shop. But, dingy as it was, the proprietor was a well-to-do man, for he had discovered the secret of making citric acid —that is, he had found out how to make it without the fruit, and had a monopoly of the output. But he was in a more fortunate position than most monopolists who own a manufacturing secret, since his was a process which requires no assistance, and consequently he employed no workmen. Experts came to order, sample, assort, and bottle his citric acid, but all that took place in the outside shop. Nobody but he ever entered his laboratory, and his secret was locked therein and in his mind. But such a secret was too valuable to be kept without an effort on the part of rivals to fathom it. And they succeeded. One day he securely locked the door of his laboratory and went home to his dinner. But on the watch for that event was a chimney-sweep, or rather a boy disguised as such, who was possessed of some chemical knowledge. He followed the poor chemist as far as Charing Cross, and saw him enter his house. Sure that he would not return for some time, the pseudo-sweep hurried back to Temple Bar, ascended the next house, and dropped down the flue of the laboratory. There, of course, he saw all that he wanted to see, and returned to his employers, carrying with him the secret of making citric acid. A few weeks afterward the price of that commodity fell to a fifth of what it was when the monopolist alone sold it. The poor fellow was heartbroken, and died a few months after, without, however, discovering that his secret had really been filched from him.

"The secret of making china was stolen by a Frenchman. The Chinese told wonderful stories to keep the process from the knowledge of foreign devils; they said that the clay from which the porcelain was made had to lie in heaps exposed to the weather for two hundred years before it could be used. Others said that it was not clay at all, but certain sea shells ground up, and that only one variety of shell would do. But in spite of all these yarns, the foreign devil was too much for them. He spent many years learning the language, and eventually was admitted to a manufactory by practising on the feelings of a local mandarin.

But even in later years, secrets in china manufacture have been stolen. For a long time Wedgwood kept to himself the secret of making the cameo ware, which even now is not very common, altho it is exceedingly effective. But Turner, one of his employees, and afterward a dangerous rival, stole that secret with others and set up on his own account. Before that time the Brothers Elers came from Holland with a private process and settled in Staffordshire, where their secret was stolen by a rival potter by a peculiarly dirty trick. He feigned to be overcome by a storm, and begged shelter from the hospitable Dutchmen, and, gaining admittance in this way to their kilns, discovered their process and went on his way rejoicing. The secret of making metallic luster was stolen from the Moors by the Spaniards, and an escaped workman from the factory at Meissen took with him the secret of the Dresden china and carried it to Vienna. Böttger, the discoverer of the process, was kept in prison by Augustus II., the Elector of Saxony, and made to experiment on porcelain. By an accident he discovered the true clay—kaolin from Aue—and was then put in charge of the works at Meissen—about fifteen miles from Dresden. This factory was more like a prison. No workman ever went out. There was a military guard round the place, and the kaolin was sent from Aue in sealed bags, the greatest precautions being taken to prevent its destination from becoming known. But, in spite of these safeguards, at least one man escaped with his knowledge of the secret."

## THE GROUNDWORK OF THINGS.

THE ultimate structure of matter has been a fascinating subject of speculation ever since the time of the early Greek philosophers. It is more so than ever now, when it is emerging from the darkness of mere guess work into the light of positive science. Scientific men are quite ready to agree that matter has a molecular structure of some sort, and that all space is filled with some kind of a medium ("ether") that can transmit vibration. But regarding the precise nature of this structure and of the enveloping medium, and regarding the connection between the two, they continue to differ. It is of course desirable, in the interest of simplicity, that matter and ether should be reduced to some sort of common measure. Several attempts at this have been made, usually by supposing that the material molecule is a local disturbance or peculiarity of the ether, such as a vortex or a distortion. The problem has been approached from quite another side by M. A. Muller, who shows that we may equally well explain the physical phenomena of nature by the hypothesis that the ether is but matter of an inferior order of structure, or rather that it and matter consist together of an infinite number of series of molecular or "solar" systems, each of lower order than the last; that is, each consisting of smaller particles spaced at relatively greater intervals apart. The total of this infinite number of systems forms an actually continuous medium, and the ingenious author therefore performs the apparently impossible task of filling space wtih a homogeneous medium of which seemingly discontinuous material bodies form a part. The following paragraphs are taken from an account of his hypothesis contributed by the author to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 16). Says M. Muller:

"We can not escape from the general idea that the physical world, altho we may conceive of it as infinitely divisible, is not so divisible without decomposition; in other words, it can not be divided indefinitely without destroying its structural elements. It is a very widespread belief in the scientific world that tangible bodies are formed of groups of molecules or atoms that act on one another. . . . This granular structure indicates the real discontinuity of the physical world. Consequently the apparent shape of a body is deceitful, since we have not before our eyes the volume really occupied by the substance, but the geometric form assumed by an assemblage of particles more or less distant from one another. . . . . .

"But in spite of its richness in practical results, physical mathematics can not explain the existence of a limiting surface in equilibrium, without something that opposes the tendency of the attractive forces to concentrate the material molecule indefinitely. . . . We must have secondary actions, resulting from the fact that these oscillating molecules are plunged in a medium which is itself in vibratory movement. So considered, the granular structure of tangible bodies is no longer discontinuous, since the ether occupies the intermolecular cavity; but the difficulty is only removed one step, for apparently we can not construct a model of such a substance without solution of continuity."

After a careful review of all recent investigations of the properties of the ether, the writer proceeds to define it as "an isotropic, homogeneous, and continuous body which resists change of volume indefinitely." He goes on to say:

"In the first place, a question arises regarding the structure of such a medium. It is beyond doubt, first, that the molecules of the ether are very small compared to those of ponderable bodies; and, next, that the distance between their centers is very great relatively to their diameter. This constitution renders their collision improbable and assures their independence. . . . . .

"It may be seen that we have here a structure identical to that of the sidereal universe. The intermolecular distances being enormous in relation to their diameter, the molecules of the ether are themselves plunged in an etheric medium of the second order. . . . . .

"There are not then really any constituent molecules, but only a single medium whose increasing or decreasing series is beyond the domain of our observation. We may only observe that the argument drawn from the non-infinite divisibility of concrete bodies is not applicable to this conception; for it will be noted that the decreasing series of molecules and media has here the closest analogy with the indefinite division of geometric spaces.

"Besides, our concrete way of regarding things depends essentially on the fact that we are surrounded by discontinuous and heterogeneous bodies. This conception has already disappeared when we imagine the etheric medium that envelops them; this medium in its turn is composed of particles, which are themselves without break of continuity, plunged in a medium of the second order. The result is necessarily a 'full' medium, and there is nothing extraordinary in this, because a true vacuum is incomprehensible."

An ether like this, or rather an indefinite series of ethers, will act, the writer tells us, precisely as it ought to act, to satisfy modern scientific requirements. It will transmit the transverse vibrations that constitute light without being affected by waves of condensation, and its structure will account for many other phenomena that it has hitherto been difficult to explain. According to the author's theory, his ether molecules do not gravitate because they are relatively so far apart. His hypothesis thus requires that gravitation shall not be universal, but that bodies shall cease to attract each other at a distance that is very great compared to their size. This would still permit the gravitational influence of our sun to be felt far beyond the orbit of the most distant planet. M. Muller's theory of course can not be given in its entirety in a brief space, but it will be found interesting by all students of physical science. He concludes his article as follows:

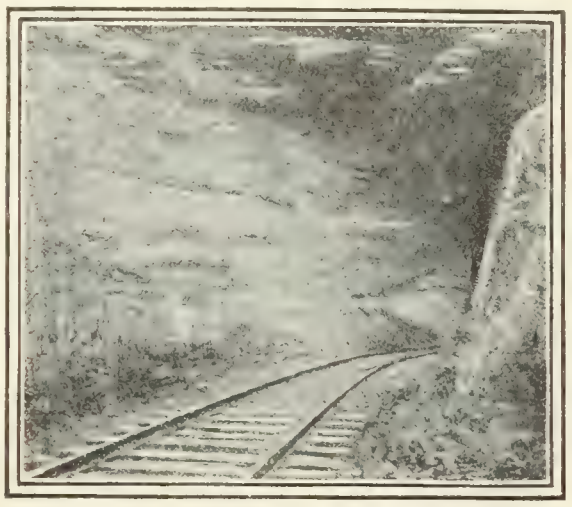
"This theory of the constitution of the medium that fills space . . . leads us far from the notion of 'substance' as the ancients conceived of it. The idea of a 'substratum,' which the word implied with them, is a conception rather metaphysical than scientific; the present development of the physical sciences leads us to think that the traditional categories of 'substance, attribute, and relation' are certainly incomplete, and that there are things not included in such a classification. The etheric medium is a transcendent reality to which the narrow ancient molds could not adapt themselves. It has nothing of what was once understood by the term 'material'; . . . it is the grand reservoir of natural forces, where naught is created and naught lost.

"In this regard, we may affirm that the science of our age has forged new arms for analysis and observation, and that in so doing it has prepared itself for tasks that are larger and incomparably finer than any that our predecessors could have imagined. It has raised itself to a point whence it may wander far

above the globe that has been assigned us as a dwelling-place; possibly it may surpass all that we know now about the physical universe and may illumine the depths of cosmic law."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A NATURAL TUNNEL.

IT is not usual for the railroad constructor to find tunnels already built for him, but an interesting exception was experienced in the location of the Virginia and Southwestern Railway. According to *The Railway and Engineering Review*, at a point thirty-two miles south of Big Stone Gap, Va., on the line between that point and Bristol, Tenn., the road runs for a distance of 815 feet through a natural cave, in which it was necessary to blast for a distance of only 60 feet in order to secure a desirable alinement for the track. The engineers declare that the route was a matter of "natural selection," the tunnel being directly in the line of the projected railroad, and was not sought as a curiosity. The east portal of the natural tunnel is in a perpendicular wall of rock 400 feet high, and is 200 feet wide and 150 feet high from the bed of the stream to the crown of the natural arch. The track through the cave is on a reverse curve, and the blasting done within the cave was required to cut through the corner of a sharp bend. The west portal is 175 feet wide.



EASTERN PORTAL OF "NATURAL TUNNEL" ON THE VIRGINIA AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

WESTERN PORTAL OF THE SAME TUNNEL.

Photographs showing the entrances to this interesting piece of Nature's engineering are published in *The Review*, and two of them are reproduced herewith. The entire distance from end to end of the tunnel is 1,000 feet. The under structure of the country is of limestone formation, and the cliffs at each end are fully 400 feet in height.

**Cushion Bicycle Frames.**—For a new form of cushion frame for bicycles, the advantage is claimed, says the Providence *Journal*, that its operation does not change the distance between the saddle and the pedals, and the rider is not troubled by variations in length of reach, as in the 'anti-vibration' appliances consisting only of springs. We quote as follows:

"The upper rear forks are hinged just above the axle of the driving-wheel, there is a rocking point at the crank-bracket, and the lower frame tube and the seat-post upright are brazed to a cylinder, in turn brazed to the crank-bracket. This cylinder, 2½ inches long and 1 inch in diameter, is fitted with ball-bearings and cones and lock-nuts for adjustment against lateral movement, the various parts being practically the same as the parts constituting the regular bearings of a wheel or crank axle. In combination with the parts specified are telescoping tubes connecting the seat-post lug and the rear upper forks, the latter being attached to the sliding tubes just above the tire. The tubes are held apart by a strong spiral spring. Altho the movement of the tubes is said to form an air-cushion, it is probable that the air compressed has comparatively little to do with taking up the shocks caused by a rough road surface and fast pedaling. The spring undoubtedly carries the load. The construction described permits an inch of free movement of the telescoping tubes, and the lessening, if not elimination, of vibration by the coil-spring. And as the seat-post upright, the seat-post, and the crank-bracket are rigidly connected, it is apparent that there can be no variation of distance between the saddle and the pedal."

## VEGETARIANISM AND EVOLUTION.

AN attempt to deal with vegetarianism from the standpoint of modern science, both historically and physiologically, is made in a recent paper by Prof. Ferdinand Hueppe. He considers that geological evidence proves that the cradle of primitive man was in a northern land, and fixes his evolution in the tertiary period when Asia was still partly separated from Europe, but connected with Africa and united with America by a land bridge. His line of thought is thus summarized by *The British Medical Journal* (March 2):

"The human-growing anthropoid, owing to hard times, left the forests and became a beast of prey, probably the most cunning and ferocious that has ever stalked on the face of the earth. In the interglacial period man was a mammoth hunter. The Danish kitchen middens show that the primitive Europeans were fish and flesh eaters. The Asiatic stock, meanwhile, evolved into shepherds and began to cultivate cereals in the alluvial plains of the great rivers. The irruption of Asiatics into Europe brought about the introduction of cereals and domesticated animals, and a mixed diet became usual. With the overgrowth of population in the East vegetarianism arose, and man took to rice-eating, not from desire, but through scarcity of animal food. The Eskimo remains to this day an example of a pure flesh-eater. The anthropoid stock from which man evolved fed on nuts, fruits, eggs, small birds, and insects. Such is still the mixed diet of the ape, as well as of the Arabs of this age. Owing to the struggle for existence man has evolved into a flesh-eater, a mixed feeder, and lastly into a vegetarian, but vegetarianism became possible to him only by the introduction of fire and cooking. He has neither the teeth nor the gut of a herbivorous animal; otherwise he would naturally graze the fields, and in winter chew oats in a manger."

Professor Hueppe asserts that the experiments of breeders show that the best proportion of albumen to carbohydrates in the diet is 1:5. Among the Eskimo, he says, it is found to be 1:2.9, among Europeans on a mixed diet 1:5.3. The Irish peasant, on the other hand, consumes, or used to consume, a diet containing ten times as much carbohydrate as albumen (1:10.6), and in a Munich vegetarian Voit found the proportion to be 1:11. A diet such as that of the Irish peasant increases the death-rate among all those in whom the excess of carbohydrate can not be burned off by hard bodily labor; in other words it is injurious to all but those of middle age. Says the writer:

"Such a diet can be consistently borne only by a man bred to it from infancy, and accustomed to the doing of hard work. There is no advantage in vegetarianism as a working diet. The same amount of potential energy (thirty-three per cent.) consumed as food appears as work in the carnivorous dog, the herbivorous horse, and the omnivorous man. No vegetarian animal, not even the horse, ox, camel, or elephant, can carry the weight of his own body. The carnivorous lion, on the other hand, gripping a calf equal to himself in weight, can jump a hurdle six feet high. The lifting power of man, the mixed feeder, exceeds that of any other mammal. . . . The vegetarian is like an overheated steam-engine which is in danger of explosion owing to the use of a wrong kind of fuel. His digestive system is forced to deal with a far greater bulk of food, and energy which might be used for the higher purposes of mental ac-

tivity is wasted. Only in the condition of hard manual labor in the open air can a purely vegetarian diet be borne. Of course he who consumes milk, eggs, butter, and cheese can not be considered a vegetarian. Vegetarianism does not, as is sometimes suggested, lead to a mild and gentle spirit, for the wild buffalo, the rhinoceros, and the rice-eating Chinese pirate are alike remarkable for ferocity and cunning. Finally, the vegetarian is exposed to as many chances of poisoning as the flesh-eater. The vegetarians of our time, Professor Hueppe tells us, belong to the class of neurotic men who, failing to meet the strain of town life, ever seek for a 'heal-all' in one or other crank. Their doctrines, pushed with fanatic zeal, make no impression on the healthy, and only tend to overthrow the balance of others who, like themselves, are the victims of an unnatural mode of existence."

## COAL PRODUCTION AND NATURAL POWER.

THE world's output of coal for 1899, as compared with that for 1845, is given in the annual report of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain as follows:

| | 1845. | | 1899. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 4,960,000 | tons. | 21,000,000 | tons. |
| France | 4,141,167 | " | 32,000,000 | " |
| Germany | 3,500,000 | " | 101,000,000 | " |
| United States | 4,400,000 | " | 226,000,000 | " |
| Great Britain | 31,500,000 | " | 220,000,000 | " |
| Rest of the world | 1,700,000 | " | 50,000,000 | " |

Commenting on this report, *The St. James's Gazette* (London) declares: "Despite these large figures, England positively must economize her coal supply":

"The best steam-engines are utilizing only one-twelfth of the energy available by the combustion of fuel, while the ordinary steam-engines utilize a far less proportion. Whether our coal supply is sufficient to last for some centuries, or whether, as is the opinion of many competent authorities, a serious coal famine will begin to be felt within the lives of the present generation, economy in the use of coal is unquestionably of the utmost importance, and the investigation of the best means of effecting such economy would repay even a large expenditure. If the result of such inquiry were merely to effect an economy of one per cent. in the consumption of coal, this would mean an annual saving to the coal consumers of this country of nearly one and two-thirds million tons, worth at last year's prices about £625,000 [$3,125,000]."

Dear coal, writes Mr. A. J. Wilson, London financial correspondent of *The Times* (New York), has been "like a canker at the root of all our industries":

"If you [Americans], with your richer coal measures and more scientific method of extraction, can supply fuel to your furnaces at a lower price than England, and when I say England I mean all Europe in this respect, since every iron-producing country on this side of the Atlantic is more or less dependent upon English coal, the world's metal markets must ultimately fall into your hands."

*The Spectator* (London) holds that England's coal supply would be spared exhaustion if all her machines were moved by electricity, "as electricity favors centralization of power production."

The coal-fields of Japan have been developing at a rapid rate. There has just been formed a coal trust in Japan by all but one of the principal mine-owners. The *Keizai Zasshi* (Tokyo) declares that these owners have adopted "the most stringent regulations providing for the fixing of prices and the imposition of penalties upon members who violate the agreement and sell below the figures decided on by the trust." Discoveries of extensive new coal-deposits are reported in China, South Africa, and Java. According to *Engineering* (London) these are "large enough to make the world breathe easier for a generation."

**Artificial Flesh.**—The well-known Viennese surgeon Dr. Gersuny has been lately occupied, says the London *Telegraph*, with medical experiments which will cause general interest. By a simple, painless injection, performed without difficulty, external defects, such as cavities and hollows in the skin, are fully removed, and these inequalities restored to full roundness. *The Telegraph* describes the process further as follows:

"Dr. Gersuny's experiments are purely professional, and have nothing to do with cosmetics. But tho Dr. Gersuny restricts himself to medical operations, there is a great possibility of his discovery becoming extremely useful in other directions. The doctor's idea, for instance, was to restore to its original form a badly injured nose, or to fill up a sunken cheek caused by the removal of part of the jaw. In such operations, his discovery has been highly successful. The doctor takes a syringe, such as that used for injecting morphin, fills it with medicinal paraffin heated to a certain degree, and injects it beneath the skin into the hollow cavity till this is rounded to its original form. The paraffin fixes itself firmly beneath the epidermis and remains immovable. Very little unpleasantness is caused to the patient by this operation, and all Dr. Gersuny's attempts up to the present have succeeded."

Another report of the Gersuny discovery is thus described:

"The professor published an account of his experiments at the very commencement, and since then he has become very expert in injecting vaselin, with very satisfactory results. It has been proved that paraffin, when melted to 40° Celsius, and injected beneath the skin, remains quiet, causing no local irritation. Gersuny occasionally uses this injection to form a small swelling, and he obtained very successful results with the obturator muscles by forming a sort of valvular flap when the former were lost, which proved a valuable substitute for them. He found it also extremely useful in relaxing stiff muscles and in improving the articulation in cases of the so-called wolf's-jaw, or open split in the roof of the mouth. It has still to be ascertained whether Dr. Gersuny's discovery can be made useful for beautifying the human face, as up to the present the paraffin hardened after injection, forming no soft flexible support. The professor himself strictly confines these injections to surgical cases."

**The Cost of Smoke.**—A recent document issued by the Coal-Smoke Abatement Society of England states that the annual loss in London resulting from imperfect methods of combustion is not less than £12,000,000 [$60,000,000]. "About 18,000,000 tons of coal," says *L'Écho des Mines*, summing up this report, are annually consumed in London; it costs about £16,000,000 sterling [$80,000,000], and probably 3,000,000 tons are used in the manufacture of gas. About two-thirds of the heat produced is lost by passing up the chimneys, and this loss would thus be 8,000,000 of pounds. The damage caused to paint and decoration, furniture, etc., is estimated at £3,000,000 yearly, while the loss directly due to imperfect combustion reaches about £1,000,000."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A CURIOUS preference of certain pigeons for the use of metallic objects in building their nests is noted by M. Maurice Dusolier in the *Revue Scientifique*. He assures us that several pairs of these birds that he has observed in Paris have raised their young in nests made entirely of hairpins! These articles they collected in the paths of the Luxembourg. The young pigeons grew up normally as they would in a softer nest. M. Dusolier believes that there is a useful suggestion in this for pigeon fanciers, who are often over-anxious, he thinks, to see that their charges have soft material for their nests.

AN instrument to detect distant thunder-storms has been devised and described by M. T. Tommasina, according to *The Engineer*, London. "The apparatus consists essentially of a self-decohering carbon coherer placed in circuit with a dry-cell and an ordinary telephone-receiver. The grains of carbon are hermetically sealed in a glass tube attached to the telephone magnet, so as to lie horizontally when the receiver is placed to the ear. The impression produced on the observer is that of being transported into the neighborhood of the thunder-storm which might yet be hidden below the horizon. To strengthen the effect the author used three copper 'antennæ,' each 30 meters [98 feet] long. In this manner it was found possible to observe the development of a violent thunder-storm at a distance twelve hours before it broke loose at the observing-station, which was situated on the Lago Maggiore. A distant rain is indicated by a rattling sound before a cloud is visible."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE DOUBTFUL VALUE OF CHURCH STATISTICS.

IT is well known that one important reason why the Government, in its last census, decided to publish no estimates of a religious nature was the fact that returns from the churches are in many cases unsatisfactory and misleading. Some denominations, like most of the large Protestant bodies, count only their communicants; others, like the Roman Catholics, regard all children born of Roman Catholic parents as church-members. Then, too, the vast leakages from all denominations, and the great number of merely nominal members, often not even Christian, whose adherence is really a source of church weakness, are to a large extent unprovided for in the official returns from the churches. The Chicago *Interior* (Presbyterian), in commenting on this untrustworthiness, says:

"As was to be expected, the denominations which keep no official records of membership have made large 'gains' since the census of 1890. It is strange how slowly religious people come to the conviction that it is as much a duty to tell the truth about their churches as about their stock. Our friends of the body which calls itself 'The Disciples' claim an increase of 74 per cent. in the past ten years, the absurdity of which is patent. The Disciples, who are in fact Baptists with extreme views regarding immersion and its relations to the salvation of the soul, flourish chiefly in the middle and border States; and their growth is largely made up by defections from other denominations, denunciations of other churches characterizing their preaching in many localities. Being intensely congregational in their views of polity, they are without any central, official body, so that their reports are subject to no strict supervision or rigid comparison. We have heard one of their best-known and most venerated leaders say in public assembly that when he reported his members he 'always included an estimate of those who would be members if a church were located so that they could conveniently attend it.' The 'growth' of such a body depends only upon the development of the imagination of its leaders. The Christian Scientists come next in the 'average' or 'per cent.'; but unfortunately for the trust one would wish to repose in their figures they are always in 'round numbers,' in tens of thousands. The student who remembers that '*Dolus latet in generalibus*,' invariably throws such figures out of his reckoning and puts down the result as 'unknown.' The Roman Catholics have, upon their own confession, no standard of membership by which to gage their returns, some priests counting all that come to their first communion; some those that are baptized in infancy, and others all members of all families any members of which attend service. In the same way the 'Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Reorganized,' the non-polygamous Mormons, report tremendous advances, mostly '*in nubibus*,' as those who have ever listened to a Mormon elder may well believe. But perhaps a better illustration of these figures which not only 'can lie' but do lie, can not be given than to call attention to the fact that there were only a little more than a quarter of a million Jews reported in the last federal census (1890), while the very next year the rabbis of their congregations reported over a million and a quarter adherents. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists (North), Congregationalists, Episcopalians, and some of the Lutheran bodies, are as careful in making up their tables as the State itself; but as for the other religious bodies, their figures are for the most part the result of a vivid fancy rather than of a careful count."

In another issue the same journal qualifies its statement as to the accuracy of Protestant Episcopal Church estimates and says:

"The worthlessness of much that passes for statistical information is seen in the fact that the Episcopal Church in this country publishes three tables of parish and diocesan reports, and *The Church Standard* [Prot. Episc.] calls attention to the remarkable incident that no two of these reports agree upon any single item or group of items. Meanwhile *The Independent*, which gives unusual care to the collection of religious statistics, reports in one column 1,000,000 Christian Scientists; and in another, 'from later advices,' 100,000. Catholic bishops send in estimates that differ from each other by two or three millions, more or less; and our colored churches now add a hundred thousand and now lop off twice as many. It is not to be wondered at that the Federal Government declined this year to send out any reports upon churches to which must be appended the government imprimatur. *The Church Standard*, despite the fact that certain papers report the Episcopal Church as leading almost all denominations in the percentage of growth during the past ten years, insists that that church is barely holding its own. Surely we ought to have better information upon these points, or none."

Another feature in tables of church statistics which sometimes meets with criticism is the grouping of organically separate and more or less hostile bodies into "denominational families." In the tables, for instance, from which we quoted last week, Dr. Carroll groups seven bodies—some of which, like the Roman Catholic, Polish Catholic, Armenian, and Reformed Catholic, anathematize and excommunicate each other—under the family denomination "Catholics," which "family" made a gain during last year of 80,432 communicants; while the Methodist "family," composed of seventeen denominations, made a gain of 106,472. Closer examination of the figures discloses the fact that the only gains reported by anybody in the "Catholic family" are those made by the Roman Catholic Church, namely, 80,432, a fact somewhat obscured by the plan of grouping different bodies.

The following table, prepared by Dr. Carroll and omitted last week for want of space, gives the most trustworthy figures concerning the numerical rank and strength of the chief separate church bodies of the United States:

TABLE SHOWING ORDER OF DENOMINATIONS.

| Denominations. | Rank in 1900. | Communicants. | Rank in 1890. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roman Catholic* | 1 | 8,690,658 | 1 | 6,231,417 |
| Methodist Episcopal | 2 | 2,746,191 | 2 | 2,240,354 |
| Regular Baptist (South) | 3 | 1,630,985 | 4 | 1,280,066 |
| Regular Baptist (Colored) | 4 | 1,591,735 | 3 | 1,348,989 |
| Methodist Episcopal, South | 5 | 1,468,390 | 5 | 1,209,976 |
| Disciples of Christ | 6 | 1,149,982 | 8 | 641,051 |
| Regular Baptist (North) | 7 | 998,657 | 7 | 800,450 |
| Presbyterian (North) | 8 | 983,433 | 6 | 788,224 |
| Protestant Episcopal | 9 | 710,356 | 9 | 532,054 |
| African Methodist Episcopal | 10 | 675,462 | 11 | 452,725 |
| Congregational | 11 | 631,360 | 10 | 512,771 |
| Lutheran Synodical Conference | 12 | 581,029 | 12 | 357,153 |
| African Methodist Episcopal Zion | 13 | 536,271 | 13 | 349,788 |
| Lutheran General Council | 14 | 356,401 | 14 | 324,846 |
| Latter-Day Saints | 15 | 300,000 | 21 | 144,352 |
| Reformed (German) | 16 | 242,831 | 15 | 204,018 |
| United Brethren | 17 | 239,639 | 16 | 202,474 |
| Presbyterian (South) | 18 | 225,890 | 18 | 179,721 |
| Colored Methodist Episcopal | 19 | 204,972 | 23 | 129,383 |
| German Evangelical Synod | 20 | 203,574 | 17 | 187,432 |
| Lutheran General Synod | 21 | 199,589 | 20 | 164,640 |
| Methodist Protestant | 22 | 183,714 | 22 | 141,989 |
| Cumberland Presbyterian | 23 | 180,192 | 19 | 164,940 |
| United Norwegian Lutheran | 24 | 130,000 | 25 | 119,972 |
| Primitive Baptist | 25 | 126,000 | 24 | 121,347 |
| United Presbyterian | 26 | 115,901 | 26 | 94,402 |
| Reformed (Dutch) | 27 | 107,594 | 27 | 92,970 |

*These are the estimated communicants. Fifteen per cent. has been deducted from the Roman Catholic population.

**A Defense of the Doukhobors.**—The daily press, as we have shown, has been sharply criticizing the Russian sect, the Doukhobors, for their alleged failure to agree to the very reasonable terms offered them by the Canadian Government in their new home. The emigrants, who have many doctrines, including that of non-resistance, in common with Quakerism, have to some extent been under the benevolent tutelage of the American Society of Friends, and now *The Friends' Intelligencer* (Philadelphia, April 6) comes to their defense. There is so little truth in the current reports about the discontent of the Doukhobors, says this journal, that their friends need not give it serious thought. Some trouble indeed has been stirred up by a mischief-maker named Bodyansky, but his influence with his coreligionists is almost *nil*, and his circular, upon which

the newspaper despatch was based, found only three signers, one of whom was himself. Says the writer:

"The Doukhobors are doing very well. They are getting on hopefully. They are peaceable, industrious, kindly, and patient. They are now able to earn their own living, and they have made fair progress in establishing comfortable homes. They are very grateful to those who have aided them, and very desirous to aid others who still are in the situation of hardship they formerly were. There has been some agitation amongst a portion of them over the administration of the Canadian laws relating to the registration of marriages, births, and deaths; and the necessity of taking land titles in severalty has been unpleasing to some who adhere to the plan of community holding. But we do not suppose these to be anything more than temporary and inconsiderable matters, which with good counsel from those who have proved themselves friends of the colonists, and quiet and tactful management by the Canadian officials, will in due time be smoothed out. We have no idea that the Canadian Government will take seriously these ripples in the current of affairs. The Doukhobors are strangers; they have entered upon new conditions; their views are earnest and sincere; but they wish to do what is right according to the Christian code, and it is certain that with patience and tact any differences over mere administrative details can be in good time adjusted."

## THE "CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES."

THE East Side of New York is well known to be the gathering-place of a large number of interesting and unusual creeds, both political and religious. Here all advanced beliefs are in favor, and various schools of socialism, and of its philosophical antipode anarchism, flourish like the green bay-tree. One of the most singular of these little-known faiths is that of the Christian Israelite Church, whose only place of worship is a small building at 103 East First Street. A student of East-Side life thus writes of this denomination in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:

"One of the distinctive peculiarities of the doctrine of the Christian Israelite Church is its combination of the beliefs of the Jewish and Christian faiths. All the Hebrew ceremonial concerning purification of meats and of washing and ablutions are strictly adhered to by the modern Israelites, and one of its most strict requirements of believers is that no razor shall come upon their heads. The matter of sacrificing animals is eliminated from the ceremonial. On the other hand, the Christian Israelites are emphatic in their belief in Christ as a Redeemer, and on all points of orthodox [Christian] faith they are eminently sound. The mixed character of the belief of this church may be seen from the fact that acceptance of the four [*sic*] books of Moses and of the four gospels are necessary to membership in the church. But it is in their belief as to how things are going to be arranged during the millennium and afterward that the Christian Israelites are unique. They believe that 144,000 'immortals' are to be in charge of matters on the earth during the millennium, which is to begin within the present generation, some setting the date as early as 1917. The favored 144,000 will rule the earth, judge those who have already departed this life, and endeavor to convert those still living. As many as accept the opportunity will be permitted to retain their bodies, but must be subject to the 'immortals' throughout eternity. Those who do not take advantage of their last chance may never have their bodies, but must forever be spirits. So also must those who have died before the millennium, and those who have died in their sins be relegated to a still lower estate, becoming of the last order of creation. There are to be none lost absolutely, and one of the believers in the faith ventured the hope that somewhere in the æons of the future God might find some way to permit mortals to become immortals and the disembodied to resume their bodies.

"The denomination started in England in 1792 by the preaching of Joanna Southcot. She was followed in 1822 by John Wroe, whose last utterance in 1869 is regarded by the church as the last revelation from God. A symbolic half hour or forty years of silence has been over the church since, but it is expected that it will soon be broken by another revelation. In 1830 the Christian Israelite doctrines were first preached in this country, and the church in this city was erected in 1852. There are representatives of the faith in some eighteen or twenty States of the Union."

## DR. BRIGGS ON CHRISTIAN IRENICS.

DR. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, who has an international reputation not only as one of the leading American exponents of the higher criticism, but on account of his trial for "heresy" in the Presbyterian Church a few years ago, in a recent article defines irenics as "that theological discipline which aims to reconcile the discordant elements of Christianity, and to organize them in peace and concord, in the unity of Christ's church." Irenics is, he says, the antipode of controversy or polemics, with which the Christian church has mainly been occupied during its nineteen centuries of life, and is "the modern culminating discipline" to which all religious forces contribute their noblest results, the apex of the pyramid of Christian theology, to which all the lines of Christian scholarship and Christian life tend, and in which they ultimately find their highest end and perfection." In the New York *Churchman* (Prot. Episc., March 16) he writes:

"Polemics has its limitations. It battles for the denominational or sectarian institution and dogma as the indubitable and the final statement, and with a determination to destroy all that is discordant therewith. It has little, if any, interest in the historical origin of those institutions or dogmas. It is regarded as disloyal to subject them to any kind of criticism. It is counted as downright treason to propose new and better statements.

"Irenics, on the contrary, searches all the statements thoroughly. It must know exactly how they came into historic being; for only so can it determine how much of them was the genuine and necessary product of Christianity, and how much was due to human frailty and ignorance, or to unchristian motives and influences. It must study the history of the statements in their use in the church; for only so can one go back of the traditional interpretation which usually drifts from the original sense through change in the meaning of the words, the unconscious adaptation of old terms to new situations, and the continuous reconstruction of dogma in the treatises of the theologian and the homilies of the pulpit. Irenics is not content with these discordant statements as they are. It can not say: This one is altogether true; the others are altogether false. It must put them all alike into the fires of criticism, testing them in every way, to eliminate the dross of error from the golden truth, confident that truth is indestructible and imperishable. It tests them by Holy Scripture, by the reason, by Christian experience; as well as by the decisions of the church in their original sense."

There are several tasks to be accomplished by irenics, says Dr. Briggs, the chief work being a determination of what are the essentials of Christian belief, organization, and practise, as shown by a study of all creeds and Christian bodies. He continues:

"Truth is given to mankind only gradually. He has to learn it little by little in the progress of his education. So nations and races are educated step by step in the progress of the centuries. All institutions, all knowledge, all things living, all religions undergo this heavenly discipline; for the history of mankind is the divine education of our race. When Jesus promised His disciples that the Holy Spirit would lead them into all the truth, He did not mean that the Holy Spirit would lead the apostles into all the truth and leave that truth as an infallible deposit in the church to which nothing could be added in knowledge and statement. The Holy Spirit did not guide the ante-Nicene Church until the Nicene Creed was given as the final statement of the Christian faith, and then leave the church to itself to work out the hardest problems of Christianity. He did not cease His guidance at the Reformation. He did not give His last word at the Synod of Dort, or in the Formula of Concord, or to the Westminster Assembly, or through the Book of Common Prayer, or at the Council of the Vatican. He has not left the Christian world in a chaos of discordant theologies with the alternative of submission to an infallible pontiff. There never was a time when the Holy Spirit was more needed by Christians than in our

age, and there never has been a time when the divine Spirit was so operative as in this age of transition. All things are heaving and tossing in the throes that will surely give birth to a nobler, grander Christianity. The Church of Rome recognized this when it stated the new dogma of an infallible pontiff to guide the church of the present and the future. However much formal error there may be in this new dogma, it yet honors the divine Spirit as the present guide of the church, speaking infallibly through its supreme head. It puts to shame that Protestant scholasticism which has, so far as it could, pushed the Holy Spirit out of the church by its insistence upon an irreformable system of dogma. An irreformable dogmatic statement in the present time, even if given by the Pope, is presumptively of more value than an irreformable dogmatic statement of the sixteenth or seventeenth century, pronounced by any assembly of divines or the decisions of any council, however venerable. In fact there can be no irreformable dogma in any age. All dogma is reformable, and must be reformed in the progress of the church as she advances under the guidance of the divine Spirit toward the ultimate, the all-comprehending and all-satisfying truth."

We possess a few documents for which there is even now, Dr. Briggs points out, a consensus among Christians, such as the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Nicene Creed, all composed before the fifth century, before the forces of disintegration and dissension had begun to manifest themselves strongly in the Christian church—for the Arian movement did not bring about a permanent and important schism, and gradually faded away after the adoption of the Constantinople symbol in A.D. 381. But more modern statements of belief, because not made or agreed to by the whole Christian body of believers, have been limited, unsatisfactory, and divisory, and they are everywhere throughout Protestantism being cast aside as inadequate; while movements for revision and new creeds everywhere persist. Dr. Briggs continues:

"It must be evident to any one who knows the currents of thought which have been working during our century and which are now working still more powerfully, that in a very few years not a single Protestant confession of faith or catechism will retain binding authority in any denomination. There is, in fact, no alternative between a rally on the Nicene Creed as proposed by the Chicago-Lambeth Conference [the proposals by the Anglican bishops for a basis of union for all Christians in the Scriptures, the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, and the 'historic episcopate'] or about those new statements of faith which other communions are seeking. Therefore no discipline is so much needed as that of irenics, which rises above all denominational partizanship and sectarian bigotry, and seeks solely and alone 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,' for therein alone is peace and unity."

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**Is the Golden Rule a True One?**—In connection with the recent discussion of Huxley's beliefs stirred up by the publication of his "Life and Letters," a writer in the St. Louis *Mirror* gives the following excerpt from his "Evolution and Ethics" concerning "The Golden Rule":

"Moralists of all ages and of all faiths, attending only to the relations of man toward one another in an ideal society, have agreed upon the 'golden rule.' 'Do as you would be done by.' In other words, let sympathy be your guide, put yourself in the place of the man toward whom your action is directed, and do to him what you would like to have done to yourself under the circumstances. However much one may admire the generosity of such a rule of conduct; however confident one may be that average man may be thoroughly depended upon not to carry it out in its full logical consequences; it is nevertheless desirable to recognize the fact that these consequences are incompatible with the existence of a civil state, under any circumstances of this world which have obtained, or, so far as one can see, are likely to come to pass.

"Strictly observed, the 'golden rule' involves the negation of law by the refusal to put it in motion against law-breakers; and, as regards the external relations of a polity, it is the refusal to continue the struggle for existence. It can be obeyed, even partially, only under the protection of a society which repudiates it. Without such shelter the followers of the 'golden rule' may indulge in hopes of heaven, but they must reckon with the certainty that other people will be masters of the earth.

"What would become of the garden if the gardener treated all the weeds and slugs and birds and trespassers as he would like to be treated, if he were in their place?"

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## PROS AND CONS OF THE "AWAY-FROM-ROME" MOVEMENT.

THE "Los von Rome" agitation in Austria continues to call forth bitter charges and counter-charges. According to the official organ of Protestantism in Austria, the *Evangel Kirchenzeitung*, the movement, especially in the provinces in which Germans predominate, has shown a steady progress in recent months, and, starting originally as a political movement, has become a purely religious and ecclesiastical agitation. The ten thousand converts called for by Representative Schönerer have long since been secured, it is said, and the number is now nearly twenty thousand, of whom nearly three-fourths have connected themselves with the Protestant churches and one-fourth with the Old Catholic, only a handful refusing to affiliate with either communion. Within the last two years forty new preaching-places have been established, twenty-one Protestant churches have been dedicated in Roman Catholic districts, eighteen such churches are now in process of being erected, and twenty-nine others are in contemplation. Forty-three new pastorates have been established.

The *Chronik* (Protestant, Leipsic) is disposed to consider the above estimate of converts as too high, and concludes that the total is now about fifteen thousand, of whom four thousand have become Old Catholics. The venerable Catholic poet Rosegger, who in his literary monthly, *Der Heimgarten*, expresses warm sympathy for the movement, yet declines to sever his connection with the Roman Catholic Church, contenting himself with the demand that the church shall grow in spirituality. One peculiar phase of the movement has been the establishment of the "Church of the Savior" in Mürzzuschlag, in which there is to be Protestant preaching, but which in its service and decoration has retained many of the peculiarities of the Roman Catholic Church, among these being a magnificent picture of the Madonna.

The prelates of the Roman Catholic Church have recently inaugurated a counter-agitation, in which they are energetically aided by the Government. The *Korrespondenzblatt*, the official organ of the Roman Catholic clergy, calls the "Away-from-Rome" movement a "pillage crusade [Raubzug] of the Protestants," which has succeeded by political machinations and because of religious indifference of the people in estranging several thousand Roman Catholics. Immense sums of money, so it charges, have been used in the interests of this propaganda. More severe are the words of the *Hausfreund*, a German-Bohemian paper of influence, which says: "The purely human faith of a Luther, who was an escaped monk, and had broken his most sacred vow and induced others to do the same, and even led astray a nun and married her, and was a teacher of immorality and turned the word of God upside down—this is the faith that is here offered in the place of the Catholic!" Dr. Schöbl, bishop of Leimeritz, in his diocesan letter, says:

"And what are the means resorted to in order to win people for these erroneous doctrines? Pamphlets without number, filled with bitter assaults on the Catholic Church, are scattered broadcast by colporteurs in public places and in houses, while foreign and non-Catholic preachers have systematically carried on a crusade in Catholic districts, and money in great abundance has been brought in from other lands for this purpose. The battle of 'Away from Rome' has indeed inflicted some wounds in this diocese, but has no great victory to rejoice over."

The highest Roman Catholic authority in Austria, Cardinal

Gruscha, of Vienna, recently addressed these words, as reported in the *Reichspost*, to the church:

"Let us cooperate in the future as in the past, for the agitation for freedom from Rome and from the Pope is really a movement for freedom from Christ and is a rebellion against Christianity. It is the watchword of antichristianity, in which not only non-Catholics, but also former Catholics who have become unfaithful join."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## QUEEN VICTORIA AS THE CHIEF PATRON OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

ONE great movement which distinguishes the past half-century in England is that toward entire toleration of all forms of religious and non-religious thought. How far the late Queen was related to this movement has not hitherto been widely noticed. A high tribute to her beneficent influence in this direction, however, is paid by an English Freethinker, Mr. C. E. Plumptre. This movement, he affirmed, "is more directly connected with the Queen's personal influence than the majority of the other great movements of the age." Writing in the London *Literary Guide* (Free-Thought, March 1), he says:

"It is true that the times were ripe for the movement; that liberty of thought, or, at all events, agitation for liberty of thought, had commenced before the Queen's succession to the throne. But I believe that it is largely due to the Queen's personal example that the victory has been achieved, comparatively speaking, with so little friction. Strict, even to the point of severity, toward any lapse of morality, the Queen succeeded in rendering her court pure and refined. Had she been of narrow, bigoted views, it would, I believe, have been almost inevitable that she would have surrounded herself with the dogmatic retrograde element so unhappily associated with narrow religious opinions. The atmosphere of her court would have been tainted with all those unlovely qualities that we have been taught by unhappy experience to connect with those who worship the letter rather than the spirit, who give greater honor to orthodoxy in dogma than to nobility of character. This wide toleration on the part of her Majesty for all forms of creed, so long as they bore the fruits of a good life, is the more remarkable inasmuch as the Queen, unlike one or two of her own daughters, has never been reputed to have held any very advanced religious opinions herself. Brought up in all the pious orthodoxy of the earlier portion of the nineteenth century, she probably received a certain widening influence from her marriage with an enlightened, tho naturally religious, German prince, interested—after the fashion of enlightened Germans—in all questions bearing on philosophy and metaphysics. Her friendship with Lady Augusta Bruce, afterward the wife of the liberal-minded Dean Stanley; her known admiration for Tennyson's poems, and her subsequent friendship with the poet himself; her intimacy with Charles Kingsley and Norman Macleod—all served to increase this widening influence; so that, in religious dogma she seems to have taken a slight coloring from the movement known as Broad Church—a movement, I think, more prominent in the middle of last century than toward its decline. In matters pertaining to ritual her Majesty's tastes lay on the side of extreme simplicity. Of all forms of Christianity that flourished freely throughout her dominions, the Tractarian and Ritualistic were probably those that had the least personal attraction for her. Moderately Broad Church in dogma, she seems to have been somewhat of the Puritan in taste; and it is impossible to doubt, alike from her published journals and from her personal habits, that in what are called the 'essentials' of Christianity she was a sincere believer. . . . . .

"Her Majesty taught by personal example that honesty in conviction is not incompatible with justice toward those of opposed convictions. She did not think with us, yet she bestowed not only toleration, but special honor, upon our more distinguished representatives. It could have hardly been, save with her permission, that the present King publicly unveiled the statues of Darwin and Huxley.

"The more striking events of a reign are not always the most far-reaching in their results; and it may be that, when the Victorian era comes to be investigated by future generations, the dazzling accumulation of wealth, the vast expansion of empire, will be proved to have been less productive of permanent good than her Majesty's own example of unobtrusive religious toleration."

## IS A "CHRISTIAN THEATER" POSSIBLE?

THE Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, through his experiments with the Topeka *Capital* last year, is already well known as an upholder of a new type of daily "Christian journalism." One of the criticisms made concerning his attempt was that during his week of editorial management he wholly ignored the dramatic field, apparently deeming it too much given up to the devil and all his works to deserve Christian notice. Mr. Sheldon, however, evidently believes that the theater is, as he has shown the novel to be, a possible means of religious teaching. "The whole question of the theater," he writes, "has raised in my mind the possibility of a school for Christian actors and for Christian playwrights and Christian managers—in other words, a distinctively Christian theater where men and women of consecrated, devout, earnest Christian character would act only good plays." The stage at present, in Mr. Sheldon's opinion, is one of the chief demoralizing forces of society, and is largely given up to themes of "infidelity in the family life, duels, revenge." Yet the histrionic passion of the human race seems to be born with it, he says, and the church will do well to take cognizance of this fact. Writing in *The Independent*, he says:

"Humor that is sweet and wholesome is as much a part of life as tragedy; and if it is true, as most theaters confess, that the majority of theatergoers, especially among the young people, go to the play to be entertained and amused, then it would be true in a Christian theater that plays written for the purpose of making people laugh, in sending them away with sweet and wholesome images of what they had seen and heard among things that were funny, would be a distinctively Christian thing to do for large numbers of people who often grow very tired and weary in the great struggle for existence in the great cities, and need the rest and refreshment that comes from wholesome fun.

"I can not answer exhaustively my own question, Is a Christian theater possible? At the same time I do not see anything impossible in men and women being trained in the future, some time, to exercise their histrionic gifts for the purpose of making life sweeter, happier, stronger, and distinctly Christian. At present I am one of a good many ministers who can not, with safety to their own people and their influence over them, attend the theater at all, and while not condemning it absolutely, and while not calling all its work bad or demoralizing, I am not able to avoid the conclusion that at least half the plays which are at present put upon the stage in the great cities are not helpful to the Christian life of those who attend them. I do not see any prospect of a change for the better until we have established a school for Christian acting, or even founded a theater, which shall be as distinctively Christian in its purpose, in its financial management, and in its entire life, as the most Christian home or church that we now possess. That this is within the reach of possibility I believe, because I believe in the elevating power of Christianity over all things that belong to humanity. The histrionic passion is a part of life. If it can be ministered to through a Christian channel, there is no telling what wonderful impulses might be set in motion, or what influences upon conduct and character might be permanently established."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AFTER the alleged experience of Canada with the Doukhobors, Americans will probably not be elated to hear that the Molukanes, another Russian sect, residing in Transcaucasia, wish to come to this continent. They number about 50,000, according to *Consular Reports* (March 18), and are moved to emigrate on account of increased taxation and lack of land.

THE national congress of the Disciples of Christ, lately held at Lexington, appointed a committee of seven to take charge of a movement in behalf of an international confederation of religious denominations. According to this scheme, the different religious bodies are to retain their own creeds, but will be auxiliary to an international congress and will affiliate with all other churches on a common platform. The ultimate aim is to create one international church. This movement is the first of its kind in America, and is in line with the widespread tendency toward church federation and church unity, and with the rapidly growing spirit of internationalism in literature, social reform, and art.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## A DEFENSE OF RUSSIA.

DENUNCIATION of Russian political methods and social customs is very general in Europe, but a defense of the Russian Government appears in a recent issue of the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam). In a series of articles entitled "Russian Impressions," a Dutch writer, named Van Oss, says:

"There are probably but few people who enter Russia without a certain feeling of dread. There are Nihilists in Russia, and you must carry a passport. The government is an autocracy, and the traveler has heard of ukases, the knout, and Siberia. A

PAWS OFF!

*Punch.*

short time in Russia is sufficient to dispel your fears. The passport system turns out to be a harmless formality, and the officials are found to be polite. The stamp on your passport guaranties you, at a minimum cost, free treatment in one of the excellent Russian hospitals, and you find that it is not a disadvantage to be able, with the help of the police, to find persons you are looking for. Many of the stories of Russian officiousness should be received with great caution. It may happen that one gives a tip to an official who is willing to oblige after office hours, but even outside of Russia the police are sometimes willing to receive tips. Russian conditions are often different from Western conditions, but they are not necessarily worse."

Russia has a real constitution, continues this writer:

"In theory, the Czar can do as he pleases, but, even in more Western countries, 'the king can do no wrong.' In reality, the Czar is conspicuous for his respect for the law, and so are his ministers. Nearly everything is regulated by law, and the administration of justice is both good and cheap. Even Peter the Great began to curtail his own authority by formulating laws with the help of the best legal talent in Europe, and Catherine II. continued the work with the help of a commission, saying that 'political freedom is based upon security. It is necessary that one citizen should not fear the other, but that both fear the law.' Nicholas I. completed the code in 1832, but no country is so ready to adopt beneficial regulations from abroad as Russia. . . . The laws are made by the imperial council, which may be called the Russian parliament. True, it is not chosen by the people, but appointed by the Emperor; but, until the people are better educated, elections would be merely a farce, and, altho King Demos is not consulted, the council is progressive and even democratic. The council is formed by ex-ministers of state, heads of government departments, and other persons who have distinguished themselves. High connection is not at all a necessary qualification, nor is wealth necessary. The present system is such that no man of talent is prevented from rising. Witte, the present Minister of Finance, and certainly one of the most influential statesmen in Russia, was a station-master on a railroad only twelve years ago. His talents and industry alone enabled him to rise. Prince Hilkoff, tho of a very old family, was formerly an employee of an American railroad company, and began as a simple engineer. Yermolloff, the Minister of Agriculture, also began very humbly, and the list could easily be extended. It would seem, indeed, to be part of the Russian system to renew the governing classes continually from the people, and to raise democratic elements to power."

Says M. Van Oss, in conclusion:

"When autocracy is progressive and elastic, when it understands and provides for the needs of the people, as it does in Russia, there certainly is no occasion to demand democracy. Russia is governed in accordance with Russian needs. When Ivan comes of age intellectually, he will, doubtless, be allowed greater say. He will get a democratic parliament, ministerial crises and other blessings. Whether he will be more happy is a matter open to doubt."

The imperial ukase abolishing exile to Siberia, which took effect on January 14, the Russian New Year's Day, was due, in large measure, to the humanitarian ideas of the Czar, but not (as W. T. Stead points out in *The Review of Reviews*, London) in the sense in which the Anglo-Saxon world understands this. Commenting on the ukase, Mr. Stead says:

"It was the interests of the peaceful inhabitants of the country, primarily, and not the interests of the convicts, which led the Czar's commission to conclude that the abolition of exile could not be longer delayed. The criminals, henceforth immured in Russian prisons, will probably regret the comparatively free, tho shiftless and miserable life they had led in Asia. It is the industrious peasants who will gain. Of 300,000 exiles, M. Salomin [president of the commission] found that 100,000 were vagabonds, another 100,000 a homeless proletariat, while only 30,000—a tenth of the total—were settled agriculturists. Not more than 4,500 had a chance of final assimilation with the non-criminal population. The great majority of the exiles were in the end driven to prey on the peaceful population."

In a review of the national internal development of Russia in the nineteenth century, the *Russki Vestnik* (Moscow) considers the degree of progress made in religious tolerance in the empire since 1800. Says this journal:

"The opening of the nineteenth century brought the first glimmer of real religious toleration. There is a deep significance for the present day in the ukase of November 27, 1801, in which we find the following: 'Reason and experience teach that the spiritual error of a simple people is only deepened if attacks are made on it by controversy and ecclesiastical admonition; but that, under the influence of a good example and a toleration that imposes no conditions, this error is obliterated by degrees and finally disappears. . . . The admonition of the Doukhobors must never take the form of a trial, a controversy, or an assault upon their convictions; it must proceed from spiritual "politeness," must take into account their methods of life, and must seem unpremeditated and unaffected.'"

The principle set forth in this ukase, says the *Vestnik*, was firmly believed in by the Emperor Alexander I., "who permitted the sects to remain unmolested, allowed them to have their own churches, and compelled their ministers to keep parish registers." Very little progress was made during the reign of Nicholas I., but the general privileges of the sects were confirmed by the law of May, 1883. The reaction soon began and reached its culmination in 1894, when the Stundists were forbidden to assemble for worship. The question of "confession," concludes

the *Vestnik*, remains practically the same as at the beginning of the past century. "The fact that one parent belongs to the Orthodox Church determines that the child shall also, by law, be regarded as an adherent of the Orthodox faith."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A FRENCHMAN'S ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH CHARACTER.

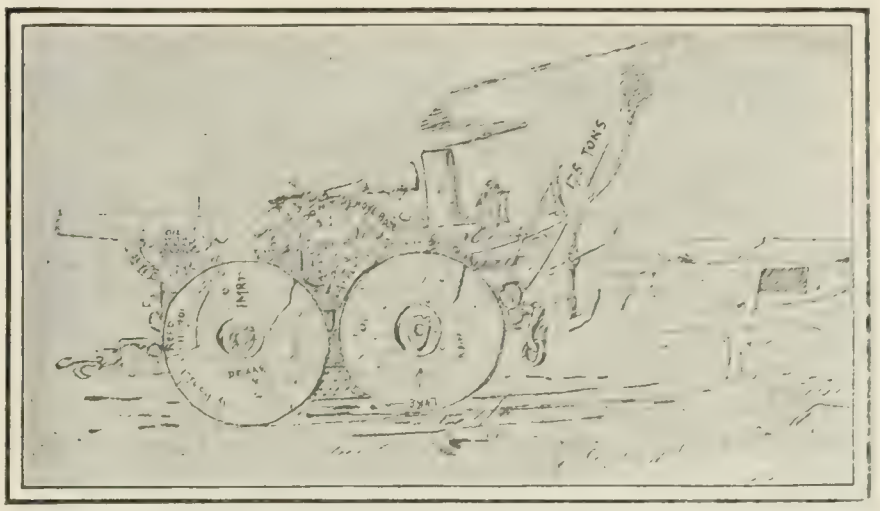
THE Englishman accomplishes more and "gets there" more frequently than the continental European because he not only works for a definite result, but he enjoys the working. The taste for action, for the action itself, independently of the result sought, is one of the dominant characteristics of the English people; it satisfies an imperious need of their nature. Such is the conclusion reached by Emile Boutmy (of the Institute of France), who has just published a book entitled "An Essay on the Political Psychology of the English People." M. Boutmy, following the method inaugurated by Taine, looks for the explanation of the genius and methods of the English political system in the life and character of the English people. A study of the general psychology of a people, he says, must precede an inquiry into the psychology of their politics. He finds two dominant traits in the English character: the love of action for itself, already mentioned, and a repugnance to theory and system, a difficulty in "forming and conceiving abstract ideas and generalities." Geographical, climatic, and racial conditions have combined to produce these characteristics. They are fundamental in the race, says M. Boutmy, and they color the Englishman's whole view of life.

An analytic review of M. Boutmy's book, by Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known French political economist, and one of the comparatively few outspoken friends of England on the Continent, appears in the *Économiste Français* (Paris). M. Leroy-Beaulieu says, speaking of these dominant traits in the English character:

"In those countries in which a prodigal nature gives to man strong and varied impressions, he looks upon nature herself as the essential fact and considers himself as simply a molecule of the grand whole. The Englishman, on the other hand, ascribes to himself the world of nature, which gives him only feeble impressions and much trouble, and outside of which, independent of it, he exists; he looks upon the world as an arena in which to exercise his activity even as a potter molds the clay. . . . Metaphysical speculation has no charm for the generality of Englishmen. In his religion, the Briton looks only for a guide to his will (volition), and he finds this in Protestantism, especially in the advanced sects (toward which all the more active, energetic Englishmen are tending), which exert a profound influence upon the national spirit. The doctrine of justification by faith, which is so dear to the British mind, and which stands opposed to justification through works, covers up the national pride with humility. . . . But once having confessed the insufficiency of human reason, this faith brings about an alliance of man with God, it changes the aspect of everything, it sets aside the 'vain qualification of works' to give place to the general qualification of the volition and the conscience. Those who believe are the chosen people, they are permitted to act freely, fully, not troubling themselves with any fear of sin. This explains, to a great extent, the 'English arrogance' and also much of the English brutality to other peoples."

BRITISH LION: "I wish I could get rid of these confounded fleas."
—*Owl, Cape Town.*

The insular position of England, says M. Leroy-Beaulieu, has tended to make the Englishman himself "insular"—proud, unsociable, fond of adventure. The English spirit of adventure can not be traced to a desire for novelty, but to the characteristic already predicated of the race: a love of action for action's sake—"the desire to work its will freely for the joy of the working." This love of action is plainly evident, he declares, in the English politics, which are "full of activity and tumult":



A CARTOON BY RUDYARD KIPLING SATIRIZING THE BRITISH PURSUIT OF DE WET.
—*Illustrated London News.*

"Everywhere the leagues, the meetings, the manifestations, where the innate brutality of the race comes to the surface and gives itself free course; but we must not be surprised, for the man works, he satisfies a need, he gains the most essential of his pleasures. He does not expect to realize the result at which he aims to-day or to-morrow, but he has had the opportunity to 'object' freely."

Governments are short-lived in England, he continues, because English political parties do not concern themselves with loyalty to a principle:

"The predominance of the principle of action soon results in two contending armies, which change their ground to suit the occasion, when they believe they can thereby increase their chances of victory. . . . A too strict party adherence to doctrine, a too resolute loyalty, would be an obstacle to the proper play of parliamentary forces. If there is too strong an attachment to doctrines, it will be impossible to form great, homogeneous parties; if these should split up into groups and sub-groups, there could only be governments of coalition, without unity of opinion, without cohesion."

The English, the writer says, are *androlatrists*—manidolaters:

"The parties pay but meager attention to doctrines, and form two armies; the men, the chiefs, *the chief* in particular—these are of supreme importance. . . . The nation falls in love with a man; in general, it falls in love with him because of his energy, his activity, and the 'ease with which he does things.' He is given considerable leeway. How many of England's great statesmen have completely and suddenly changed their views in the full swing of their career! The people pardon many faults in their public men because they are always looking at the power, the will, the activity of these men. This *androlatry* has its advantages, and also its dangers. England was enamored of a Peel, a Gladstone, and a Palmerston. . . . In her latter days she is charmed by a Chamberlain."

During the reign just closed, says M. Leroy-Beaulieu, England has been the admiration and envy of the entire world. She has

compelled the respect and esteem of all who are not blinded by passion. She has been found on the side of justice and liberty in almost all the great problems which have pressed for settlement in the nineteenth century. But she must beware. "The exaltation of the naked will may change or atrophy all other faculties, and the delight in action is likely to result in stupid brutality." "England seems to forget that a people may remain quite energetic, and yet fall into decadence. Spain stands as a witness that this is a fact."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## GERMANY'S INTEREST IN AUSTRIA'S DECLINE.

PAN-GERMANISM, as outlined in the recent speech of Dr. Kramarz, leader of the Young Czech party in the Austrian Reichsrath, is now regarded by the continental European press as the imminent danger to the dual monarchy. Dr. Kramarz, in speaking of Austro-German relations, read from a confiscated pan-German pamphlet entitled "Austrian Disintegration and Reconstruction" the following extract: "The Austrians will scarcely be able to subjugate the Czechs without foreign assistance. Yet the main difficulty in the way of all organization among them is the necessity of rendering innocuous this thorn in the flesh." The Czechs, said Dr. Kramarz, have long been aware that they are a thorn in the flesh; they realize that they hold a Slav outpost which it is very hard for a small nationality to defend against superior numbers. They will continue to stand for autonomy, but are not blind to the fact that the empire must be preserved, if for no other reason, to check pan-German ambition. They will not compel the empire to call in foreign assistance. The union of Germany, continued Dr. Kramarz, with the so-called German provinces of Austria, "which is the pan-German dream," would mean the creation of a German empire extending from Hamburg to Trieste. "This would make Germany the greatest of the world powers and destroy the balance of power in Europe. In opposing this, the Czechs of Bohemia are not merely fulfilling a national duty, they are at the same time acting as the guardians of European equilibrium." The pan-German settlement of the central European problem, concluded Dr. Kramarz, would put the Czechs under the same régime as the Poles in Posen are made to bear, and to this "we will not submit." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris), in commenting on this speech, declares that the pan-German desire to be ruled only from Berlin instead of, as heretofore, from Berlin and Vienna, would make Germany the mistress of central Europe and "give her political and commercial predominance over the Balkans and Asia Minor." The union of Germany and German Austria would relieve Germany of her agrarian problem for years to come and would give her a great advantage in her economic struggle with France and the United States. The same journal says further:

"From the moment Austria (without Galicia, for the loss of her Polish province would be inevitable) became joined to the German empire, she would find herself an underling of Prussia, just as Bavaria now finds herself. Indeed, the Berlin Government would then be mistress of the commercial legislation, of the posts, telegraphs, telephones, and railroads of all central Europe. Germany would at once unify as solidly as possible all tariffs and business regulations. She would unite in one great system the canals of the Elbe, the Oder, and the Danube. German Silesia could send her products direct to the Orient by one water route. This would mean commercial supremacy in the Balkans, in Turkey, and in Asia Minor."

Let the Hapsburg dominion break up, says *The Spectator* (London), in much the same vein, and Germany becomes "arbitress of the European continent." The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) fears that Germany will be drawn against her will into Austria's home quarrel. "If the many millions of Austrian Germans ask for help," it says, "it will be difficult to refuse."

Speaking of the general belief that the Austrian empire is held together principally by loyalty to and affection for the Emperor Francis Joseph, Sidney Low (writing in *The Nineteenth Century and After* for March) declares that it is not only the Emperor's personal character but his abilities that give him his power. As a master of statecraft, the Austrian Emperor has few equals. Mr. Low continues:

"Silent, reserved, egotistical, with few friends and no confidants, he has shown himself a very Odysseus, *πολύμητις*, many-wiled, much-enduring, among the monarchs of the world. Somehow he has kept the loose bundle of sticks together; and if it is beyond his power, and beyond the power of any man, to solve the insoluble problem of making a nation of such a 'geographical expression' as Austria, he has at any rate gone nearer to success in this labor of Sisyphus than seemed possible when the Magyar columns were on the march for Vienna. When he dies, the cataclysm, as many men expect, must come. But if so, all the more astonishing are the tact, the statesmanship, the mingled firmness and judgment, which have postponed the inevitable for over half a century. It is the personal influence of Francis Joseph, and practically nothing else, that unites the dual monarchy. . . . No one is greatly concerned when a Premier, after a brief and wrangling session, follows his cohort of short-lived predecessors into retirement or opposition. The Emperor-King, it is felt, is the real Prime Minister, and he can be relied upon to see that the government is carried on, and that the noisy politicians of Vienna and Pesth do not too seriously endanger the common weal. Here, assuredly, it is the King who governs as well as reigns; and under the forms of constitutionalism Kaiser Franz Joseph exercises a more genuine control over public affairs than the majority of his autocratic ancestors. The lumbering and cranky machine jolts along, kept from toppling over by that steady hand upon the lever."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE GREAT DOCK STRIKE IN MARSEILLES.

THE strike of the dockers and shippers at Marseilles has become one of the dominant subjects of discussion in the French press. An interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies has brought out the fact that the Government intervened to prevent what the Premier referred to as "grave international complications." The strike began upon the refusal of the shipping concerns of Marseilles to accede to the demand of the laborers for shorter hours and larger pay; but the situation is "rendered chronic and much aggravated," says the *Temps* (Paris), by the socialists, who are "guiding the strikers and inciting them to hold out for a new heaven and a new earth, to be achieved by the confiscation of private property." The tramway employees have joined the strikers, and rioting and violence are terrorizing the city, the trade and business of which, says the correspondent of *The Standard* (London), is completely paralyzed. The immediate occasion of the rioting was the publication by the "International Syndicate" (an organization employing French, Italian, and German laborers) of a manifesto announcing that the shipping companies were employing only a few Italians and giving the preference to French laborers. This incited the Italians to violence. In sending troops to the scene, the Government pointed out to the shipping companies and the strikers that a general strike would be disastrous not only to the port of Marseilles but to the industries of the entire Rhone Valley and to Northern Italy. This would cause international complications and would interfere with important strike legislation, which the Government is now in process of formulating. The *Temps*, in a severe condemnation of the "agitators who are keeping the strike alive," says: "The Marseilles strikers are not simple strikers. They are revolutionists. They are not seeking to improve their relations to the employers, their material or moral condition in

society. What they desire is to do away with employers, to abolish society as at present constituted, and to start the social revolution."

Why has France become the country *par excellence* of strikes, asks Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, in the *Economiste Français* (Paris)? This question he answers by asserting that the present French ministry is directly and wholly responsible, since the presence in the cabinet of M. Millerand, an avowed socialist, is a "constant incitement to violence." M. Millerand, continues M. Leroy-Beaulieu, is the "open enemy of private property, of private capital, the resolute advocate of the socialization of all production. . . . There is no other country in the world where we find such a phenomenon as a collectivist, avowed and militant, taking part in the government, dominating the departments of commerce and industry, preparing all the laws, and presiding at the passage of all measures which should be submitted to merchants and tradesmen." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) declares that the inaction of the Government in the matter of the strike has amounted to actual complicity with the strikers. Henri Rochefort, in his radical paper the *Intransigéant* (Paris), defends Millerand and declares that M. Waldeck-Rousseau, by his pro-Dreyfus, anti-Catholic, pro-foreign attitude is responsible for the present strike, as he has been for fourteen hundred other strikes since his accession to power. "The international sentiments of the present cabinet," M. Rochefort concludes, "are of the same caliber as its anti-religious views. It regards as perfectly proper that Italians, Maltese, and Spaniards should be favored above Frenchmen in our country, and would even deprive us of the right of protesting against English occupation of the Transvaal." The reference to Italians, Maltese, and Spaniards is inspired by reports that shipping concerns of Barcelona, Genoa, and Malta are profiting largely by the paralysis of trade in Marseilles.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MEXICO'S STEADY PROGRESS.

ALTHO there is no Mexican statesman quite equal to the task of taking up the work of President Porfirio Diaz, says *The South American Journal* (London), yet so enduring and well established is this work that, in the event of Diaz's death, the constitutional machinery (as understood in Mexico) would continue to operate without a hitch. Mexico to-day, says this journal, is by far the most attractive country in all Spanish America.

Altho Diaz is an "absolute dictator masquerading as a constitutional ruler," says the City of Mexico correspondent (a Mexican) of *The Commercial Advertiser* (New York), he has been a great blessing to his country. Mexico needs a strong arm to govern her. A glance at the gallery of portraits of Mexican presidents will show that the country has had strong men at the helm almost ever since she became a republic. The writer continues:

"It takes but a few moments' contemplation of this array of faces to produce in the foreigner a greatly increased respect for the Mexican people as a nation. No thoughtful man can leave that gallery of portraits without thoroughly realizing that here is a great nation, a distinct nation, a nation with a remarkable and strenuous history, a nation which has been ruled successfully only by men of the strongest character and heroic attributes. The turbulent and distressing periods of Mexico's national life can be pointed out in this portrait gallery by selecting the faces of weak or venal men. The periods of peace, prosperity, and national pride are written between the dates marking the beginning and end of the administration of those whose faces show strength, character, and purpose. Not one among all these faces is more admirable in its qualities of strength, reliability, and loftiness of purpose than that of President Porfirio Diaz, the present ruler of Mexico and the author of her greatest prosperity."

Mexico is becoming slowly but surely a world nation, declares the *Union Ibero-Americana* (City of Mexico). The Nicaragua Canal discussion has been listened to in the republic with eager attention, and the next Mexican congress is likely to take official part in the Far-Eastern question, as Mexico has a growing interest in China and outlying Asia.

## CANADIAN COMMENT ON THE CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO.

THE press of the Dominion generally looks upon General Funston's exploit in capturing Aguinaldo as anything but honorable or worthy of reward. The method of the capture, says *Events* (Ottawa), was thoroughly American:

"He was not taken by force of arms, or in any manner which reflects credit on the American army, but by a trick, the only means by which the Americans ever win anything. We, who live beside them, and have had many dealings with them, know how utterly unscrupulous they are. By the use of false maps, mere forgeries, they did us out of the State of Maine, which rightly belongs to us; and it ought not to surprise any of us to learn that it was by a forgery they took Aguinaldo. . . . Funston showed bravery, it is true, but it was the kind of bravery that the burglar shows who breaks into your house at night, the same bravery that the common forger displays when he presents his spurious bill or false check for payment and trusts to luck to carry him through. There is nothing brave or noble or inspiring in the act of this new-made American general. . . . There is more of the oily serpent than of the true bravery of the soldier about such an act. Could you, for instance, imagine Lord Kitchener or Lord Roberts catching De Wet by such a trick? Funston deserves credit for being a clever spy, but it is an insult to all true heroes to make one of him."

Aguinaldo's long fight, says *The Daily Witness* (Montreal), was a noble one as far as his own reckless daring was concerned; but, being utterly hopeless, was far from a real kindness to his people. There is a very disagreeable aspect to the matter for the contemplation of citizens of the republic who cherish its traditions, continues *The Witness:*

"This is that, in displacing the Government of Spain in the islands, their own Government should have to repress a freedom-loving people by brute force, just as the Spaniards did, instead of bestowing on them that freedom which was declared to be the mission of the United States to people groaning under Spanish tyranny, and which the Filipinos certainly look to them for."

Aguinaldo, declares *The Telegram* (Toronto), was the chief architect of the plan for his own capture:

"Victory being out of the question, Aguinaldo was forced to choose death or surrender. To die would have been glorious, but uncomfortable, and to tamely surrender would have been destructive to the high character for dauntless patriotism which Aguinaldo has been building up for himself.

"Aguinaldo's best way out of the blind alley in which he found himself was to be captured. The last tableau in his career was stage-managed with marvelous skill. The circumstantial evidence in the case indicates that Aguinaldo's alleged betrayer was in reality Aguinaldo's agent. The whole transaction with General Funston seems to have been dictated by Aguinaldo's desire to find an easy way out of all his difficulties."

This raises our hopes, says *The Free Press* (Ottawa). "May some of the peripatetics in South Africa also soon be garnered in."

UNCLE SAM: "Come, my little fellow, this European crocodile wants to eat you." —*Anzeiger des Westens, St. Louis.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE LIFE-STORY OF HENRY GEORGE.

POVERTY, reaching at times to the bitterest privation, dogged the footsteps of Henry George up to the last ten years of his life. He was a sailor, a miner, a printer, a book-canvasser, a newspaper man, an author, a lecturer, and at last a politician; but in every situation he was, as his son Henry George, Jr. (in his "Life of Henry George"), shows, a philosopher.

When Henry George was but fourteen years of age or thereabouts, he left his Philadelphia home to sail before the mast on the *Hindu* for Australia. He was absent on this voyage for more than a year, and the hardships of a sailor's life seem only to have whetted his appetite for the sea. On his return he remained at home just long enough to learn to set type, and then he was off again in the *Shubrick*, a United States man-of-war, for San Francisco, where he lived, off and on, for nearly a score of years, and where the miner, printer, and newspaper man developed into the author of "Progress and Poverty." It was 1858 when he first set foot on the shores of the Pacific, and he was nineteen years of age. At this time the gold fever had broken out on the Frazer River, and Henry George worked his way on a sailing-vessel from San Francisco to Victoria. It does not appear, however, that he washed as much as a pan of dirt at this place. Instead, he went into his cousin's store, an old shanty with few goods. He slept in the loft of this building, and in a letter to his sister later on he wrote concerning this period:

"You innocently ask whether I made my own bed at Victoria. Why, bless you, my dear little sister, I had none to make. Part of the time I slept rolled up in my blanket on the counter, or on a pile of flour; and afterward I had a straw mattress on some boards. The only difference between my sleeping and waking costumes was that during the day I wore both boots and cap, and at night dispensed with them."

It appears that even thus early, while so severely pinched by poverty, he had begun to dream of his single-tax theories, altho he had not as yet said anything about them to any one. Thirty years later, Mr. George made a speech in San Francisco, and among other things he said:

"Let me, since I am in San Francisco, speak of the genesis of my own thought. I came out here at an early age, and knew nothing whatever of political economy. I had never intently thought upon any social problem. One of the first times I recollect talking on such a subject was one day when I was about eighteen, after I had come to this country, while sitting on the deck of a topsail schooner with a lot of miners on the way to the Frazer River. We got talking about the Chinese, and I ventured to ask what harm they were doing here, if, as these miners said, they were only working in cheap diggings. 'No harm now,' said an old miner; 'but wages will not always be as high as they are to-day in California. As the country grows, as people come in, wages will go down, and some day or other white men will be glad to get those diggings that the Chinamen are now working.' And I well remember how it impressed me, the idea that as the country grew in all that we were hoping that it might grow, the conditions of those who had to work for their living must become, not better, but worse."

Henry George, failing to make any headway in his cousin's store, borrowed enough money from his friends to get back to San Francisco. When he started, he had no coat to wear. His idea was to take to the sea for good if he found nothing in San Francisco on his return. But he had not been in the city many hours before he met a friend in a printing-office, where he got "a case." For the next few years he was found in the composing-rooms of newspapers in San Francisco and Sacramento, when he was not tramping to and from the gold-fields. The most interesting episode of his struggles during this period was his marriage to a young orphan girl, Miss Fox, who did so much to bless and adorn his subsequent years. Miss Fox was living with her uncle in San Francisco where the young printer was a frequent visitor. His poverty was so evident that the uncle did not receive him with very much favor at any time, and toward the last had ordered him away from the house. This so angered the young lady that she determined to leave home and sustain herself by teaching school in Los Angeles. Henry George saw that they were likely to be separated perhaps forever, and in a fit of desperation he pulled out the only coin in his pocket and said: "Annie, will you marry me?" She straightway replied: "If you are willing to undertake the responsibilities of marriage, I will." The next day they went to a Methodist church and were married. The marriage was witnessed by Isaac Trump, who, being called upon by the clergyman for his name, replied, to the great confusion of the clergyman and the merriment of the couple, "I. Trump."

No couple was ever called upon to suffer more bitterly from poverty. In 1865, while living in San Francisco, Mr. George got only occasional small jobs of work in the composing-rooms of the newspaper offices. He made this painful record in his diary:

"I came near starving to death, and at one time I was so close to it that I think I should have done so but for the job of printing a few cards which enabled us to buy a little cornmeal. In this darkest time in my life my second child was born.

"The baby came at seven o'clock in the morning of January 27, 1865. When it was born, the wife heard the doctor say: 'Don't stop to wash the child; he is starving. Feed him!'"

After the birth of the child, Mr. George left the house, and he tells, in his diary, what happened:

"I walked along the streets and made up my mind to get money from the first man whose appearance might indicate that he had it to give. I stopped a man—a stranger—and told him I wanted $5. He asked what I wanted it for. I told him that my wife was confined and I had nothing to give her to eat. He gave me the money. If he had not, I think I was desperate enough to have killed him."

About this time Henry George formed a number of resolutions, among them these:

"To endeavor to make an acquaintance and friend of every one with whom I am brought in contact.

"To stay at home less and be more social.

"To strive to think consecutively and decide quickly."

About this time he began to write and speak. His first essay was "On the Profitable Employment of Time," and is characteristic of his clear, simple style in "Progress and Poverty." He followed this with other essays, among them a very fervid one on the death of Lincoln, which was published in a San Francisco paper. This led to regular work on the *Alta California*. During these early years Henry George was a fervent Protectionist. One night he went to a debating society to hear William H. Mills, a man of great ability, speak for protection, and the speaker's ultra views converted Mr. George into a free-trader.

Soon after this, Mr. George became a regular editorial writer for the San Francisco *Times*, and later its managing editor.

In 1869, at the age of thirty, Henry George came East and visited New York, and the sharp contrasts of life fired his soul to write "Progress and Poverty." In his mayoralty campaign of 1886 he said:

"Years ago I came to this city from the West, unknown, knowing nobody, and I saw and recognized for the first time the shocking contrast between monstrous wealth and debasing want. And here I made a vow from which I have never faltered, to seek out and remedy, if I could, the cause that condemned little children to lead such a life as you know them to lead in the squalid districts."

One day, in 1878, while thinking of the panic the country was passing through, he determined to write a magazine article suggesting a remedy. Using the main arguments found in a pamphlet which he had written on the land question seven years before, he gave the article the title "Progress and Poverty," and read it to his friend, Dr. Edward R. Taylor, who was so much pleased with it that he advised its author to delay publication for the purpose of elaborating it into a book. Mr. George's long struggle to have this book published has been often told. He himself set the type and cast the plates in San Francisco, and printed the first copies.

## CURRENT POETRY.

### April Weather.

By BLISS CARMAN.

Soon, ah, soon the April weather
With the sunshine at the door,
And the mellow melting rain-wind
Sweeping from the South once more;

Soon the rosy maples budding,
And the willows putting forth,
Misty crimson and soft yellow
In the valleys of the North;

Soon the hazy purple distance,
Where the cabined heart takes wing,
Eager for the old migration
In the magic of the spring;

Soon, ah, soon the budding windflowers
Through the forest white and frail,
And the odorous wild cherry
Gleaming in her ghostly veil;

Soon about the waking uplands
The hepaticas in blue—
Children of the first warm sunlight
In their sober Quaker hue—

All our shining little sisters
Of the forest and the field,
Lifting up their quiet faces
With the secret half revealed;

Soon across the folding twilight
Of the round earth hushed to hear,
The first robin at his vespers
Calling far, serene and clear;

Soon the waking and the summons,
Starting sap in hole and blade,
And the bubbling, marshy whisper
Seeping up through bog and glade;

Soon the frogs in silver chorus
Through the night, from marsh and swale,
Blowing in their tiny oboes
All the joy that shall not fail—

Passing up the old earth rapture
By a thousand streams and rills,
From the red Virginian valleys
To the blue Canadian hills;

Soon, ah, soon the splendid impulse,
Nomad longing, vagrant whim,
When a man's false angels vanish
And the truth comes back to him;

Soon the majesty, the vision,
And the old unfaltering dream,
Faith to follow, strength to stablish,
Will to venture and to seem;

All the radiance, the glamour,
The expectancy and poise,
Of this ancient life renewing
Its temerities and joys;

Soon the immemorial magic
Of the young Aprilian moon,
And the wonder of thy friendship
In the twilight—soon, ah, soon!

—In Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post.*

### The Pipers of the Pools.

By CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

Pipers of the chilly pools,
Pipe the April in;
Summon all the singing hosts,
All the wilding kin.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**The America that Our Children will Govern**

The figures of the Census of 1900 not only present many interesting facts as to the state of the country now, but indicate very accurately what lines its development will follow during the next fifty years. How the Census gives us a glimpse into the future is cleverly brought out in an article which Ex-Gov. Merriam contributes to the April 25th issue of :: ::

**The Youth's Companion**

The same issue will contain a group of good stories: "The College Course of Hiram Allen," by Margaret Sherwood; "A Lesson From Brother Tom," by Agnes Louise Provost; "The Talents of Althea," by Emma A. Opper; "The Submarine Susan" (Chap. III.), by Charles Adams—all in addition to the valuable article on Domestic Hygiene, the comments on Current Topics, notes on Nature and Science, and a great variety of Anecdotes, new, apt and amusing. :: :: :: :: ::

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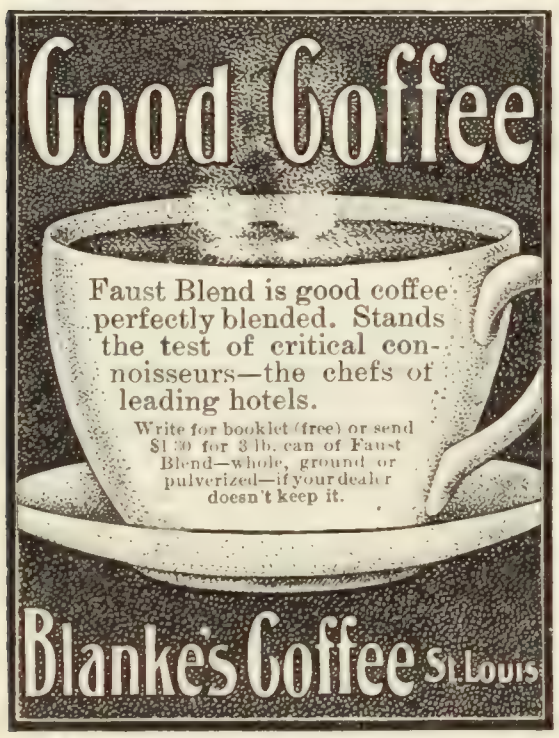
**119 and 121 West 23d St., New York.**

# Good Coffee



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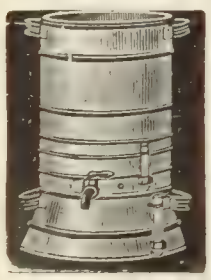

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Through the cool and teeming damp
Of the twilight air,
Call till all the April children
Answer everywhere.

From your cold and fluting throats
Pipe the world awake,
Pipe the mold to move again,
Pipe the sod to break.

. . . . . .

Then a wonder shall appear,
Miracle of time:
Up through root and germ and sapwood,
Life shall climb and climb.

Then the hiding things shall hear you
And the sleeping stir,
And the far-off troops of exile
Gather to confer;

Then the rain shall kiss the bud
And the sun the bee,—
Till they all, the painted children,
Wing by flower get free;

And amid the shining grass
Ephemera arise,
And the windflowers in the hollow
Open starry eyes;

And delight comes in to whisper—
"Soon, soon, soon,
Earth shall be but one wild blossom
Breathing to the moon."

—In April *Lippincott's.*

## PERSONALS.

**Correspondence between Milan and Queen Nathalie.**—Some extracts from a very long letter written by ex-King Milan of Servia to Queen Nathalie in 1893, and her answer were published some time ago in the Paris *Temps.* The following is a condensation of the correspondence:

"NATHALIE: I have been here at Bayonne since yesterday evening, hiding in a wretched hole of a hotel under the name of Henri Catargi. For me the hour of supreme resolution has sounded; for you, the hour of vengeance and triumph has arrived. I have but a few days to live. At the moment of appearing before my Supreme Judge, I wish to tell you all. You will repeat it, some day, to your son. It will be your best justification in his eyes, for he has more sympathy for me than for you, and this will be my condemnation. . . . .

"Gambling on the Bourse and elsewhere has brought me to a situation which compels my death. The world will say that women have contributed to my ruin, but, as usual, the world will be wrong, for I have had only one *liaison* and that, financially speaking, a very modest one. Now I am not only ruined, but my debts amount to 345,000 francs. . . . . .

"It will not do for me to blow my brains out. I must die 'by accident.' The world must not know the real reason, which would react on the King [his son]. . . . . .

"When my affairs are adjusted, I shall die, for I have nothing else to do and am weary of life; but I wish to die quietly, 'accidentally,' without bringing disgrace upon our son.

"I have wasted my life and injured my family, and it is just that I should answer for my sins be-

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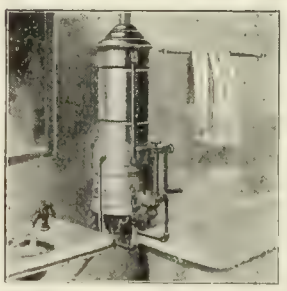

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fore God. I do not seek to defend myself; I have suffered no more than I deserve.

"And now, Nathalie, farewell forever. Forgive the wrong I have done you. In a few days I shall be dead. A word more. If you wish to see me, answer briefly; if not, simply say no."

The Queen's reply was dignified and scornful. It runs:

"TO KING MILAN: You think that my hour of triumph and revenge comes with your letter. No; the latter sentiment has never had a place in my heart, and it would be a poor triumph to see the father of my child driven to self-destruction. . . .

"You speak of appearing before God. Do suicides appear before Him? And do you suppose that any one hearing of your death will believe it to have been accidental? To live well is a difficult thing. And it is the only thing that does not occur to you.

"As for the sole injury for which you reproach me, I am proud of it. Kings are not created to distrust and exploit their subjects, but to live, suffer, and die with them. My sufferings have been acute, my disillusions many. But I have never held Servia responsible for them, and if you fancy that you can, on your death, bequeath to me your hatred toward your country, to be held in trust for your son, you are in error.

"And as to your last wish in regard to your son, you leave this—that he may sell himself to some rich woman! Have you not learned, even yet, that wealth is nothing, and duty is everything? What Sacha's honor demands is that you live properly, not that you kill yourself like an actor. Besides his honor depends on himself, not on you.

"Now, Milan, understand me. I can not pay your debts of 345,000 francs. My fortune is not as great as you think, and here, too, you are not free from blame. If you need a friendly hand to save you from the chasm which yawns before you, I extend mine; not from affection—I have none for you now; but from the duty I owe to my son. There will be no clandestine interviews, underhanded negotiations, or anything of the sort; I detest them. If you will confess your fault frankly and openly and ask to see me, I will receive you; otherwise, not.

"NATHALIE."

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Sport.**—ALGY (to sportsmen): "Which of you had the most sport out shooting to-day?"

HUNTER: "The rabbits."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Sign of Spring.**—"Have you heard a robin yet?" "No; but I've seen a woman with her head tied up in a towel beating a carpet in the back-yard."—*Chicago Record.*

**Decoration Day.**—LITTLE WILLY: "When is Decoration Day, Pa?"

PAPA: "I believe your mother will tell you it is Easter Sunday."—*Puck.*

**Any Time.**—JIMMY: "What time do yer have ter get ter work?"

JOHNNY: "Oh! Any time I like, as long as I ain't later than seven o'clock."—*Harper's Bazar.*


**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

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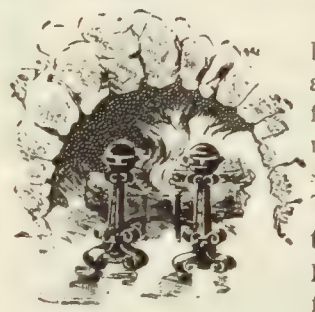

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## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

April 8.—Tung Fu Hsiang, in collusion with Prince Tuan, leads a new rebellion against the Emperor of China.

April 10.—The Japanese Government accepts Russia's assurances in regard to Manchuria, thereby relieving the strained relations existing between these two countries.

April 12.—It is stated on reliable authority that the indemnity demanded from China by the powers will amount in the aggregate to nearly £100,000,000. The United States Government proposes that the indemnity be reduced one half.

April 14.—The Japanese minister and General Yamaguchi inform the Chinese plenipotentiaries at Peking that the presence of the Emperor Kwang Su is urgently needed in Peking; the Emperor is asked to bring at least 20,000 soldiers to be sent into Manchuria for the purpose of restoring order.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 9.—Lord Kitchener reports the reoccupation of Pietersburg by the British and the capture of seventy-five men of the fifth Infantry and Imperial Yeomanry by the Boers.

April 10.—General Botha renews negotiations with Great Britain for peace in South Africa; De Wet is reported to be insane.

April 14.—A Bloemfontein report says that ex-President Steyn is broken down in health and is advising the Boers to surrender.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 8.—Sir George Murray-Smith, the well-known London publisher, is dead.

President Loubet of France arrives at Nice; a plot against his life is discovered and thwarted by French detectives.

More arrests of students are made by the police in Kharkoff and other Russian cities.

Anti-clerical outbreaks are again reported from Spanish cities.

April 9.—Friedrich Franz IV. assumes rule over the Duchy of Mecklelenburg-Schwerin.

April 10.—President Loubet meets the Duke of Genoa at Toulon and is decorated with the collar of the order of the Annunciata, the gift of the King of Italy.

The French Dreyfusite organ *Le Siècle* fails, and will be sold at auction.

A new cabinet is appointed in Venezuela in consequence of the assumption of the provisional presidency by General Castro.

April 11.—Mr. Loomis, United States minister in Venezuela, sails from San Juan for New York; he attributes the trouble in Venezuela to the cases of indemnity and a disposition on the part of General Castro to embarrass the United States Government.

April 13.—The British Foreign Office is still desirous of negotiating a canal treaty with the United States; the Colombian minister at London says that he may approach the British Government in relation to the building of the Panama canal.

April 14.—The Russian Government orders the lectures to be resumed in the high schools of the country; a commission is appointed to reorganize the penal settlement on the island of Saghalien.


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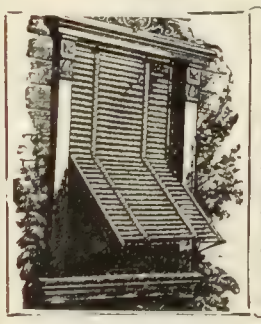

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The German crown prince is welcomed at Vienna as the guest of Emperor Francis Joseph, and striking honors are paid him.

Sir Edward William Watkin, a leading railway man of Great Britain, dies in London.

## Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 8.—Charles R. Flint testifies before the Industrial Commission in Washington in regard to the effect of great combinations of capital.

The Spanish War Claims Commission holds its first meeting in Washington.

April 9.—A statue of Gen. John A. Logan is unveiled in Washington, addresses being made by President McKinley and Senator Depew.

Philander C. Knox, of Pittsburg, takes the oath of office and assumes his duties as attorney-general of the United States.

The Navy Department completes a coaling-station in Mexico, the first to be established by the United States on foreign soil.

April 10.—The President appoints Col. Wallace F. Randolph chief of the artillery corps under the army reorganization law.

A rich oil strike is made near El Paso, Tex.

April 12.—Governor Hunt issues a proclamation abolishing martial-law in Shoshone County, Idaho, established two years ago.

April 13.—Cotton-mills in Lawrence and Fall River, Mass., decide to close down their works for a brief period, throwing twenty-three thousand workmen out of employment.

David B. Hill speaks on Jefferson at Buffalo; Senator Platt, of Connecticut, speaks on Cuban relations before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 10.—*Porto Rico:* Discouraging reports are received of conditions in Porto Rico; it is stated that dire poverty exists over great portions of the island and that hundreds of the workingmen are emigrating.

April 11.—*Philippines:* Martin Delgado, a former general in the Filipino army in Iloilo, is appointed governor of that province.

*Cuba:* The radical element in the Cuban constitutional convention is endeavoring to put the convention on record against the Platt amendment.

April 12.—*Philippines:* A cable despatch to Agoncillo, in Paris, says that Sandico has been chosen commanding-general of the Filipino forces, to succeed Aguinaldo.

*Cuba:* The Cuban constitutional convention rejects the Platt amendment by a vote of 18 to 10.

April 13.—*Cuba:* The Cuban constitutional convention at Havana decides in a later resolution not to go on record for or against the Platt amendment, but to await the return of the commission which will visit Washington.

*Philippines:* Archbishop Chapelle, the Papal Delegate to the Philippines, is summoned to Rome; trials of commissary officers accused of fraud begin in Manila, and testimony is given to show that illegal sales of flour were made.


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Our $400 lot calls for a payment of $10 at the time of purchase, and $6.00 a month each month until the lot is paid for; for the first year this calls for an outlay of $82, and we guarantee that this lot will increase in value $100 during the next 12 months, based on the price at which our corps of salesmen will then be selling similar lots. The Trolley and Elevated service has been extended and improved to such a degree that these lots are now within 35 minutes and 5 cent fare of the New York City Hall, and upon the completion of the new East River Bridge, which will be in active operation within a year and a half, it will be possible to reach Cooper Union, the great Educational Institute and center of New York population, within 35 minutes from the property and at a single fare.

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**WE WOULD ADVISE** you to send us payment of $10 in cash, at our risk, immediately, and let us select the very best lot for you. We will agree to give you the very best choice at the time of receiving your money, and will also agree to refund this money, together with the cost of your fare, if, upon visiting the property, you find we have in any way misrepresented it. If you desire further particulars, write immediately for maps, details and references.

Remember, the lots we can sell to out-of-town buyers are limited in number and every day sees some of the best ones taken. The only fair rule, you know, is to give best choice to the first applicant. Write at once—to-day.

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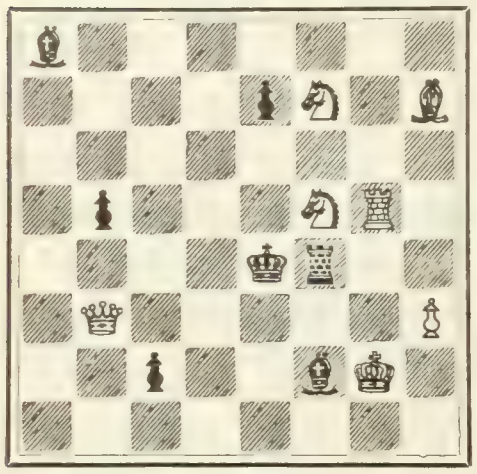
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 551.

By H. W. SHERARD.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

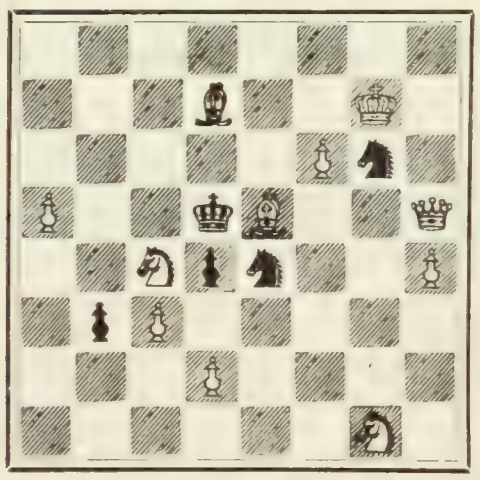
White mates in two moves.

This problem has the reputation of being one of the most skilfully constructed compositions extant.

### Problem 552.

By AAGE MEYER.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 546.

(The white B on K 6 should be on B 7).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. B—R 2 / K—Q 6 | 2. B—Kt sq, ch / K—B 6 | 3. Q x P, mate |
| 1. ..... / Q—B 4 | 2. Q x Q ch / K x Q | 3. B—Kt sq, mate |
| 1. ..... / Q x Kt | 2. Q x Q ch / K x Q | 3. B—Q 5, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K x P | 3. Q—K 3, mate |
| 1. ..... / B x B | 2. B—Kt sq, ch / K—K 6 | 3. Kt—Q 5, mate |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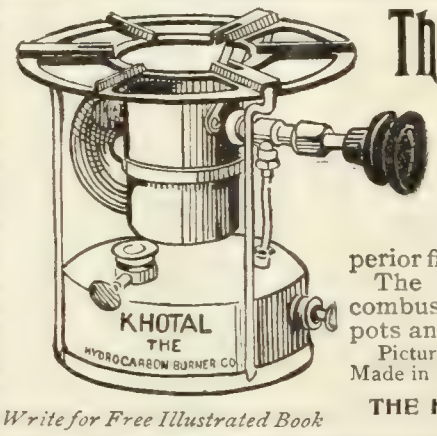


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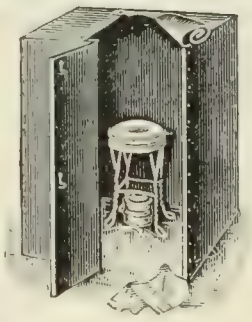

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. ..... / R—B 2 | 2. B—Kt sq, ch / K x Kt | 3. Q—Q R 8, mate |
| 1. ..... / P—K 8 (Kt) | 2. B—Kt sq, ch / P x R | 3. Q—B 4, mate |
| | 2. ..... / Kt—B 7 | 3. B x Kt, mate |

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; E. S. Wood, Honey Grove, Tex.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; T. Pengilly, Ely, Minn.; J. W. Wallace, Wolfville, N. S.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; M. Chamberlin, Cody, Wy.

Comments: "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "Poor key; non-economy"—M. M.; "Key threatening a mate is too obvious"—G. D.; "Easy but interesting. An illusory appearance of a strong defense, whilst, in reality, there is none"—W. R. C.; "The knighting of the P is the gem of this very fine problem"—J. H. S.; "Brilliant composition; variations ingenious and beautiful"—F. L. H.; "Some brilliant mates"—O. C. B.; "Very interesting" D. G. H.

In addition to those reported, 545 was solved by A. H. Gansser, Bay City, Mich.; E. W. G., White Sulphur Springs, Mon.; D. A. Stuart, Plum Coulee, Can.; J. P. Plehn, Toledo, O.; R. S. F., Cincinnati; "Eli L. Zander," Philadelphia; Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.

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You must have had this trouble, for it comes to
every one,
When you're penned up in a corner and your King
is on the run,
And you hold your breath in terror, hoping that
the move he'll miss,
But he doesn't, and you're finished when the
Pawns
start
down
like
this.

Talk about a sea of troubles, talk about the woes
of life;
Talk about the rough old sledding which we strike
in daily life;
They are nothing to the feeling which such times
as this afford,
When your King is in the corner, and the
Pawns
start
down
the
board.

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achievement. One can not help wonder what the same concentration along other and more practical lines would have done; it would have moved the world. Such minute detail as exists in the wonderful brain which does this thing is absolutely unsurpassed.

### The Q's Gambit Counter.

That P-K 4 counter to the Queen's Gambit has aroused considerable discussion among Chess-players everywhere. When Albin first sprung it on Lasker, the champion instinctively found the answer, P—Q R 3, that has since been almost universally adopted as best. The moves go 1 P—Q 4, P-Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P—K 4; 3 Q P x P, P—Q 5 (the distinctive move of the gambit); 4 P—Q R 3. After a while, the masters began to try the opening in unimportant games. Marshall played it in his match with Janowsky, and the Frenchman played 4 P—K 4. This did not pan out well, however, for after 4 P—K 4, Kt—Q B 3; 5 P—K B 4, P—K Kt 4, a move apparently discovered simultaneously by Schlechter and our own Napier, and, as Pillsbury termed it, "Black has a won game." With the 4 P—Q R 3, Kt—Q B 3; 5 Kt—K B 3 variation, White seems able to hold the Pawn for a time, at least, but the cramped game which he has to put up with is annoying. When Showalter was last in Brooklyn he proposed a rather simple, but apparently effective, way of treating the counter attack. Instead of trying to hold the Pawn, he suggests 4 P—Q R 3, Kt—Q B 3; 5 P—K 3, P x P; 6 Q x Q ch, K x Q; 7 B x P, Kt x P; 8 Kt—Q B 3, and now, altho White has surrendered the Pawn, he has a fine open game, which the Kentuckian thinks should give him strong winning chances.—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

### A Steinitz Mate.

It is said that some one moved in such a way as to permit Mr. Steinitz (White) to get the following position:

| | White | Black |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | P—K 4 | P—K 4 |
| 2. | Kt—K B 3 | Kt—K B 3 |
| 3. | B—B 4 | Kt x P |
| 4. | Kt—B 3 | Kt—B 4 |
| 5. | Kt x P | P—K B 3 |
| 6. | Q—R 5 ch | P—Kt 3 |

White announced mate in twelve moves. Finding, after six checks, that he could mate on the seventh move, he refused to go back on his word, made six more moves, and mated according to announcement.

### An "Eccentric" Problem.

On December 29, 1900, *The Westminster Gazette*, London, published the following position by D. L. Anderson, as a legitimate (?) problem:

BLACK (4 pieces): K on K sq; B on K R 2; R on Q R sq; P on Q R 2.

WHITE (5 pieces): K on K sq; Bs on K R 2 and Q Kt 3; Rs on K Kt 7 and K R 3.

White mates in three moves.

This, so we are told, proved a puzzle to *The W. G.* solvers. Probably THE LITERARY DIGEST solvers will be able to find the trick.

---

OF the twenty-one games actually played by S. Alapin, in Monte Carlo, no less than fourteen were drawn. After such a record Schlechter may well hand over his old title of "Drawing-Master" to his newer exponent of that school.


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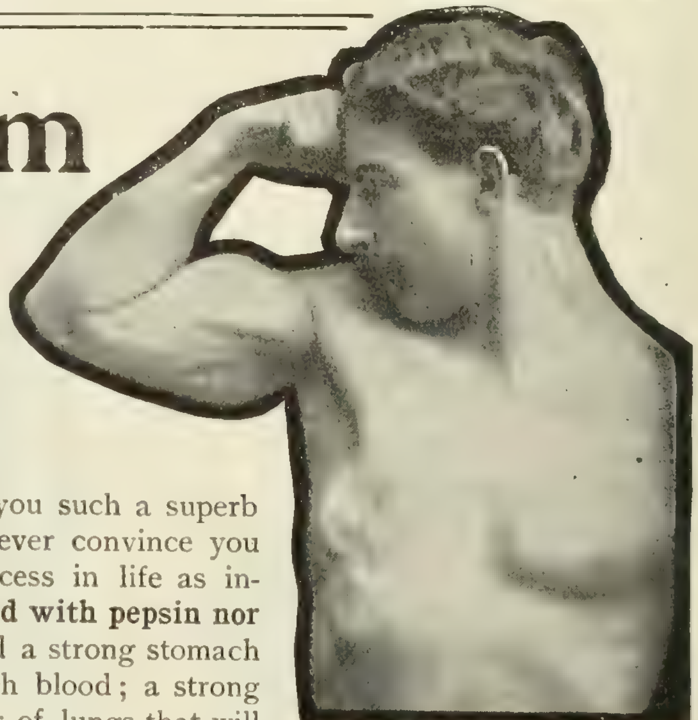

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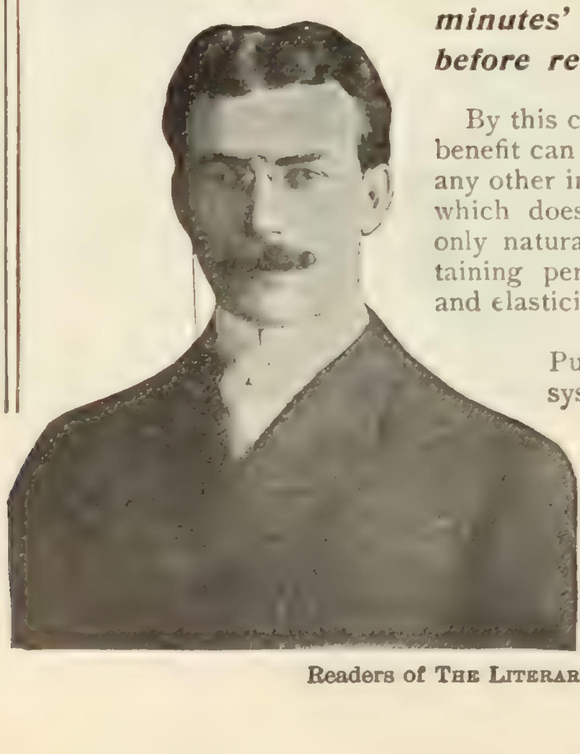

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|---|---|---|
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| Waist | 29 | 29 |
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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE BRITISH BUDGET AND THE BOER WAR.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S oft-quoted statement, at the opening of hostilities in South Africa, that he would make his enemies pay a price that would "stagger humanity" is recalled once again by the startling figures of the British budget presented to the House of Commons last week by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. "It is the most disastrous statement that the Exchequer has ever made," says Sir William Vernon-Harcourt. From the figures of this budget it appears that there is a national deficit of over £40,000,000 ($200,000,000) and that the Boer war has already cost £151,000,000 ($755,000,000), double the cost of the Crimean war; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer asks permission to borrow £60,000,000 ($300,000,000). Says the New York *Tribune:*

"Briefly, there is a deficit of more than $266,000,000, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to meet by suspending the operation of the sinking fund and by borrowing $300,000,000 on consols. There are also to be various increases in taxation, including additional duties on tea, wine, and beer, and the imposition of duties on sugar, molasses, and glucose, and an export duty on coal, while the income tax—that 'temporary device' which has persisted unbroken for nearly threescore years—is to be raised from 16 cents on the pound in 1899 and 24 cents in 1900 to 28 cents in 1901, a figure almost equal to the high-water mark to which Mr. Gladstone forced it in the disastrous Crimean days."

"There will doubtless be much grumbling," continues *The Tribune*, "which is characteristic of the race. There will also be much criticism from the Opposition benches, some of it of a caustic kind. But the Government ranks are firm and solid, and are not lacking in leaders who are masters of debate. That the budget will be approved by Parliament is not to be questioned." "The budget statement presented in the House of Commons is an historical document, in that it marks a departure from the British principle of free trade, which the world has been taught to believe was immovable," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.*

The news from the seat of war in South Africa is no more encouraging than that at home. Sir Alfred Milner, in recent official correspondence, frankly admits that "the last half-year has been one of retrogression." He continues:

"Seven months ago this colony was perfectly quiet, at least as far as the Orange River. The southern half of the Orange River Colony was rapidly settling down, and even a considerable portion of the Transvaal, notably the southwestern districts, seemed to have definitely accepted British authority and to rejoice at the opportunity to return to orderly government and the pursuits of peace. To-day the scene is completely altered.

"It would be superfluous to dwell on the increased losses to the country caused by the prolongation of the struggle and by the form which it has recently assumed. The fact that the enemy are now broken up into a great number of small forces raiding in every direction, and that our troops are similarly broken up in their pursuit, makes the area of actual fighting, and consequently of destruction, much wider than would be the case in a conflict between equal numbers operating in large masses."

SIR MICHAEL EDWARD HICKS-BEACH,
Chancellor of the British Exchequer.

The situation is certainly a serious one even yet, remarks the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and England will have to make up her mind to send men and mounts and to forward munitions and supplies in undiminished quantities. "To British greed absolutely nothing is sacred," says the Indianapolis *Sentinel;* and the Houston *Post* declares that "Southern people will sympathize with the struggling and unfortunate Boers more than ever when they realize that these plain people are to undergo all the rigors of reconstruction which the people of the South underwent during the sad and well-remembered period after the war between the States."

The trade tilt between Great Britain and the United States over the question of the deportation of mules to South Africa from New Orleans on the one hand, and of English exclusion of American beef on the other hand, has aroused a good deal of interest on both sides of the water. The "beef-exclusion" policy, which was at first expected to seriously threaten American trade, turns out to be a small matter after all, leaving untouched the sources of supplies for South Africa and applying only to the contracts for home troops. In the opinion of the Chicago *Daily News*, the present policy is simply directed by England's growing consciousness of her economic dependency on other countries. The Kansas City *Journal* humorously observes that "if the London War Office has an idea that Kitchener's men will fight better on English beef" than on "the refrigerated beef

raised on Western ranches and dressed and packed in Kansas City packing-houses," it will soon be disillusionized!

The decision of the federal court of New Orleans, denying an application of three Boers for an injunction to prevent the shipment of mules and horses to British ports in South Africa, was looked upon as a foregone conclusion, and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* refers to the Boer petition as one "of impropriety and even insolence." The Pittsburg *Post*, in very different strain, expresses regret that the circumstances are such that America is able to send to the Boers only "sympathy and good wishes with money contributions."

## MAYOR JOHNSON'S BEGINNING IN CLEVELAND.

THE energy and originality that mark the administration of Tom Loftin Johnson, the new mayor of Cleveland, are attracting comment. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.) says that "it is evident that Mayor Johnson fully realizes how this city has been handicapped by faint-hearted and lukewarm administrations, and that he is determined to do all in his power to assist the growth of the city at a time when it has such magnificent opportunities." It believes that "he will have the cordial enthusiastic approval and support of all the people." Mr. Johnson began his administration by taking office just in time to prevent the transfer of a large strip of the city's water front to a railroad company. Some other phases of his activity are related as follows in a Cleveland despatch to the New York *Sun*:

"'The first thing he did was to set Peter Witt, a local tax reformer, to work with a force of one hundred clerks and nearly one thousand maps to make a tax valuation of every piece of land in Cleveland. Johnson proposes a complete readjustment of taxation here.

"Then the mayor started out in earnest to tear down all old and shaky buildings in the city. He also says no more frame buildings shall be erected in the fire limits. He sent a fire-department truck with a building inspector to 121 Erie Street, where a frame structure owned by County Examiner Black had just been completed. This was torn down, and the tearing-down process beginning before the occupants had taken their belongings out. Another building on Vermont Street was torn down. Notices to tear down their buildings were served on hundreds of land owners to-day. If at the expiration of twenty-four hours the buildings are not removed, the fire department has orders to pull them down.

"All the enormous sign-boards on vacant lots, signs that are eyesores, are being removed by the order of the mayor. Another Johnson order calls for the removal of all barns now inside of the fire limits.

"The mayor acted as his own bouncer to-day putting a drunken caller out of his office, using physical force. Mayor Johnson was lionized at the meeting of the council last night. He outlined a few instructions for the council. The mayor called attention to his communication vetoing several ordinances because of their slovenly appearance, and declared that he would take the same action on all city documents that came before him in such shape.

"Incident to the day of the mayor's activity was the renewed announcement that the citizens' squad of policemen would hereafter cease sneaking around saloon side doors for evidence.

"'The laws of this city shall be enforced,' said the mayor, 'without resorting to sneaking.'"

The New York *Independent* adds these items:

"Owners of gambling-houses have been ordered to close them at once. The mayor appointed the Rev. Harris M. Cooley to be director of charities and correction, and at the same time made a liquor-dealer named Madigan director of accounts. The latter at once retired from the liquor business. The mayor's brother, Albert —whose plan for a tunnel and three-cent fares in New York the Rapid Transit commission could not accept—will now ask the people of Cleveland to give him the right to use their streets for a railway system, on which the fare shall be three cents with universal transfers. The franchises of the existing lines will expire during the present mayor's term."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) advises Mayor Harrison to visit Cleveland and take a few lessons from Mayor Johnson, but the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) thinks that Johnson's "ragtime pranks" show that he is little more than a political mountebank.

## TENEMENT-HOUSE REFORM IN NEW YORK.

THE investigation of New York tenements, carried on during recent months by the tenement-house commission and the lately appointed committee of fifteen, crystallized a few days ago in four bills passed by the New York legislature and signed by Governor Odell. These new laws, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "will work a revolution in the houses of this kind erected hereafter," even if they do not actually "prevent altogether the erection of such houses for the poor." Mr. Robert W. De Forest, chairman of the tenement-house commission, thus summarizes the most important provisions of the new measures:

"The principal reforms that the new law will bring will be more air and light to the dwellers in tenements, the doing away with dark interior rooms and cellar rooms, proper sanitary appliances for every family, proper protection against fire, and a proper enforcement of the laws in regard to tenement-houses in the city. This will be accomplished by the appointment of a tenement-house department which the acts provide for.

"Probably the gravest evil resulting from the present tenement-house system arises from a lack of proper sanitary supervision. The number of sanitary inspectors is wholly inadequate. The health department has plenty to do without inspecting the sanitary conditions in the tenements. The law in regard to the building of new tenements recently has not been enforced. Out of 333 tenements recently constructed only 15 were found, upon examination by the commission, which fulfilled all the conditions laid down in the old law.

"One of the chief reasons why tenement-house reform has been a failure in New York for many years is the fact that there was nobody specially charged with the care and oversight of these houses. At present the enforcement of the laws in regard to them is divided among the health department, the building department, the police department, and the fire department. The new tenement department will have full control of the enforcement of the laws, and the commissioner at its head will be the one man whom the people of New York will hold directly responsible for any violations.

"The bill creating the tenement-house department provides that the head of the department, who shall be called the tenement-house commissioner, shall be appointed by the mayor and shall hold office subject to removal by the mayor. His salary will be $7,500 annually, and he will be under bonds of $20,000 for a faithful performance of his duties."

Under the new laws, continues Mr. De Forest, every tenement over five stories in height must be fireproof, and fire-escapes consisting of open stairways and balconies must be built in the front of every non-fireproof tenement. A tenement-house sixty-feet high must have a rear yard twelve feet in depth, and an additional foot must be added for every twelve feet in the height of the building. No rear tenements can be erected in a lot less than fifty feet in width. What are at present known as air-shafts, situated between wings or parts of the same building, must be at least ten feet wide in a house sixty feet in height. The total window area in the rooms must be at least one tenth of the superficial area of the room, and each room must have at least 120 square feet of floor area. All these provisions go into effect immediately, tho contracts made under the old laws hold good.

The New York *Evening Post* points out that this tenement-house legislation, tho primarily growing out of conditions existing in New York City, applies equally to Buffalo, the only other one of the "cities of the first class" where evils demanding like

correction have already developed. The same paper especially commends the conscientious labor, entirely without compensation, of the members of the tenement-house commission. "There is undoubtedly a growing recognition by public-spirited citizens," it says, "of the obligation to render public service through other channels than those of public office. This is true, the country over, as it would be easy to cite many illustrations to prove. It is a most hopeful sign of the times."

## TRYING TO BREAK UP THE "SOLID SOUTH."

SOME of the political prophets think that they see in two recent appointments by the President an effort to split the Democratic Party in South Carolina, and to win over to the Republican ranks those who indorse expansion and the gold standard. As the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* (Ind.) puts it:

"President McKinley did his part to-day (April 15) in the launching of the new White Man's Republican Party of the South, when he appointed John G. Capers, of South Carolina, to be United States district attorney. This appointment followed that of W. G. Chaffee to be postmaster in Aiken, S. C., which was made on Saturday, over a colored Republican worker named Dickinson, who was recommended by F. A. Dickinson, Republican national committeeman from South Carolina.

"The significance lies in the fact that the President is cutting loose from the old Republican leaders in the South; that both of these new officers are Gold Democrats, and that their appointment at this time is deemed politically necessary in connection with the speech to be made by Senator McLaurin in Charlotte next Thursday, when he will let loose his boom on expansion and anti-Bryanite lines. Mr. Capers's appointment was made at the request of Senator McLaurin, who is still classed as a Democrat, and whose activity in leading the new party is expected to begin a political revolution in the South.

"The Republican organization in the South is composed largely of negroes and carpet-baggers, and, except when a national convention is at hand, little interest is taken in the Southern contingent by the Republican leaders in the North.

CLIPPING THE CRITTER.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

"Prominent Gold Democrats in the South refused to support Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900 and gradually drifted away from the old-line Democratic moorings. Added to this element is a younger generation, with new ideas and new ambitions in politics, who have become indirectly associated with the Republican Administration. Mr. Capers is regarded as a representative of the latter class of Southern Democrats. Senator Hanna believes the South can be brought to support the Republican Party. Mr. Capers is an assistant attorney-general in the Department of Justice, and is engaged in the settlement of Southern war claims in the court of claims. He was appointed to his present position during the last Cleveland Administration, while Mr. Olney was Attorney-General. When McKinley was elected he was retained.

"The appointment of Mr. Capers will cause a sensation among Southern Republicans. Mr. Lathrop, present United States district attorney of South Carolina, was appointed by President McKinley upon the recommendation of National Committeeman Webster, who is now ignored."

SENATOR JOHN LOWNDES McLAURIN, of South Carolina.

Senator McLaurin is an expansionist and an advocate of shipping subsidies, the gold standard, and a protective tariff. He has declined to attend the regular Democratic primaries in South Carolina, and it is expected that he will try to form a white men's Republican organization in the State. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) believes that "tens of thousands of other intelligent Southern men" are ready to follow Senator McLaurin, and it predicts that "unquestionably the Republicans, in most of the ex-slave States, will make a better showing in 1904 than they have done since 1876." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) also declares that "no intelligent person can doubt that a large, intelligent, and influential element among the whites in the South who have always been Democrats believe in the present great policies of the Republican Party," and the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Rep.) thinks that with the negro vote and the danger of "negro domination" removed from politics, "there would seem to be a chance for the establishment of a party which would more adequately represent the intelligence and progress of the South in antagonism to the old Bourbon faction." The Washington *Star* (Ind.), however, recalls the failure of other similar attempts—President Grant's appointment of General Longstreet to federal office, President Hayes's appointment of David M. Key, of Tennessee, to a cabinet position, and the Mahone defection from the Democratic Party in Virginia—and thinks that altho Senator McLaurin "is a clean and able man, with courage," and "deserves success," yet "how large his following may be at home on this new line is yet to be determined."

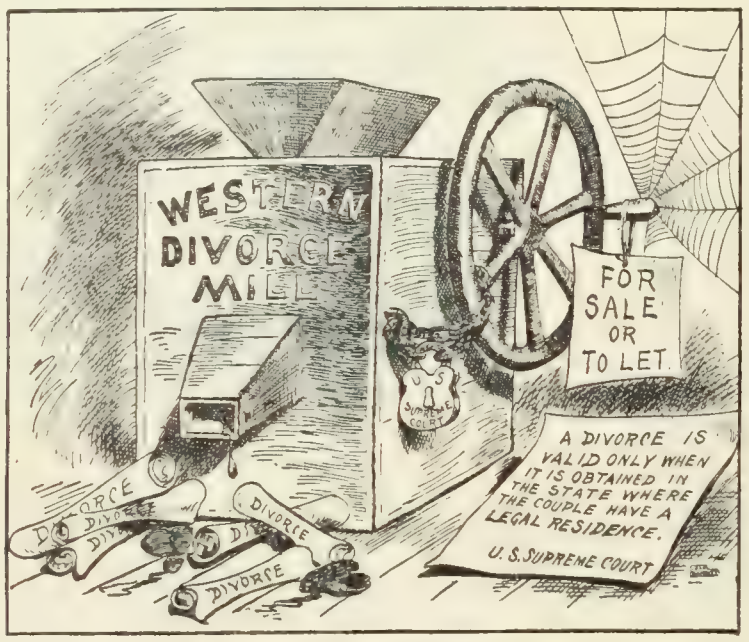
The Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.) says: "The President desires a white Republican Party in this State, and we are quite willing that he shall have one. . . . In our opinion there will be a white Republican Party organized in South Carolina before the primary election in 1902, and Senator McLaurin, like Mr. Capers, will be a member of that party." The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* (Dem.), however, predicts that Senator McLaurin's new movement will fail. It recounts the previous similar attempts noted above, and says: "If the able men in the South who have gone over to the Republican Party could not take their States with them, it is not probable that the smaller men who are now being selected for this purpose will be able to make

much better progress." The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), too, thinks that "it is doubtful whether the South Carolina senator's appeal will meet with the favorable response for which he evidently hopes."

It is also interesting in this connection to note that ex-Congressman Harry Skinner, Populist, of North Carolina, has declared his allegiance to the Republican Party.

## SUPREME COURT DECISION ON A DAKOTA DIVORCE.

AS about eight per cent. of the marriages in the United States, according to the statisticians, end in the divorce court, the Supreme Court's decision that a typical Dakota sundering of the marriage tie does not hold good in New Jersey has stirred up considerable feeling, for it is believed that the decision unsettles thousands of divorces and remarriages. The decision of the court is, in effect, that one party to a marriage can not, by moving to another State, establish a residence and obtain a divorce, unless the "matrimonial domicile" of the other party to the marriage is also fixed in the same State, a statement which some lawyers interpret to mean that the defendant party must be present or be represented in the divorce court in the suit. The New York *Tribune* says that the decision "is to be regarded with sincere satisfaction as a step toward a much-needed reform," and it seems to the Chicago *Record-Herald* to merit "the approbation of all right-minded people." "The granting of divorces on such flimsy pretexts as are trumped up in the courts of the Dakotas, when neither party is a legal resident of the State and when one party seldom has a chance to be heard," adds the *Record-Herald*, "is a scandal to the nation and a reproach to our civilization." The Philadelphia *Press* reminds its readers, however, that the ruling handed down by the Supreme Court has been law in Pennsylvania "for half a century," that "it has been law in New York as long," and that "in New Jersey it has been law for almost as many years"; and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* believes that in practise the decision "will make much less difference than some of those who are commenting upon it imagine." *The Inquirer* adds: "The matter is not so simple and so clear as some commentators seem to imagine, and the idea that all divorces obtained in a State where the parties have not conjointly resided have been invalidated, need not be entertained for a moment. Nothing of the kind is the fact."



PUT OUT OF BUSINESS.
*The New York Tribune.*

The decision in question was that on the case of August Streitwolf and Mrs. Streitwolf, of New Brunswick, N. J. It is described editorially as follows by the Washington *Times*:

"The Streitwolf decision, as outlined from the bench by Judge Gray, is far-reaching in its effects. In the case involved, the husband not only complied with the easy law of nominal residence prescribed by the legislature of North Dakota, but really became a legal resident, engaging in business, voting at caucuses and elections, and being commissioned on the staff of the governor. The wife had left Streitwolf in New Brunswick, N. J., on August 3, 1896, alleging abuse and ill-treatment as the cause of her action. On August 7 of the same year she began a suit for divorce in New Jersey. Her husband had filed an application two days before in North Dakota, and a decree was issued to him in October, 1897. When the New Jersey issue was made up, Streitwolf denied all the allegations, pleading the Dakota divorce and setting up the contention that article iv., section 1, of the federal Constitution provides that full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. On November 22, 1898, the vice-chancellor of New Jersey decreed that the judgment entered in the court of North Dakota was 'wholly void and of no effect.'

"This decision is now upheld by the Supreme Court. In rendering the opinion of the bench Mr. Justice Gray discussed the distinction between legal and matrimonial residence. He brought out the doctrine very clearly that under our jurisprudence there is no such thing as the conviction and punishment or the infliction of personal pains and penalties *in contumaciam*. A court to have jurisdiction of a case involving the relations and rights of the parties to the suit must have actual jurisdiction over both plaintiff and defendant. Thus, the court held that while the defendant Streitwolf did have a legal residence in North Dakota when the divorce was granted, he did not have a matrimonial residence there. To be binding, the proceedings must have included evidence that the wife against whom a decree was sought was equally a resident of the State, and had been given the opportunity as such to appear in court in person or by attorney. As the wife was not in fact or fiction a resident of North Dakota, and probably had never seen the region, the judgment was absolutely null and void, and of no possible effect except, perhaps, within the boundaries of the State granting the divorce."

"Abe" Hummel, one of the most prominent lawyers in New York City in divorce cases, interprets the decision as follows in an interview in the New York *Sun*:

"The United States Supreme Court says in effect that unless both parties to the issue come within the jurisdiction of a foreign State any decisions issuing from the courts of that State will prove ineffectual. This does not mean that the defendant must be absolutely physically present in the foreign State to contest the action, but if the papers in the case are served upon the defendant wherever he may be, and the defendant, through an attorney, honestly contests the litigation in all its phases, then whatever decision is rendered will be respected by all of the States in the Union. To put it briefly, the plaintiff must be an actual *bona fide* resident of a State before he or she can get a divorce. Now, by simply ignoring the service of the papers, the defendant can make null and void a decision granted where the plaintiff has taken up a temporary residence in a foreign State for the mere purpose of getting a divorce; but if the defendant responds and then loses, he will have to abide by the decision."

The Minneapolis *Tribune* voices a sentiment expressed by many other papers when it says: "What is needed in this country is an amendment to the federal Constitution authorizing Congress to pass a uniform marriage and divorce law. Such an amendment would also give Congress the power to effectually stamp out polygamy, in Utah and elsewhere." *The Deseret Evening News* (Salt Lake), the official organ of the Mormon Church, deplores the increasing number of divorces, and says:

"There is an uncertainty among legislators of the country, whenever they essay to do something for the regulation of marriages and divorces, which indicates that they recognize the threatening danger, but are at a loss as to the remedy. Nor is it easy to understand how a change for the better can be effected until there is a general return to first principles. Marriage was, from the beginning, a divine institution. Most of the trouble arises from the fact that the divine element has been eliminated from it. To be sure, it is also a civil institution in which the

State is vitally interested, but it is more than that. And until this fact is recognized, no rules can be found for its successful control. The spirit of the age is in the direction of emancipation from all kinds of authority, both divine and human, and the result is seen in the deadening of conscience, the relaxation of morals, and the prevalence of brute force. There is no way out of all this except in a return to first principles."

The Chicago *Journal* says:

"The decision will have its most serious effect in regard to the transfer of real property, the descent of estates, and rights of dower. Wives who have been divorced from their husbands in this easy way, and husbands from their wives, still have their original rights in each other's property, which can be enforced after the death of either in any court.

"Another unhappy effect is that children born of subsequent marriages will be illegitimated and may in certain ways suffer from such disability.

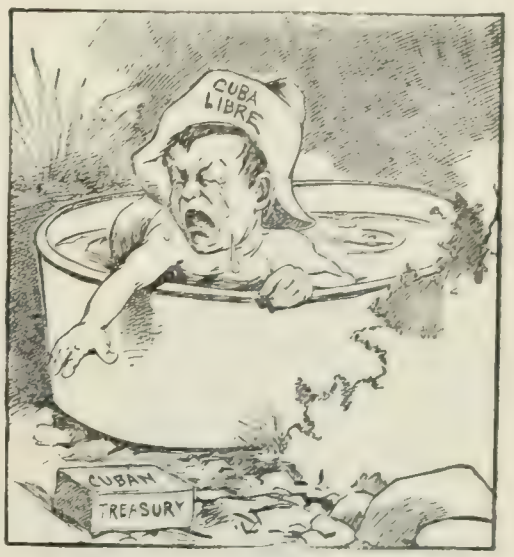
"Indeed, one can hardly foresee all the dire effects of this apparently sweeping decision, but that it will result in great unhappiness and misery to many innocent people there can be no question."

"The only safe advice," remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, "to those contemplating judicial separation by the Dakota method or on a similar plan is—like *Punch's* advice to those about to marry—'Don't.'"

## VISIT OF THE COMMISSION FROM CUBA.

THE mission of the five delegates from Cuba to Washington to confer with the President upon the terms of the "Platt amendment" is a theme for considerable newspaper discussion; but the discussion fails to reveal any changes of opinion on the main question of our relations to Cuba. *La Lucha*, of Havana, declares that the commission is "on a useless errand," first, because the Platt amendment "being a law of the United States, the President has no power to alter it," and, further, because the Cubans really favor the acceptance of the terms. It says that the amendment "has wrought miracles in six weeks," and adds: "All the planters, commerce, industries, the representatives of almost all the wealth in Cuba and over one-half of the men who compose the radical parties, have publicly declared they accept the amendment, and even the delegates of the convention all privately say that they accept it, or that there is no remedy but to accept it as the means of constituting the Cuban country as soon as possible." If the present convention does not accept the amendment, says *La Lucha*, another one will be elected that will.

The New York *Tribune* (Rep) thinks that one good result of the commission's visit will be the "valuable information concerning the United States" that the commissioners will carry back to their people, and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) thinks it will do them good to learn "how different American public opinion is from what anti-Administration papers represent it to be," for "the members of the convention have plainly been influenced by some of these papers, and possibly by some of our politicians, to the extent of believing that the Administration and the country are not in unity on the Cuban question." Indeed, it seems to the New York *Times* (Ind.) that "the light and knowledge brought back from Washington by the commission ought to end the temporizing and convince at least a majority of the delegates that the short way and the right way to independence and the establishment of self-government is the acceptance of the terms of the Platt amendment." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) goes still further by saying that "if calm sanity and unerring judgment prevail," Cuba "will ask for admittance to the United States as a territory, and therein will find its freest as well as most prosperous estate."




HE WON'T BE HAPPY TILL HE GETS IT.
—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Rep.) urges that the acceptance of our terms be left to the free will of the Cuban republic after the withdrawal of our troops. "Treatment of the subject in this way," it says, "by placing the two countries on a diplomatic equality and avoiding all semblance of dictation by the superior power, might have the happiest result in cementing the friendship of the two nations." "It is now a fact," declares the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "that our Government has recklessly thrown away the affection of every Spanish colony which came

UNCLE SAM'S LITTLE JOKE.
—*The Des Moines Leader.*

THE CUBAN SITUATION.
—*The Minneapolis Journal*

## CUBA AND UNCLE SAM.

to it under the treaty of Paris. It is a record of blundering that is not to be admired, much less emulated, in future years, if these peoples are to be made our steadfast friends."

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## WAS THE ABOLITION OF THE ARMY CANTEEN A MISTAKE?

EVER since Congress passed, last January, the law which forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors "in any post-exchange or canteen or army transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States," reports have been circulated by daily papers in various parts of the country describing what are alleged to be demoralizing results that have followed in the train of the new army regulations. The first of these accounts, published in the Chicago papers about two months ago and reprinted by other papers, was to the effect that at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, the abolition of the canteen had resulted in the establishment of many new saloons in the vicinity and in greatly increased drunkenness among the soldiers. In its issue of April 10 the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

THE MONTREAL "STAR'S" IDEA OF UNCLE SAM.

"The folly of Congress in enacting the anti-canteen law is illustrated every time there is a pay-day at the military reservations. Last month the soldiers at Fort Sheridan invaded Highwood in such numbers and consumed so much bad liquor that a riot call was turned in and a posse of special officers was called out to patrol the town. Last Saturday was the second pay-day since the canteen was abolished, and yesterday it was reported that a number of Uncle Sam's warriors were locked up in the jail at Waukegan as 'drunk and disorderly,' while others had entirely disappeared and were in danger of arrest as deserters. Nothing has happened as a result of closing of the canteens but what the men best fitted to judge predicted would happen. Congress, which would hesitate a long time before it would close the restaurants of the House and Senate, has practically driven the soldiers off the reservations in search of amusement and recreation. They wander now at their own free will, without let or hindrance, without restraining influences of any kind. As the members of Congress who voted to abolish the canteen read the monthly reports which come in from the points where soldiers are stationed, they can see how greatly they injured the army when they weakly yielded to the demands of the W. C. T. U. woman in the gallery."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) describes similar conditions existing at Fort Meyer, near the national capital. "Since the canteen was abolished," it says, "the saloons around Fort Meyer have been doing well. One of them is newly painted, and another, which had been closed because of lack of patronage, has reopened and is doing a land-office business." It continues:

"There has been but one pay-day at Fort Meyer since the wiping out of the canteen. At that time the Fifth Cavalry was stationed at the post. The companies of this regiment are a notably fine body of men, and there was little or no trouble with them. Still the officers say that men who had always been reliable failed to show up for roll-call for the first time in years after they had been compelled to go away from the post to spend their money.

"There was one company of the Fifth Cavalry which had a well-organized canteen fund. There still remains of it $1,400. This has come entirely from the canteen. This company owned three cows and had fresh milk and cream every day. It had all the ice needed at all times. It had $90 every month with which to buy additions to the ménu furnished by Uncle Sam. It has a typewriter and cabinet, and an iron safe for the keeping of valuable papers of the men and officers, and it has a complete baseball outfit, which was purchased when the organization was ordered to the Philippines. The Government does not furnish ice or fresh milk, or any of the hundred palatable things the canteen added to the fare of the Fifth Cavalry, and to hundreds of other commands. There is no way to make up this amount except by direct tax on the men, which the officers do not believe will meet with general favor or success."

The majority of the daily papers seem inclined to accept these reports as statements of fact. "All the evidence goes to show that in abolishing the canteen a serious mistake has been made," remarks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.); "and if this be so, the sooner a return is made to the canteen the better." "Our temperance friends have made the mistake of trying to accomplish too much," adds the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.): "to assume that drinking in the army could be stopped by abolishing the canteen was to assume the impossible." The liquor papers, naturally enough, are especially ready with arguments of this kind. *Mida's Criterion* (Chicago), for example, says:

"No amount of sentimental moralizing about what the American soldier 'ought to do and be' can palliate the indefensible folly of turning him over to the disreputable resorts that cluster about the posts and camps and rob him of his pay and fill him with bad liquor."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), on the other hand, takes the view that the results following the abolition of the canteen have been greatly exaggerated. Communications received from its readers led this paper to request the editor of the Chicago *Tribune* to substantiate the Fort Sheridan story. *The Tribune* stood by its report in the main, tho admitting that some details had been overdrawn. *The Ledger* conducted an independent investigation and states its conclusions in the following words:

"We have no end to serve in this case but to get at the truth. The original statements by several Chicago papers are not borne out by the reports which we have received. There has been no rioting; there is a difference of opinion as to whether there is more drunkenness than formerly among the soldiers, and in any event, as our own correspondent says, the abolishment of the canteen is too recent, under the conditions existing at Fort Sheridan, to permit of an accurate judgment on the effects of the new policy at that place. We may add that at the end of a year or more the conflict of opinion is likely to be as sharp as it is now; it is an 'irrepressible conflict.'"

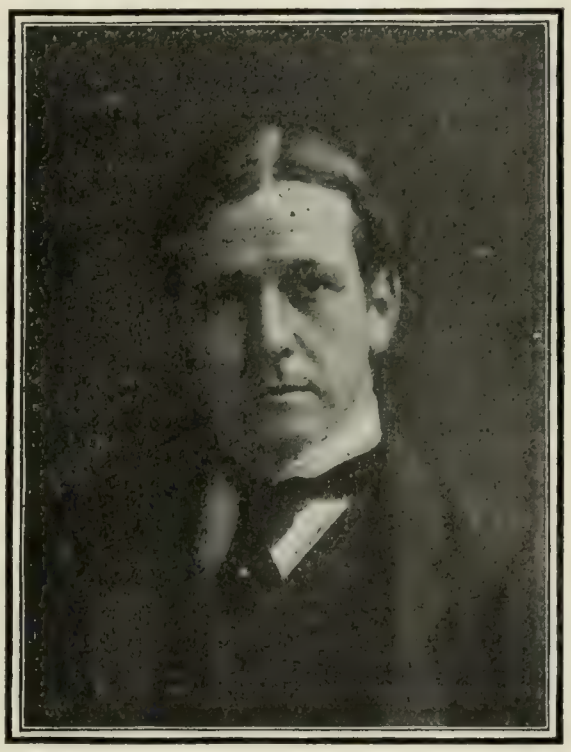
*The New Voice* (Chicago), the leading Prohibition paper and a considerable factor in the agitation that led to the abolition of the canteen, makes a very spirited reply to the hostile criticisms of the daily press. It takes up their allegations *seriatim*, and attempts to show that all the principal "facts" cited are false. The Fort Sheridan story, it declares, is a pure fabrication. "Not a single saloon has been opened there since the canteen was abolished," its staff correspondent reports; "there is just one more drinking-place than there was a year ago, and that was opened before the canteen was abolished."

In equally emphatic language, the Washington correspondent of *The New Voice* scores the Washington story, as printed in *The Post* of that city, the Chicago *Record-Herald*, and other papers. He says that he questioned all the leading officials of the police force regarding the alleged increase of drunkenness and disorder, which, in the words of the staff correspondent of

the Chicago *Record-Herald*, created on the occasion of last payday a scene of "bedlam" unparalleled during several years. The chief secretary at Washington police headquarters told him there was "absolutely no truth in the statement." No new saloons have been opened near Fort Meyer, nor have any applications for licenses been received. As for the closing of the canteen at Fort Meyer, *The Voice* correspondent interviewed the steward of the canteen in question, who told him that it had been closed because the Fifth Cavalry had just left for the Philippines, and that it would probably be opened again (with the liquor feature eliminated) as soon as a body of men is stationed there with a prospect of staying for six months or a year.

## WHO IS MASTER OF THE STEEL TRUST?

TROUBLE in one of the mills of the steel trust (the Wood plant of the American Sheet Steel Company in McKeesport, Pa.), last week, gave rise to a report that the 22,000 employees of the Sheet Steel Company, and perhaps all the 200,000 employees of the trust, might start a labor war with their employers. This danger, now happily averted by concessions to the men in the McKeesport mill, and by the ending of the strike, lends interest to the following discussion in the New York *Journal* (by Arthur Brisbane, whose editorials in *The Journal* are attracting wide attention) of the question: "Who is the real head, the permanent head, of the steel trust?" Says *The Journal:*



ARTHUR BRISBANE,
Editorial writer on the New York *Journal.*

"Not Morgan, or Rockefeller or all the power of all the banks and of all the great fortunes controls the steel trust, now that it is born.

"THE RULER OF THE STEEL TRUST IS THE MAN WHO CAN CONTROL THE TENS OF THOUSANDS AND HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF HUMAN BEINGS ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION OF STEEL.

"The great financiers have congratulated themselves on putting all their eggs in one basket. They view with delight a situation which puts at their mercy all industries dependent on steel.

"But they deceive themselves, and an awakening is ahead of them.

"They have staked ELEVEN HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS on ONE SINGLE SET OF WORKINGMEN.

"To pay interest on their vast capital they must earn more than SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR.

"Their trust can only exist, they can only pay those dividends, SO LONG AS THEIR ARMY OF WORKMEN CONSENT TO MAKE STEEL.

"They have put all the steel PLANTS into one organization.

"They have also put all the steel WORKMEN into one organization.

"The capable leader of that vast army of men may not be visible to-day. But he is bound to appear.

"GREAT OPPORTUNITY ALWAYS FINDS THE GREAT MAN.

"When the man shall appear capable of acting as leader of the steel makers, you will SEE THE HEAD OF THE STEEL TRUST, and not before.

"When one hundred concerns made steel, a strike in one concern meant little. Ninety-nine concerns were at work.

"But Rockefeller's genius has forced every able steel-maker into one great organization.

"How will Rockefeller's genius reply when he shall find himself confronted by a leader able to say:

"'Mr. Rockefeller, I represent ALL THE MEN IN AMERICA CAPABLE OF MAKING STEEL. I am, therefore, as you will easily understand, the HEAD OF THE STEEL TRUST, and, hereafter, unless you want your eleven hundred million dollars to melt, unless you want your dividends to stop, unless you want such a panic as this country has never seen, YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE MY INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE STEEL TRUST MANAGEMENT. My orders are those of the REAL steel trust, of the men who make the steel.'

"The manufacturers of trusts have manufactured, without knowing it, a giant that may pursue them as Frankenstein's giant pursued him.

"A vast power is this power of labor monopoly, and one that may be as dangerous, more dangerous, than all the monopolies of finance.

"It is to be hoped that wise leaders will be found by the great armies brought together by trust formation.

"It is to be hoped that stock speculators may not succeed in manipulating these forces, and that private ambition or conceit may not misuse them.

"Great new problems confront the people in this trust age.

"The greatest of these is not the problem of financial control.

"It is the problem presented by the possibilities of a labor trust more dangerous and aggressive than any other."

## AGUINALDO'S MANIFESTO.

THE address of Aguinaldo to the Filipino people, advising them to submit to the American authorities, seems to have worked a striking change of opinion among his former friends and former foes. The anti-expansionist papers, that a short time ago were printing eulogies of his character, now consider him a weak and faithless fellow, while the Administration papers have suddenly acquired a sort of admiration for the man upon whom so recently they were heaping ridicule and contumely. The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) says that "the grandiloquent but abject address of the captive Filipino leader goes far to confirm the low opinion of his character hitherto expressed by his enemies." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) thinks that it "gives us a character certainly not of the stuff of which the heroes of the Western world have usually been made, or of which we find evidences in the Mabinis of this Malay people." It appears to the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) that the document is "a bombastic, puerile, fawning, insincere statement of an opportunist in a bad plight"; and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) remarks that "few professional traders in patriotism have more successfully marketed their wares." Sixto Lopez, formerly Agoncillo's secretary, who is stopping in Boston, believes that the manifesto is not genuine, but he seems to be practically alone in that opinion. Turning to the Administration press, the Hartford *Post* (Rep.) believes that Aguinaldo is sincere, and thinks that "his appeal must be taken as made in good faith," and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says: "We shall not be surprised if Aguinaldo becomes conspicuous as one of the agents we shall employ to solidify our domination."

After declaring that "a complete termination of hostilities and lasting peace are not only desirable, but absolutely essential to the welfare of the Philippine islands," Aguinaldo says in his manifesto:

"The Filipinos have never been dismayed at their weakness, nor have they faltered in following the path pointed out by their fortitude and courage. The time has come, however, in which they find their advance along this path to be impeded by an irresistible force which, while it restrains them, yet enlightens their minds and opens to them another course, presenting them the

cause of peace. This cause has been joyfully embraced by the majority of my fellow countrymen, who have already united around the glorious sovereign banner of the United States.

"In this banner they repose their trust, and believe that under its protection the Filipino people will attain all those promised liberties which they are beginning to enjoy. The country has declared unmistakably in favor of peace. So be it. There has been enough blood, enough tears, and enough desolation. This wish can not be ignored by the men still in arms if they are animated by a desire to serve our noble people, which has thus clearly manifested its will. So do I respect this will, now that it is known to me.

"After mature deliberation, I resolutely proclaim to the world that I can not refuse to heed the voice of a people longing for peace nor the lamentations of thousands of families yearning to see their dear ones enjoying the liberty and the promised generosity of the great American nation."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says of the document:

"It will strengthen the cause of law and order. It will facilitate and expedite the process of pacification and the establishment of a free civil administration, in which the natives themselves will participate to the largest possible extent. It will reduce to the merest fraction of a remnant the ill-advised faction which still strives to hold up the standard of revolt. It will deprive the few remaining insurgents of the last pretense of regularity in their warfare, and will remove the last shadow of constraint for regarding them as anything better than wandering outlaws. As for our domestic Tagals, now numbering some seven or eight, we suppose they will remain recalcitrant and unconvinced. Mr. Garrison or Mr. Crosby will emit a lyrical lament over the 'lost leader,' and then they will go right on railing at the Government for governing the Filipinos with their consent just as bitterly as they have hitherto abused it for governing them without their consent. But then they do not really matter. If they were in Manila instead of in Boston and New York, there might shine upon them the great light which Aguinaldo has seen, and the scales of prejudice and hatred might fall from their eyes as they have from his. As it is, they are joined to the idols of their own imagination. Let them alone. The Philippines will become loyal and free without them."

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**New Record for America's Export Trade.**—"The fiscal year 1901 [ending June 30]," according to a report issued by the Treasury Department a few days ago, "seems likely to exceed any preceding year in its record of exports from the United States." The report continues:

"The steady growth of our exports from $392,000,000 in 1870 to $835,000,000 in 1880, $1,030,000,000 in 1892 and $1,394,000,000 in 1900 has been a subject of much attention and much favorable comment; but it seems that 1901 is to surpass the record of the year 1900 and bring the export figure nearly, if not quite, to the billion and a half mark. The March import and export figures, just completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, show a total exportation from the United States in the nine months ending with March, 1901, of $1,140,170,728, or $86,540,032 in excess of last year, which held the highest record in the history of our export trade. Another interesting fact developed by the March figures of our foreign commerce is that imports seem likely to show a decided decrease in 1901 as compared with 1900, while the exports are showing the increase above indicated. The figures of the nine months ending with March, 1901, show a decrease of $42,292,639 in the imports, as compared with those in the corresponding months of the preceding year. . . . . .

"The farmers are apparently the chief beneficiaries in this remarkable increase in our exports, and are in the fiscal year 1901 showing greater gains in their exports than are the manufacturers, whose record in 1899 and 1900 showed a greater percentage of growth than those engaged in agriculture."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* reports that "of breadstuffs, there were exported nearly $5,000,000 more in the nine months than in the preceding year."

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## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

UNEASY lies the head that doesn't know how long it is going to wear a crown.—*Puck.*

HAVANA is said to be a well-kept city. Yes, we haven't got out yet.—*The Indianapolis News.*

DE WET'S mental malady must be contagious. He certainly makes his pursuers mad.—*The New York World.*

THE love letters of the Hon. John P. Altgeld to the Hon. Carter Harrison will not be published in book form.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

VENEZUELA will fool around until she attracts J. Pierpont Morgan's attention, if she doesn't watch out.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

KING EDWARD'S wages have been raised. The full dinner-pail argument seems to have had weight over there, too.—*The Baltimore American.*

MR. JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN denies that he is planning a copper trust. This should bring a feeling of relief to the police force.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Filipinos have circumvented Funston at last. They have chosen as Aguinaldo's successor a man who is already captured.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

A TIME FOR EVERYTHING.—Accused Officer: "I admit dat I wuz drunk and insulting people; but I wuz off duty and in citizen's clothes, sir!" Police Commissioner: "That is just the point, sir. When you are off duty and in citizen's clothes you have no more right getting drunk and insulting people than anybody else, sir!"—*Puck.*

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"DON'T LET THAT MAN PAT CROWE YOU."
—*The Des Moines Leader.*

EUROPEAN CHORUS: "Hurry, boys, here's Morgan!"
—*The Detroit Tribune.*

J. P. MORGAN VISITS EUROPE.

# LETTERS AND ART.

## THE PAST AND COMING OPERA SEASONS.

THE recent grand-opera season in New York, altho the longest in the history of the city, has not been regarded as an unqualified success either by the managers, critics, or public. Of the preliminary English opera season, it is generally admitted that no new note was struck nor any singer of eminent talent revealed; and the experiment appears to prove that while an earnest effort to establish a genuine American opera at low prices might succeed New York is not ready to support an expensive company made up of mediocre singers.

In the course of the regular opera in French, Italian, and German, twenty-eight operas have been sung at eighty-two performances. The musical critic of *The Commercial Advertiser* (March 30) gives the following statistics, with comments on the season:

"The operas given this year were 'Lohengrin' (8) 'Faust' (7), 'Tannhäuser' (5), 'Die Walküre' (5), 'Romeo et Juliette' (5), 'La Boheme' (5), 'Tristan und Isolde' (4), 'Aïda' (4), 'Cavalleria Rusticana' (4), 'Les Huguenots' (4), 'Die Meistersinger' (3), 'Götterdämmerung' (3), 'Tosca' (3), 'Le Cid' (3) ''Salammbo' (3),' Der Fliegende Holländer' (2), 'Das Rheingold' (2), 'Siegfried' (2), 'Rigoletto' (2), 'Lucia' (2), 'Don Giovanni' (2), 'Mefistofele' (2), 'Il Trovatore' (1), 'La Traviata' (1), 'I Pagliacci' (1), 'Fidelio' (1), 'L'Africaine' (1), and 'Carmen' (1). As to composers, Wagner, of course, leads, having had nine operas done thirty-four times. Gounod follows with two operas done twelve times; Verdi, with four operas done eight times; Puccini, with two operas done eight times; Meyerbeer, with two operas done five times; Mascagni, with one opera done four times; Massenet, with one opera done three times; Reyer, with one opera done three times; Mozart, Donizetti, and Boïto, each with one opera done twice; and Beethoven, Leoncavallo, and Bizet, each with one opera done once. . . . . .

"Jean de Reszke is said to receive $2,450 a performance, Melba $1,900, Nordica $1,250, Ternina $1,000, Bréval $750, Gadski $600, Van Dyck $1,200, Saléza $1,000, Plançon $500, and Edouard de Reszke $750 each for ten performances in a month, and $500 each for all over that number. The other singers are paid by the week, the month or the season. It may be safely conjectured that with the appearances on tour and in New York none of these singers will have to pawn their jewels for the next year or two.

"The season has been notable in several respects, both regarding the singers and the productions. Jean de Reszke returned after a year's absence and demonstrated to the satisfaction of all that not only was his voice still in his possession, but, until the grip attacked him a few weeks ago, it was better than it has been for several seasons. His presence has added much to the brilliancy of the winter, and he has given some memorable performances, notably his Radames in 'Aïda,' his youthful Siegfried, his Rodrigue in 'Le Cid,' and his Raoul in 'Les Huguenots.' His Lohengrin, Faust, Tristan, and Romeo still make a standard for others to strive to reach. Equal to him in importance stands Milka Ternina. She has at last won the recognition given to her all too tardily. To be sure, she has been in better voice this year and has had a broader field in which to show her great gifts as a singing actress. Without casting reflections on any of the other women in the company, it is only justice to say that she is the greatest dramatic singer seen in this country in many years. Her gifts as an actress betray that divine spark which we call genius, and her voice and the manner in which she uses it complete an equipment for the modern operatic stage which is not equaled to-day in Europe or America. In all that she does, she is great; but if one were asked to mention those parts in which she is supreme the reply would unhesitatingly be Isolde, Elizabeth, Sieglinde, the Brünnhildes in 'Siegfried' and 'Götterdämmerung' and Tosca. But even while choosing these, one's mind recalls her Fidelio, her Elsa, and her Brünnhilde in 'Die Walküre.' It will be a great loss if she persists in her determination not to return next year.

"Until the last few weeks of the season Melba's work has been characterized by a most lamentable indifference, which has militated much against the success her beautiful voice should have gained for her. Her presence in the company added to the repertory Puccini's pretty little 'La Bohême,' and she found in Mimi a most congenial part. Nordica, always a sound and satisfactory artist, added no new rôles to her repertory, but Gadski was seen in three new parts, all of which increased her artistic worth, Aïda, Santuzza, and Donna Elvira. Saléza has had better luck with his health this year than he had a year ago and shared well in the work and honors. To his credit must be placed the wonderfully spirited impersonation of Matho in Reyer's 'Salammbo,' and his capital Rodolfo in 'La Bohême.' Van Dyck's work was confined to four parts; but plenty to do was found for the versatile Dippel, who added Radames to the innumerable rôles he already knew. Edouard de Reszke finally sang Hans Sachs in German; Scotti added to his reputation with his picturesque Scarpia in 'Tosca'; Campanari made much out of Marcel in 'La Bohême.' He also sang Nelusko for the first time in this city."

The report that owing to the poor financial success of the past season there will be no opera next year is currently regarded as a "bluff," and the usual season of fifteen or seventeen weeks is looked for. It is said that Mr. Grau is determined to popularize still further the French opera of the "Salammbo" type, and that we may have "Le Montague Noire," "Astarté," and others of that type. Among the artists not to return next year are Jean de Reszke, Saléza, and Melba.

## WILL RUSSIAN BECOME THE WORLD LANGUAGE?

EVER since the modern colonizing era began, some centuries ago, with the explorations and settlements of the Portuguese, Dutch, and Spaniards, there has been a strife of tongues for predominance, almost as strenuous as the clash of arms and the struggle of commercial rivalry. First it was Spanish that seemed likely to prevail as the coming international language. Then French, always strong as the language of diplomacy, art, literature, and fashion, seemed at the point of prevailing. Since the downfall of Napoleon, however, English has steadily forged ahead as a world-language, and while French is still vastly important in diplomatic and literary fields, and German as the language of scholarship, English for more than half a century has not only far distanced all competitors, but has appeared to have every prospect of remaining without a serious rival. Now, however, a new planet swims into our ken—the portentous Muscovite nation. The possible future of this people and their language even within the next fifty years is forcibly stated by *The Independent* (March 14). It says:

"Russia, last of European nations to rise out of barbarism, occupies half the territory of Europe. She also possesses the vast fertile plains of Siberia. Every decade carries her possessions farther south. Already she reaches Afghanistan, and casts covetous eyes on that country and Persia. To the east she has just taken Manchuria, and her next step will be the Chinese provinces in the latitude of Peking. All this territory, which will produce the hardiest of men, will support many hundreds of millions of people. A rejuvenated China may raise a barrier to the southern progress of Russia, but no European power can. All this territory, from the Baltic to the Yellow Sea, from the Arctic to the Persian Gulf, is likely to be dominated by the Russian language. The Russian empire will, fifty years from now, be by far the strongest in the world, even as now it can raise by far the largest armies. And the Russian language will be spoken by half of Europe, and the best half of Asia, that half which raises the hardiest men. And they will be no rude people; men of ability, of genius, of culture, in a country of railroads and universities. Already scholars lament that they must miss so much of research because it is published in the Russian language, a language which hitherto it has not been thought necessary for scholars to learn; English and German and French, with a little Italian, were enough.

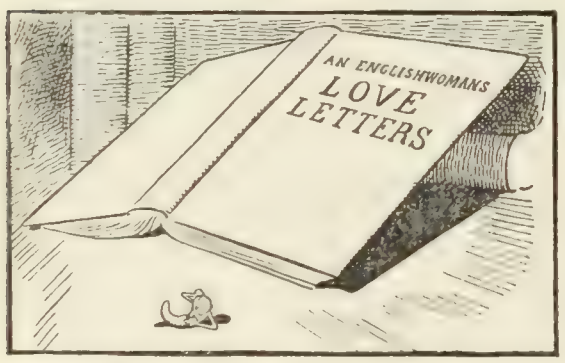
"The conflict of the world is to be between the English and the Russian languages. German is hemmed in. When half of Austria goes to Germany, it will be a German gain politically, but not linguistically. But when the other half of the Austrian empire goes to Russia, and Rumania and the other Balkan provinces go to Russia, they will become Russified in language. France will make insensible progress in imposing her language on her African possessions; the Arabic will hold its own where France can send no settlers. The Arabic tongue is quite as likely to invade France. The rivalry of the world will be between the English and the Russian tongues.

"It is the part of high statesmanship to help the spread of the English language, for language is the most powerful of all unifying forces. Those whose tongue we can not understand are barbarians to us. Perhaps not a million people in India yet talk English. The British Government ought in every way to encourage the use of its own tongue. Its study should be required in all schools above the lowest grades. We should do the same in Porto Rico and the Philippines. The building of the Nicaragua Canal ought to lead to the prevalence of English in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and we should hope that its use may spread in Mexico."

Our scholars and teachers also, says the writer, should agree to influence public opinion to remove the wholly unnecessary difficulties which prevent its spread, especially "our uncivilized orthography." No language has an easier grammar; none except Chinese is so hard to read on account of its spelling. The man who leads this reform to victory, says *The Independent*, will be one of the greatest of the world's benefactors.

## LOVE LETTERS, REAL AND OTHERWISE.

THE past three years have seen the publication of more love letters of eminent men and women than were probably witnessed by the three preceding centuries. Only so short a time ago as 1878, Mr. H. Buxton Forman called down upon his head not only severe criticism but even vituperation for publishing the letters of John Keats to Fannie Brawne—letters priceless not only for their sentiment but as supplying the one key, not possessed even by his friends, to his last years and death. The Browning love letters, published some three years ago, altho far more voluminous and intimate, called forth far less criticism. Since then we have had the love letters of Victor Hugo and of Bismarck, besides the publication anew of the "Love Letters of Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple," one of the most charming collections of its kind. Yet all of these have been far distanced in popularity by the extraordinary book called "An Englishwoman's Love Letters." Contrasting these manufactured letters with the genuine charm of the Dorothy Osborne letters, a writer in the literary supplement of the New York *Times* (April 13) says:




BOOKWORM: "Mercy on me! but I was lucky to get out of that book. I have never felt so sick in my life." —*Life.*

"The temptation is strong to linger over these charming letters, Dorothy's personality being as living to-day as tho she were numbered among one's intimate friends in the flesh. One is equally tempted to ask why a book of this character should have taken nearly fifteen years before it was thought expedient to issue a new edition, and why letters showing the beautiful natures and hidden characteristics of the writers, disclosed in books like the 'Browning Love Letters,' the 'Stevenson Letters,' 'The Love Letters of Victor Hugo,' and the 'Love Letters of Bismarck,' reviewed elsewhere to-day, should sell, steadily, it is true, but still slowly, when books of the character of 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters,' 'An Englishman's Love Letters,' and other books of like nature, including the somewhat appalling title, 'The Love Letters of a Liar,' should go into edition after edition, and even, in the case of the first two, attain to the dignity of becoming 'first editions' and being held at greatly advanced prices. The first editions! 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters,' was quoted some months ago by an English bookseller to an American collector at 16s., with the added advice that it would be well to secure it at once, as it was constantly advancing in value!

"It is simply appalling to learn of these facts when it is known that the Browning and Stevenson collections have scarcely reached sales of 15,000 copies each—books that will live far beyond the generation that saw them published, while those popular collections of worthless stuff falsely named 'love letters' will lie stark dead and forgotten before the year is ended."

## AMERICAN LITERATURE AND PROFESSOR BARRETT WENDELL.

NEXT to Mr. Stedman's "American Anthology," Prof. Barrett Wendell's "Literary History of America" is commonly viewed as the most important American publication of the season in the sphere of critical literature. Two noteworthy reviews of the book appear this month: one by Mr. W. D. Howells, in *The North American Review;* the other by Prof. Lewis E. Gates, in *The Critic.* The latter writer, who holds an assistant professorship of English in the same institution (Harvard) in which Professor Wendell holds the chair of English, defends the author from certain charges of "Bostonian priggishness" and "class superiority," which have been freely made in what Mr. Gates calls "the daily prints." Caste prejudice, says Mr. Gates, "has always exerted and probably always will exert a marked influence—favorable or unfavorable—on art. . . . What Mr. Wendell has done has been to indicate with the utmost human sympathy, but otherwise with scientific dispassionateness, the modifications which from time to time the peculiar character of conventional social life in New England or in the Middle States has impressed on literature." He continues:

PROF. BARRETT WENDELL.

"One of the most noteworthy of Mr. Wendell's guiding ideas is his conception of the American character as perpetuating under specially favoring conditions many of the traits of the English character of the age of Elizabeth. He thinks that in America the variation from the original Elizabethan type of Englishman has been far less than in England. The Elizabethan Englishman was spontaneous, enthusiastic, versatile; the modern Englishman—we find him with his traits somewhat over-accentuated in *Punch's* John Bull—is far from being a similarly imaginative and nervously effective type. He has resulted from the long disenchanting, materializing experiences of political, social, and economic struggle which the English nation has had to undergo within its narrow, old-world boundaries while life has been at high pressure. For nearly two centuries, Americans, on the contrary, had, as Mr. Wendell urges, hardly any of this harsh

experience to submit to. The economic ease and political freedom and general simplicity of all life in the new world left comparatively undistorted or undeveloped the type of individual character which the early emigrants brought over from Elizabethan England. 'Freshness of nature and feeling' persisted in America; faith in ideals and devotion to them remained purer and firmer than in England; 'American character preserved much of the spontaneity, the enthusiasm, and the versatility transported thither from the mother country.' Hence, the modern American is of a more nervous, eagerly intellectual, alertly imaginative type than his English cousin. . . . . .

"From this survey of the past Mr. Wendell turns toward the future and indulges in a confident forecast of what it has in store. He is temperate here as always; he points out certain dangers; but he also points out certain qualities in the American character that seem likely to conjure out of these dangers their formidableness. Particularly suggestive and wise are the closing sentences of this chapter which plead for what Mr. Wendell regards as the authentic American democratic tradition as opposed to the European democratic tradition. In America democracy, while it has fostered liberty, has also recognized and done honor to excellence of all sorts, and has refused to convert equality into a fetish or to make mediocrity compulsory on pain of decapitation: 'If, in the conflicts to come, democracy shall overpower excellence, or if excellence, seeking refuge in freshly imperious assertion of authority, shall prove democracy another futile dream, the ways before us are dark. The more one dreads such darkness, the more gleams of counsel and help one may find in the simple, hopeful literature of inexperienced, renascent New England. There, for a while, the warring ideals of democracy and of excellence were once reconciled, dwelling confidently together in some earthly semblance of peace.' Thus with a discreet blending of academic conservatism and broadly human democratic optimism, Mr. Wendell brings to a close what is sure to be for many years the standard history of our literature."

Mr. Howells pays Professor Wendell the compliment of a review extending over nearly twenty pages. He admits that certain critics are right and that the book "*is* priggish and patronizing," but it is "several other things so very much better that one must not, on one's honor, on one's honesty, fail to recognize them":

"It is, throughout, the endeavor of a narrow mind to be wide, and the affair in hand receives a species of illumination in the process which is novel and suggestive. It is not the kind of mind I like, but I like it better than I did before I was so well acquainted with it. It has an elasticity which I had not suspected, and the final result is a sort of instruction which the author seems to share with the reader. One is tempted to say that if Professor Wendell had not produced in his present book the best history of American literature, he had educated himself, in writing it, to produce some such history. His general attitude toward his subject is the attitude of superiority, but not voluntary superiority; every considered volition of his is toward a greater equality with his theme. It is as if, having been born a gentleman, he wished conscientiously to simplify himself, and to learn the being and doing of his inferiors by a humane examination of their conditions, and a considerate forbearance toward their social defects. He has his class feeling against him, but he knows it, and he tries constantly to put it aside. All this is temperamental; but, besides, Professor Wendell has certain disadvantages of environment to struggle with, and in this he exemplifies the hardship of such Bostonians as have outlived the literary primacy of Boston. A little while ago and the air was full of an intellectual life there, which has now gone out of it, or has taken other than literary forms; and, in the recent ceasing of the activities that filled it, the survivor is naturally tempted to question their greatness. The New England poets and essayists and historians who gave Boston its primacy are in that moment of their abeyance when the dead are no longer felt as contemporaries, and are not yet established in the influence of classics. . . . . .

"Professor Wendell's radical disqualification for his work seems the absence of sympathy with his subject. He is just, he is honest, he is interested, he is usually civil and too sincere to affect an emotion which he does not feel; he is versed in general literature, and he knows a great deal of his chosen ground. But he does not, apparently, know all of his ground; and his facts, when he ascertains them, are the cold facts, and not the living truth. Only those of like temperament can fail to be aware of this in him, and only those of like intellectual experience can fail to perceive the error of his ideals."

In another passage Mr. Howells calls attention to numerous passages which, he says, are not only lacking in distinction, but are bald and would be unworthy of a schoolboy. The London *Athenæum* (February 23) also dwells upon this characteristic, as well as upon more serious failings:

"It is rather the student than the professor whom one would expect to say that Washington Irving's 'Sketch-Book' is 'in formal style . . . more conscientious than Leigh Hunt's 'Indicator,' Shelley's 'Cenci,' 'Don Juan,' or 'The Bride of Lammermoor.' We can imagine only a very young person saying in cold blood that 'the English imagination seemed checked by a variously developed sense of the inexorable limits of facts and of language.' Nor does one expect a professor to reprove Emerson for speaking of great names like Socrates and Galileo and Newton with the easy assurance of intimacy. In a truly delicious passage close to this Professor Wendell takes pains to explain that Emerson's famous advice, 'Hitch your wagon to a star,' can not be taken in a literal sense: 'No chain ever forged could reach far on the way from a Concord barn to Orion.' We are tempted to think that the author of such a statement has been studying too closely the criticism of the Massachusetts judge who said of a colleague that 'his English was purified by constant reading of the greatest models—the English Bible, Shakespeare, Addison, and Fisher Ames'; or that other compatriot whose idea of mental rest was to lie in a garden and read Shakespeare and E. P. Roe.

"Of course, it is conceivable that a book may have all the faults which we have suggested and still be a valuable and fruitful piece of criticism. Coleridge reminds us that a man may be a great critic without a keen sense of humor. Professor Saintsbury has long shown that a careless writer may yet have sound views combined with encyclopedic knowledge. Froude is a standing witness that constitutional inaccuracy need not deprive the historian's work of charm and breadth of view. But Professor Wendell has not made the best of either world; he is as bizarre in judgment as he is strange in style and untrustworthy in detail. He is fond of accusing other writers of 'guileless confusion of values'; but it is the pot calling the kettle black. We have seldom read a work with pretensions to criticism in which the real proportions of men and books were so frequently obscured."

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## HOW CHINESE NEWSPAPERS DO THEIR WORK.

CHINA, like India and Japan, has a large number of daily and weekly newspapers which in the main are of the modern type, yet which present interesting variations from occidental journalism. Mr. Frederick W. Eddy, formerly city editor of the New York *Times*, but now in Shanghai, gives the following account of newspaper life in that city (New York *Times*, March 24):

"In Shanghai there are six daily native papers and one weekly. The local departments to be covered engage four reporters for the native city, one for the Mixed Court, and one each for the French, English, and American settlements. In the native city, one man looks after the movements of the Taotai and news of his yamen, one after the yamens of inferior officials, and two watch for police and general news. Every man is expected to become proficient in speed and in condensation. He should learn how to write characters that express much in little, for the paper is not elastic, and the local field can not have more than 3,000 characters out of the 8,000 that compose the reading matter of the paper. Advertisements fill about three-fourths of each edition. A man is considered fast and competent who can write a striking and graphic story in 100 characters or less at the rate of five characters per minute. It is hard to conceive a piece of news worth more space, according to accepted local notions. If a man is deficient in terse expression, the talented readers who handle his copy are expected to boil him down. Including the

managing editor, there are eight readers, who must look after proofs, and each of whom is charged with the proper adjustment and placing of all the reading matter that comes to him as copy. This fixes responsibility beyond question for every line in the paper. These eight men oversee correspondence and general news as well as the local field. . . . . .

"A Chinese compositor can not stand at his case and, remaining in erect posture, pick up type, as in a foreign office. He needs both arms and legs, a good stooping back, and, if the editor's vocabulary is especially rich, a stepladder. There must be a pocket for every character, and as ordinary newspaper uses require about 4,000 characters one compositor needs almost enough room to live in. It is a mark of distinction to employ unusual characters. Every paper likes to appear learned. There are editors who seem to employ their leisure in devising combinations which, while original and distinctive, shall yet be self-explanatory. As no merchant could anticipate or supply such demands, every office contains its own foundry. Two men attend to this. One of them keeps busy making steel dies and the other melts and stamps out the type. The compositors make new pockets for all creations. It behooves them to burnish their memories frequently, or they may be hours in setting up a single article, which would never do. As the types are of soft lead and easily worn, one man has his hands full in sharpening their lines by picking out the ink that they gather or in filing down the inequalities that are always appearing. When a type becomes worthless it is thrown into the pot, to be melted over for a fresh stamp."

As for the reporters, they get but from eighteen to twenty Mexican dollars per month, says Mr. Eddy, from which the numerous fines of a Chinese newspaper office have to be subtracted. It is a waste of money for a Chinese reporter to hire lodgings. Having no possessions worth mentioning but the clothes on his back, he sleeps and eats when and where he finds it convenient; while a weekly visit to the barber shop satisfies all the requirements of his toilet.

## SHOULD THE POET READ HIS OWN WORKS IN PUBLIC?

THE fact that during the past year or so Mr. Edwin Markham has given public readings from his own poems, particularly from his world-famous "Man with the Hoe," has subjected him from time to time to twittings from the press, which for the most part is not inclined to relish his collectivist and fraternal beliefs. His recent appearance in New York called forth the following remonstrance—among others—from *The Commercial Advertiser* (March 19):

"At it again:—reading from his own works at the People's Institute on Sunday—this time not 'The Man with the Hoe' but a new poem on Lincoln. Never has this country seen so prevalent a poet as Mr. Edwin Markham. It has come to such a pass that no matter what the occasion, they must have him in, poetry by Markham taking the place on the program of music by the band. No Sunday-closing law for him. The man has put up a pumping-station at the Pierian Spring. It is all wrong, bad for the people, bad for the poet. Our instinct in regard to poets is a safe guide. They ought to be more or less remote, and if they mingle with men at all they ought to behave like the rest of us and not like poets. There is nothing more hideous than a poem in the wrong place, and when a man starts up before a placid, practical-minded audience and says, as Mr. Markham did: 'When the Norn-Mother saw the Whirlwind Hour, Greatening and darkening as it hurried on,' there is a general feeling of sheepish discomfort. And if the poet does not see it, but keeps straight on doing this kind of thing over and over, he becomes that awful scourge of mankind—the obtuse, horny-skinned, aggressive, and irrepressible parlor bard, never seen without a song inside him, which you know is sure to emerge. A social evening with one of these self-winders is the darkest form of entertainment as yet devised, the first part spent in dreading what is to come, the last in getting it. 'Won't you read us some little thing?' Why need they always ask him? Let him burst. It is a radical course, but something is due to us, who never drank of Aganippe well nor ever did in vale of Tempe sit."

In the same journal (March 22), a reader defends Mr. Markham from this somewhat severe indictment, and incidentally opens up the whole question of the proper relation of literature to civilization. He says:

"The critic implies that Mr. Markham's Lincoln poem (not a new one, by the way, except in the writer's telescopic imagination) is a thing not calculated to be read before 'practical' people. When one reflects that this fine piece of verse was written for that eminently sane and unsentimental assemblage, the Republican Club, at its annual celebration of Lincoln's birthday a couple of years ago, and by them hailed with acclamations as a fit tribute to the greatest American, and when one remembers that the press has received the lines with almost universal approval as the 'final and adequate word on Lincoln,' as one magazine has editorially expressed it, one wonders at the strange point of view of this censor in *The Commercial Advertiser*. Where does one find the great martyr's justice, and loving-kindness, his sturdy independence, his unflinching honor, better celebrated than in these lines rejoicing in this hero who 'held on through blame and faltered not at praise'?

"This critic further objects to Mr. Markham's readings (I think the poet has read some four times this winter) on the ground that our instincts (whose instincts?) demand that the poet be a 'thing remote.' Why, the trouble with our commercialized civilization is that we lack too much of poets and of poetry. If poetry is the highest truth, why should the torchbearer hide him in his cell as a thing unclean? Since when has it become undignified to write an 'occasional' poem? Oliver Wendell Holmes did his best work in this line. Emerson gave us the 'Embattled Farmers' on 'occasion.' Lowell was left his finest monument in this shape. Lowell, too, lived the strenuous life, speaking upon a hundred occasions, and was only applauded. But here is a poet in our midst, kindly, modest, asked to give his talent for the pleasure of his fellows now and then, and the critic demurs.

"The person who is so concerned over this Markhamic appearance would better calm his nerves by a sedative of Mr. Martin Tupper's stuff, and reflect that Mr. Sprague Smith and Mr. Charles Powlisson are men in touch with the public and know what will please their audiences when they ask this poet—too simple to care for appearances or conventionalities—to give us of his work in the old Homeric way."

## NOTES.

IT seems a curious example of life's occasional ironies that Sir Edwin Arnold, the author of "The Light of Asia" and "The Light of the World," should have become totally blind in his old age. Besides his various literary undertakings and his travels, he has found time for active journalism, and during the past forty years he has been on the editorial staff of the London *Daily Telegraph*. In spite of his affliction, it is said that Sir Edwin may devote some of his leisure to new interpretations of Oriental life and thought.

AN influential factor in securing fuller educational privileges for women is the National Institute, of which the secretary is Miss Clara Barton, of Washington. Under its auspices fellowships for women are founded in the chief universities, and loans are made to deserving women students. At present a special effort is being made to raise funds for the new "Victoria foundation," the aim of which is to aid deserving women students and to honor womanhood as exemplified in the life and character of the late Queen of England.

AN American novel which has attracted comparatively little notice in this country, "The Heritage of Unrest," by Gwendolen Overton, gains very high praise from the London *Spectator* (March 31), which refers to it as "by far the most brilliant and striking novel on our list." It deals with life on the frontier in Arizona and New Mexico, and the treatment is to some extent historical. "Indeed," concludes *The Spectator*, "whether we consider scenic accesories, incident (sometimes, as the theme necessitates, of the most terrible nature), or characterization, this is one of the ablest books that has [*sic!*] come to us during the year from America."

A BOSTON despatch of April 10 to New York *Sun* states that an unpublished hymn by Longfellow has been discovered among the private papers at the Longfellow house. It says: "The hymn is entitled 'Christo et Ecclesiæ,' and was written for the dedication of Appleton Chapel, which took place on October 17, 1858. Dr. F. G. Peabody read the hymn at morning prayers last Monday. Miss Longfellow does not wish to give out the poem for publication just now, and she has not definitely decided where the hymn is first to be published. It is possible that it will soon be published in *The Harvard Graduates' Magazine*.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### AN AERIAL TROLLEY.

THE system of electrical haulage known as "telpherage" [Greek *tele*, far, + *pherein*, to carry] is being developed with persistence and success. It was invented twenty years ago and was perfected before the surface trolley system, but has lain dormant for a long time. Telpherage is a cableway system in which the traveler is actuated by its own electric motor. From a description in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (April 6) we quote the following:

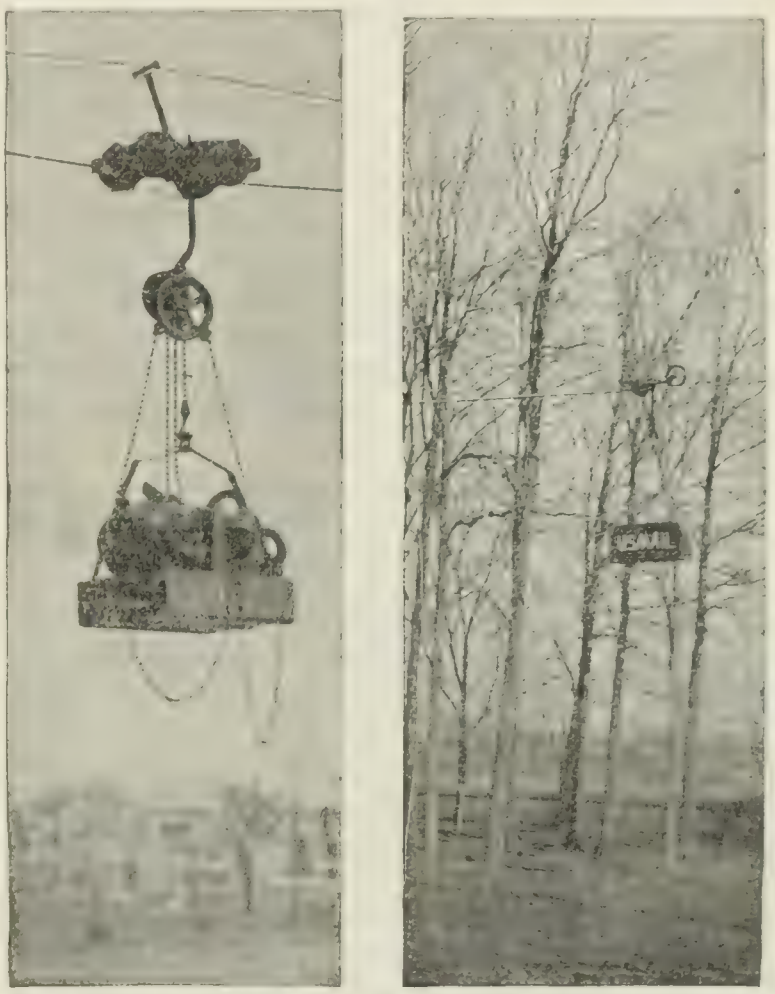
"As our readers are aware, the telpher travels along a bearing cable and takes current by rolling contact from a lighter wire suspended just above it. We are now able to illustrate the standard apparatus, which has been developed and perfected . . . and to show some of its performances. Either a single unit telpher or a double unit may be employed for the work, with or without a trailer, the single unit consisting of two small enclosed motors and the double unit of four motors. The hanging or slinging arrangements attached to the telphers or the trailers are of a great variety of shapes and styles, adapted to the transportation of all kinds of loose or easily divisible material, such as bags, barrels, sand, coal, ashes, ores, bricks, fruit, etc.; while a ready combination of one or two trailers lends itself easily to the transportation of long pieces, such as lumber, rails, tubes, drain-pipe, etc. One of the most remarkable things in connection with the work is to witness the manner in which telpher units of not to exceed one-fourth to one-half horse-power will travel at a rate of five or six miles an hour with loads of several hundred pounds on lines running around sharp curves and even up sharp inclines. The current consumption is surprisingly small.

FIG. 1.—TRAILER WITH BAGS IN SLING.

Courtesy of *Electrical World and Engineer.*

"At the present time, in addition to the production of its apparatus, the company has found it a task of no mean description to attend to all the applications which have poured in upon it from commercial and engineering concerns for agencies, and these, both domestic and foreign, are being assigned as rapidly as possible. The development has attracted the liveliest interest abroad, and was recently investigated by the engineers of a leading English electrical firm; while one of the requests from Russia came from Prince Hilkoff, who desires to equip several miles with the system, which is obviously much lighter and cheaper to construct than railroads, while it does not encroach in any way on highway rights and does not impose any difficulties as to crossings, etc., along the routes it traverses. The utilization of the system for transporting mail and express matter has already been taken up, and applications have been received from managers of telephone and trolley lines, who see in this light and flexible electrical system a means of getting an additional service out of their pole lines, while at the same time subserving for purposes of varied freight transportation the necessities of the districts they cover. The conveyance of mail matter is peculiarly within the function of this apparatus, as letters and papers can be concentrated into very small bulk for transportation, and the deliveries can be made with great frequency where, under existing conditions, the postman can go over his route but once or twice a day at the most.

"In connection with the handling of mail matter it may be stated that the company has already been invited to consider the question of transporting mail in cities by means of underground tube systems, where the conditions would if anything be even more favorable than the aerial lines. At the present time mail in transit from post-office to railway depot is subject to all the vicissitudes of interruption by street blockade, weather, etc., and is frequently delayed on that account. The use of pneumatic power has already been tried in this direction, but it is plain that in this field, as in others, electricity will readily prove its superiority and be generally adopted for such work. In the mean time the company has its hands more than full of propositions for equipping wharves and docks, railroad depots, factories, plantations, mines, and a host of other establishments where goods have to be transported continuously in relatively small bulk; and it is only reasonable to predict that we shall now see the fruition of the work in this new industry, which was attempted even before the electric railway began its great development, and which may be said to have awaited the perfecting of apparatus and details not available in the earlier days. Except so far as it may do some of the work hitherto assigned to cable haulage systems, telpherage appears to cut out an entirely new province of its own, and it thus gives opportunity for considerable utilization of current and motive power, as well as new and profitable employment of capital."



FIGS. 2 and 3.—TELPHERS CARRYING FREIGHT AND MAIL BOX ACROSS LOTS.

Courtesy of *Electrical World and Engineer.*

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**Berlin to Hamburg in an Hour.**—The projected high-speed electric road from Berlin to Hamburg, to which allusion has already been made in these columns, is thus described by United States Consul Guenther, of Frankfort, in a report quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement* (April 13):

"Experiments are now being made by the firm of Siemens & Halske, of Berlin, with electric trains having a speed of 125 miles an hour. The main objects of these experiments is to complete the technical improvements for the wheels, necessary on account of the greatly increasing rotation. These experiments, it is now stated, have demonstrated that a speed of at least 125 miles per hour can be attained without difficulty. In using electric motive power, a transformation of the horizontal motion of the piston into one of rotation of the wheels is not necessary; the rotary motion of the motor can at once be transmitted to the axle of the coach, or the motor axle can serve at the same time as the coach axle. A pamphlet issued by the privy councilors of engineering

—Messrs. Philippi and Griebel—states that with such electric roads of great speed surface crossing is out of the question; railroads, streets, passages, and canals must be crossed either by bridges or tunnels. The quick succession of trains (intervals of six minutes) makes it imperative that the tracks must be kept clear at all times while being operated. Neither the public nor employees can be permitted to enter upon them. For this reason, the three-track system must be adopted and switches are to be avoided. The plan for this rapid electric road between Berlin and Hamburg is as follows: The road will run between a point immediately adjoining the city of Berlin and one adjoining the city of Hamburg. The total length of the line will be about 156 miles. The subways and elevated tracks are already projected for the whole line. The estimated cost, according to Messrs. Philippi and Griebel, is $33,000,000, among which are $4,400,000 for the right of way, $7,200,000 for grading, $10,000,000 for construction, and $5,000,000 for electric power-stations, passenger-depots, and workshops."

## THE KILLING-POWER OF AN ELECTRIC CURRENT.

SOME new experiments along this line, using the new "triphase" currents, have just been made in Zurich, Switzerland, by Prof. H. T. Weber, of the Polytechnic Institute of that place. A trolley company of the city wished to make use of triphase currents of a pressure of 750 volts, while the authorities wished to limit them to 500. Professor Weber's experiments show that a man could be killed by triphase currents of much lower voltage than those that could be employed by the company, and that consequently there was no use in imposing any limit at all. We translate the following paragraphs from the *Revue Scientifique* (February 9):

"The first experiment was as follows: A person grasped the two cables, one in each hand . . . and the action was studied at first with the hands moistened. The results showed that above 30 volts the contact is extremely painful and that at 50 volts there is such serious danger that it is preferable not to continue the experiment. At 30 volts, says M. Weber, 'the fingers, hands, wrists, forearm, and arm are almost paralyzed, the pain is very sharp and can not be borne longer than ten seconds. The hold can be released, but only by a considerable effort of will.' At 40 volts there is 'instantaneous paralysis of the upper limbs and almost intolerable pain; the experiment can be kept up only for five seconds.' At 50 volts, finally, there is immediate paralysis, impossibility of letting go, and at the end of two seconds the experimenter has had more than enough. Beyond 50 volts contact is very dangerous, and would probably soon cause death if the hands are moist.

"With dry contact the danger does not begin until higher pressures are reached. At 40 volts there is scarcely a tingling of the fingers; 80 volts must be reached before there are serious effects. At 80 volts there is difficulty in letting go; at 90 it is impossible, and the experimenter has had enough at the end of two seconds.

"The conclusion of this first series of experiments is that 'simultaneous contact with the two poles of an alternating current is dangerous after the pressure exceeds 100 volts; and from the moment when the subject can not let go by his own efforts, the issue must be regarded as fatal unless immediate assistance can be given.' . . . . . .

"These facts show that the pressure of 500 volts, generally considered as not dangerous, is really very dangerous. . . . . .

"In the second series of experiments the method was quite different. M. Weber here considered the case where the subject is in contact with one of the poles, the earth in particular, from which he is in some slight degree insulated by his shoes, and where he comes into accidental contact with a live wire. In this case the voltages were increased by steps of 100 up to 2,000 volts.

"The experiment was made . . . first with moist ground and then with dry ground. With the former M. Weber could go without difficulty up to 2,000 volts, and could have proceeded farther if the experiment had been so arranged. At 800 volts there was almost no sensation; at 2,000 there was nothing but an intense trembling of the fingers.

"On the dry soil the voltage of 1,000 was extremely disagreeable; the shocks could not be tolerated more than one or two seconds and the subject had difficulty in letting go; at 1,300 volts the paralysis of the hands is absolute and they can not be loosened. . . . . .

"The practical conclusion of it all is, . . . that since voltages of 300 or even 200 are dangerous and even fatal, it is perfectly absurd to limit a company to a voltage of 500. Either make it 100 or allow the highest pressures. For while a current at 200 kills as effectively as one at 750, the latter presents a notable advantage from the point of view of exploitation and assures a much more economical result."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WHY SCIENCE HAS MADE SUCH RAPID ADVANCEMENT.

WHY has science moved so slowly until very recent times, and then gone ahead with such rapid leaps? Is not modern science based on fundamental facts that have been known for ages? This question is asked and answered by M. Maurice Levy in his retiring address as president of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. This address, published in full in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy, is abstracted in *The Engineering Magazine* (March), and from this abstract the following paragraphs are quoted:

"Nearly all the fundamental phenomena of the various branches of science have been observed during many centuries, and only after long lapse of time have these principles been developed and applied with that system and judgment which may truly be called scientific.

"Thus, for example, the attraction of the lodestone for iron and steel was known for ages, but it was not until the expansion of navigation in the fifteenth century that thecom pass came into use. The philosophers of Alexandria were familiar with the force imparted by heat to vapor of water, but it was not really until the commencement of the nineteenth century, after the expiration of the patents of Watt, that the development of the steam-engine really began, and not until the formulation of the science of thermodynamics in the latter half of the century that the improvements were made which enabled a horse-power to be obtained with one-fourth to one-fifth of the fuel consumption formerly necessary. In this connection M. Levy calls attention to the remarkable prediction of Oliver Evans concerning not only the development of the locomotive-engine, but also of the automobile, the latter prediction requiring practically the entire century for its accomplishment, altho all the data for its full realization were in existence in Evans's own time.

"A number of such examples might be given, but the facts are sufficiently well known, and hence M. Levy passes to the query as to why the systematic evolution of science and scientific methods have been almost entirely reserved to the century just closed. The answer he finds in the liberation of thought, by which alone it was made possible for the phenomena of nature to be studied intelligently, without the trammels of preconceived and erroneous notions."

In the work of preparing the world for the application, in the nineteenth century, of scientific methods to the study of observed facts, the position of so-called pure science, M. Levy reminds us, must not be overlooked. What in one age appears vain and unpractical speculation becomes in a succeeding period a vital factor in material progress. Applied mechanics enables us to plan the most complex machines, because in former ages the shepherds of Chaldea and Judea observed the stars, and because Apollonius of Perga produced a treatise on conic sections, regarded as useless by many following generations. To quote further:

"From the untrammeled application of scientific thought to observed facts, all has been resolved into matter and motion. Heat is motion, light is motion, as is also electricity; and all special theories of peculiar fluids, special forms of matter, etc., have been abandoned. Whatever may be the revelations of the near future, the great doctrines of the nineteenth century will

long remain at the foundation of all science and of all human industry. By their generality, by their strength, and by their simplicity, they offer the widest and most secure base for a structure which may lead to developments which, while not to be predicted with certainty, may at least be indicated in character."

## PROGNOSTICATION FROM DREAMS.

IF a serious treatment of such a subject as this would not usually be looked for from a scientific student, that is only because a wrong interpretation is commonly put upon it. Dreams certainly do indicate many things, especially in the realm of medicine, and their study may often result in the acquisition of valuable information by the physician. In the *Revue Scientifique* (March 30), Messrs. Vaschide and Pieron publish an interesting article on "The Semeiologic Value of the Dream." They note that as long ago as 1806 Double published the result of special investigations on this subject, dividing dreams into four classes: (1) Those dependent directly on brain reaction; (2) those resulting from the association of ideas; (3) those due to the action of the exterior sensations; and (4) those dependent on the action of the internal sensations and the animal functions. Only the last are of value as indications, and they may be either diagnostic or prognostic. Among the signs noted by this author are the following:

"In dropsy of the chest, the patient has fatiguing dreams of suffocation; in gastric affections, frightful moving pictures appear; in water on the brain, dreams of ponds, rivers, and marshes. . . . Dreams may also reveal temperaments; sanguine persons dream of songs, feasts, dances, brilliant spectacles, combats; melancholy persons, of specters, ghosts, solitude, and death; phlegmatics, of white phantoms, moist places, and water; bilious persons, of black things, abductions, assassinations, fires. . . . . .

"Dreams of eating and drinking are a good sign in convalescence, but less favorable at the beginning of an illness. . . . Dreams of bathing in warm water indicate critical sweats; . . . violent pains show (when the dream is not the result of external action) lesion, inflammation, or gangrene."

The next writer of importance on the subject seems to have been Artigues, who published a thesis on it in 1884. He asserts that abnormal dreams are due to the awakening of an affected organ, which increases the circulation and gives to the dream its character and intensity. Such dreams, he says, occur in the first or "hypnagogic" period of sleep, and in the last or wakening period, never in the middle period of sound sleep. A morbid dream is often amplified by the imagination, when it becomes "the delirium of sleep." Such dreams are thus of two kinds: prognostic dreams, arising from exaggerated sensation, and delirious dreams, symptomatic of established maladies. The dreams of alcoholics, insane persons, and sufferers from asthma and typhoid have characteristic forms. Dreams that return at fixed hours are indicative of malaria. A later writer, Tissié, in his work on "Dreams," states that dreams of circulatory origin are characterized by fear, anguish, and representations of fire, falls, etc., while those of respiratory origin are accompanied by a sensation of oppression and suffocation. In those who have affections of the stomach, he says, dreams provoke sensations of taste; or, if the trouble is deep-seated, there are frightful dreams with impressions of weight and great pain. Tissié notes also the influence on dreams of fever, parasitism, saturnism, etc., and the "snake-seeing" visions of alcoholics. He believes in general that maladies often begin with pathologic conditions that do not reveal themselves to the waking patient, but that can provoke dreams. Still more recently Klippel and Lopez, in a work on "Dreams and the Accompanying Delirium in Acute Affections" (April, 1900), investigate the effect of toxins on the production of dreams, and state that the dreams of alcoholics, with their disgusting reptiles, are in type the same as those found in toxi-infectious diseases. The authors of the review article from which we are quoting treat at length the connection between dreams and insanity or hysteria. In discussing the influence of dreams on the waking state and its possible utilization in medicine, they say:

"It has been attempted to use this influence of dreams on the waking hours by guiding the dream and so trying to affect the normal life. Thus, M. Paul Farez . . . has succeeded, by certain processes, in making himself heard by sleepers and in suggesting to them such dreams as he believes will be beneficial. . . . Corning, having observed that dreams are often due to the exterior sensations that precede sleep, has attempted to act upon them, before sleep, by musical vibrations, and thus to react on the waking life. . . . Their action produces excellent effects in the cure of neurasthenic affections. . . . . .

"It may be remarked that in two interesting cases of this new therapeutics . . . an appeal was made, not to the simple material action of vibrations, but to psychologic associations awakened by musical harmonies.

"De Sanctis, in his remarkable work, considers the habitual influence of the sleeping on the waking life as a morbid phenomenon. He notes in particular, with hysterical and neurasthenic patients, so with children, a reaction of emotions of sleep on those of life."

In this summary of the subject, which is to be continued in a further paper, Messrs. Vaschide and Pieron refer by name to no less than one hundred and thirty-one different works or articles. It may be seen that the subject has engaged the attention of scientific men all over the world and that it is in no danger of being abandoned to quacks and clairvoyants.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A FRENCH OPINION OF TWO AMERICAN INVENTORS.

IT has recently been announced by Thomas A. Edison that by means of his magnetic ore-separator he has been able to separate hematite from magnetite, thus making it profitable to work enormous European ore deposits that do not pay with present methods and potentially blasting America's supremacy in the manufacture of steel. A representative of *The World* (New York) recently interviewed Eugene Schneider, head of the Creusot Iron Works, the most important rail, locomotive, and gun factory in France, on this subject, and reports to his paper that Mr. Schneider and his chief mining engineer expressed themselves skeptically regarding the new discovery. Mr. Schneider said:

"What is the use of discussing Edison's advertising dreams? He has no special knowledge of metallurgy, and the problems he claims to have solved have engrossed scientists all over the world.

"Let Edison occasionally do what he claims he can do and then we will be willing to give him attention. But Edison's tactics, like Tesla's, consist of finding what difficulty puzzles scientists and announcing that their own genius is about to solve it. But when the time comes neither realizes his glowing promises.

"Let it be said once and for all that real scientists all over the world consider Edison and Tesla a pair of humbugs.

"What has Edison discovered except the phonograph, which was a chance discovery and not the result of scientific perspicacity? Not electrical incandescence, for that was really invented in Germany; nor the biograph, which was discovered here by Lumiere, nor anything of real importance.

"On the other hand, has Tesla destroyed the Spanish fleet, as promised, or telephoned across the ocean, or lighted houses without wires, or entered into communication with the planet Mars?

"It is a perfect wonder that the American public, with its quick sense of humor, has not long ago shamed these two cheeky pretenders into silence."

The American technical weekly, *Electricity*, which quotes the above interview, has the following to say regarding it:

"Assuming that the above is a correct report of the interview, we think the head of the Creusot Iron Works has committed a grievous error in referring in the way he did to two such men as Edison and Tesla.

"That Edison is not a scientist every one will agree, but, on the other hand, he has given to the world invention after invention of untold value, the Frenchman's statement to the contrary notwithstanding. He did more toward perfecting incandescent electric lighting than any other investigator, invented the phonograph and gave to the world the quadruplex system of telegraphy, to say nothing of the three-wire system, the low-resistance dynamo, and innumerable other devices which have benefited the world to a greater or less extent.

"As regards Nikola Tesla, the gentleman quoted states that he is no scientist. In this we beg to differ with him, for altho it must be acknowledged that Tesla has only given the world one important invention, he is such a deep scientist and looks so far into the future that he is a century before his time. In other words, some of Tesla's ideas, which are considered by the general public as visionary dreams, will be actual facts a hundred years hence. When, therefore, a foreigner undertakes to belittle in the language quoted above two such well-known investigators and inventors as Edison and Tesla, it may safely be attributed to a feeling of envy on his part."

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**The Transmutation of Bacteria.**—Some evidence has been presented in recent years to show that disease germs may in some cases be abnormal forms of bacteria which in their ordinary types are harmless. For instance, at a recent meeting of the Société de Biologie, Paris, as reported in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dr. Caldas, a Brazilian bacteriologist, reported that by cultivating the colon bacillus of the rat with a certain mold derived from rice, and passing it from rat to rat, he finally obtained a bacillus closely resembling the typical plague germ. This germ was found in great numbers in the glands, spleen, stomach, and intestines of the infected animals, and produced, when injected into rats, similar clinical symptoms, always rapidly proving fatal. We quote as follows from the account:

"The biological characters of this organism throughout were the same as those of Kitasato's Bacillus pestis [the plague germ], and he [Dr. Caldas] has no doubt as to their equivalence. He claims, moreover, to have succeeded in rendering a horse immune by venous injections of at first very diluted cultures of the germ, followed by more virulent ones, and with this horse's serum has been able to save rats that had previously been inoculated with the virulent cultures. He gives it as his opinion that the plague in its origin is a colon bacillosis of rats caused by the ingestion of rice containing a mold, *Aspergillus orizæ*, and that the colon bacillus, by successive passages from rat to rat, takes on the characters of the plague bacillus."

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**New Test for Human Blood.**—"A method of distinguishing human blood from that of animals, discovered independently by Dr. Uhlen-Luth, of Greifswald, and Drs. Wassermann and Schutze, of Berlin, and originally described in *The Medical Press and Circular*, is thus noted in *Nature*:

"It appears that it is now possible to obtain a definite reaction from blood-stains, however old, which indicates with something approximating absolute certainty the source of the blood under examination. This result is based on the fact that the blood-serum of animals which have been injected with the blood of an animal of a different species, when added to a dilution of blood from the latter, produces therein a well-marked precipitate. Thus, if a rabbit be injected with human blood, the serum of the rabbit blood, when added to a dilution of human blood, causes immediate turbidity, a phenomenon which is conspicuous by its absence when it is added to dilutions of any other kind of blood. The only element of uncertainty is that the blood of monkeys reacts, to some extent, in the same way as human blood; but apart from the fact that the medico-legist is seldom likely to be called upon to differentiate between these two varieties, there is a notable difference in the length of time required for a dilution of monkey's blood to become cloudy as compared with that of man."

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**Strength of Snails.**—In an article on snails in *Cosmos* (February 23), M. Albert Larbalétrier gives some extraordinary instances of the hardiness of these creatures. He says: "Vital energy is very strong in them and they are gifted with wonderful muscular strength. In the first place they can fast a long time. M. A. Locard, a very distinguished malacologist, has succeeded in bringing back to life snails that he had left without food for a year and six months. Baron Aucapitaine has kept snails for three and one-half years without light, without food, and almost without air, in a closed box. Their muscular strength is not less remarkable. They fix themselves on solid objects and drag these along. We thus saw one of these creatures dragging for about ten minutes a stone that weighed sixty-seven times as much as the snail itself—a truly prodigious instance of muscular power. In the winter the snail retires into its house and stops up its shell with a plaster of calcareous mucus; during this time (about six months) it takes no food; but this fact does not prevent its waking in fine spirits, at the approach of spring, and eating like an ogre."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A FRIEND of mine," says a correspondent of the Sydney [Australia] *Bulletin*, "noticed near his camp a trap-door spider run in front of him and pop into its hole, pulling the 'lid' down as it disappeared. The lid seemed so neat and perfect a circle that the man stooped to examine it, and found, to his astonishment, that it was a sixpence. There was nothing but silk thread covering the top of the coin, but underneath mud and silk thread were coated on and shaped convex (as usual). The coin had probably been swept out of the tent with rubbish," says R. I. Pocock, commenting on this in *Nature*.

THE Michigan Central Railroad is proposing during the coming summer to illuminate Niagara Falls, which will afford a view of the greatest grandeur, says *The Railway and Engineering Review*. "A test recently made by officials of the passenger department with an electric searchlight convinced them that marvelous effects could be secured. Accordingly arrangements have been made for several similar searchlights to be erected on the high banks overlooking the falls from the Canadian side. The electric power is derived from the rapids, and the illumination will take place during the passage of all trains after nightfall. The most superb view will be from Falls View Station."

A CINEMATOGRAPH for the blind has been invented by Dr. Dussaud, of the Psychological Institute of Paris. The inventor, we are told by *Advance Sheets of Consular Reports*, March 14, gave a lecture on February 16 at the Hôpital des Sociétés Savantes on the education of the blind and deaf, where a large audience "witnessed interesting experiments founded on his method for supplementing the senses of these two classes of unfortunates. The cinematograph for the blind is a machine which passes under the fingers of the blind, a series of reliefs representing the same object in different positions—the branch of a tree, a bird, or any other object. The blind person has the illusion of moving scenes just as photographs passing over a luminous screen lend the illusion to those with sight."

THE title of Elias Howe to the invention of the sewing-machine is impugned by a contributor to *The Popular Science Monthly*, who says: "In the list [of names to be inscribed in the 'Hall of Fame'] the name of Elias Howe appears, which must produce astonishment in the minds of every one who has a knowledge of him or of the history of the sewing-machine, upon which alone his claim to notoriety rests. To all who are acquainted with the advent of that machine, Howe occupies a very minor place. Patents were granted for such machines long before Howe entered the field, and he never succeeded in producing a practical machine until more than one device invented by others were added to it. . . . To place his name on the roll of fame above the host of his superiors on the records of the Patent Office would be doing American genius a grave injustice that would render the Hall of Fame absurd."

COLORING WITHOUT PIGMENTS.—"It is well known," says *Popular Science News*, April, "that colors can be produced without the use of dyes or paints by means of that peculiar phenomenon of light called 'interference.' An instance is afforded by the rainbow hues of a soap-bubble due to the interference of the light reflected from the front and back surfaces of the thin film. The colors of butterflies are also caused by interference. In the soap-bubble and in all cases of the 'colors of thin plate,' as these phenomena are called, the color depends upon the thickness of the film. A brilliant play of color has been produced by coating sheets of paper with collodion, but the color was largely a matter of chance and the method had no practical application. Recently, however, Prof. Charles Henry, of the Sorbonne, has succeeded in obtaining brilliant interference colors of any desired hue. He uses mixtures of turpentine, gum damar, and asphalt with benzin. The coatings, which are many times thicker than the film of a soap-bubble, are not easily destroyed, and the colors, which of course are permanent, can be altered and strengthened at pleasure. An imitation of the skin of a snake with its brilliant metallic colors attests the perfection of the method."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## RELIGIOUS UNITY AND THE INCREASING OBSERVANCE OF LENT.

THE greatly increased attention paid to the Lenten season of late among Protestant denominations has frequently been commented upon. The New York *Outlook* (April 13) remarks that this tendency "was never so marked as during the past six weeks":

"In all parts of the country, among churches of almost every denomination, and Christians of every communion, the memories and associations of the Lenten season were made the subject of preaching, meditation, and prayer. The special noonday services held in many of the large cities were attended by congregations which filled the edifices; and the number of busy men who were willing to take half an hour out of the short noon hour for the sake of attending service was surprisingly large, but appears to be growing from year to year. The Episcopal churches in this city were crowded to the doors on Good Friday for the three hours' service, hundreds of men staying through the entire service. Special Good Friday services were held in Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Unitarian churches, and there was evident a deepening feeling of reverence for the spiritual significance of the day, and a deeper appreciation of what it stands for in the spiritual life of the world."

Such a tendency, *The Outlook* believes, "shows a deep current which, underneath all surface differences, tends more and more to bring Christians together":

"This tendency in its deepest aspect is a revelation of a change which is not only making for the unity of Christendom, but for its revitalization; the shifting of emphasis from philosophy, dogma, and creeds to the living Christ—the divine personality in whose life all creeds must find their verification; who not only revealed the truth, but was the Truth. Dr. Gordon, in his notable discussion of modern religious conditions in 'The New Epoch for Faith,' has brought out very strikingly the significance of what may be called the modern humanistic movement—the movement which tends more and more to discover what is divine in man by clearly discerning his sonship in the Infinite and the kinship between his nature and the nature of God. Without the key of man's mind nature is incomprehensible, and all attempts to formulate a natural theology by studying nature apart from man are doomed to failure from the beginning. In like manner, and following a kindred instinct, men are turning more and more from all attempts to state in terms of abstract truth and formal logic a philosophy of Christianity, to the person, the spirit, and the life of its Founder, discerning that what He came into the world to do was not primarily to disclose a system of religion, a body of doctrine, but to bring life and immortality to light. What men are seeking to-day with passionate insistence is not additions to their knowledge, but the deepening and the widening of the sense of life—that immortal vitality in which all great things have their roots, and by the aid of which all great achievements are made. . . . Instinctively or intelligently, in all churches, devout men of a religious spirit are turning away from systems and creeds to a Person. The biography of that Person becomes of more searching interest year by year; and every season the great days of the Christian year are more and more widely observed, as men turn to that Person; and, being drawn to a common center, they are being drawn to one another."

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**Will New York be Roman Catholic in Fifty Years?**—The subtleties of Irish humor are at times so puzzling that many will be in doubt as to the genuine seriousness of a recent prophecy in the New York *Freeman's Journal* (March 23). The writer, in the course of an article on the value of a truer knowledge of liturgiology and of sacred music (particularly plain-chant) in winning souls to the church, has the following prophetic vision of New York in the year 1950:

"The unfolding of this knowledge to pupils is destined to be beneficial in the extreme, and will attract to the church by its abiding and wholesome culture countless converts of an upright, intellectual type. Then operatic soloists and figured music shall not be tolerated in the house of God, and Gregorian and Ambrosian chants will resound throughout this Christian land. In former Protestant temples about the middle of this century the Adorable Sacrifice will universally be offered. In the Cathedral of Saint John [Evangelist], which earnest Episcopalians are now erecting here, scholarly, energetic, and apostolic duties will be performed by the Paulists or other Fathers installed therein, with large congregations at the daily services, from matins to compline.

Holy Psalmist, Royal Prophet:
Saint David, we invoke thee!

"On all days in the year, with its recurring festivals of gladness, the sacred offices will be conducted on a scale of splendor and impressiveness similar to that observed daily in the famed Cathedral of Seville, Spain."

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## CAMPAIGN OF THE CHURCHES AGAINST CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

RECENT utterances by ministers of three of the leading Protestant denominations of New York appear to indicate the purpose to make a concerted attack upon the Christian Science body and its doctrines. The determined onslaughts made in the late meetings of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Baptist Ministerial Conference, and of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association were followed by a vigorous sermon in the same vein by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the well-known Presbyterian pastor of New York, and the cry has been taken up by a large number of other ministers.

At the first-named meeting the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of *The Christian Advocate*, is reported to have said: "Christian Science denies and ridicules every Christian doctrine, even to the principles of morality. It denies the personality of God, the deity of Jesus Christ, the vicarious atonement. It offers freedom from personal responsibility and destroys the idea of personal repentance." The views of the Baptist Conference are summed up in the address of the Rev. J. Lawson, who is reported to have said in part:

"As a professedly Christian church, Christian Science throws down every vital doctrine of Christianity. It is, moreover, an immoral system and bound to bring in time a sad harvest of corruption. Had it not been for its pretended power to heal, it would never have attained even notoriety. The most dangerous of Mrs. Eddy's doctrines is her repudiation of the existence of sin. Christian Science reminds me of the animal called the guinea-pig. It does not come from Guinea, and it is not a pig. The Christian Scientists are not Christians, and they are anything in the world except scientists."

Dr. Parkhurst, in the course of a sermon on April 14, asserted that "thousands upon thousands of men and women are at this moment being sucked into the draft created by a shrewd but conscienceless woman, who lies and knows she lies—who finds in the roomy vacuity of her susceptible devotees easy space for the lodgment of her astounding conglomeration of piety and puerility."

Another Calvinistic divine, Dr. David J. Burrell, of the Collegiate Reformed Church, is reported to have said (New York *Herald*, April 17):

"I regard Christian Science as a dangerous delusion. So far from being a form of Christianity, it is in my judgment blasphemy against God the Father, in denying His personality; against God the Son, in denying His divinity and the reality of His atonement for sin; and against the Holy Ghost, in asserting that Christian Science itself is the Spirit of God. I do not deny that there are Christian people in the circle of the Christian Scientists, but they labor under a delusion of the most dangerous sort, and as to their leaders, with some of whom I am personally acquainted, I regard them as deliberate enemies of true religion and wilful deceivers of those who follow them."

From information collected by the New York *Herald*, the attitude of the leading evangelical denominations in Washington, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and other parts of the country show a similar marked antipathy to the Christian Science Church and its teachings.

It is alleged that these churches are seriously alarmed at the rapid growth of Christian Science, made, it is said, largely at their expense, and at its capacity for making wealthy converts. *The Herald* publishes the following figures, vouched for by Mr. Carol Norton, one of the Christian Science leaders, and by Mr. Willard S. Mattox, head of the state publication committee:

| | 1890. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of church societies | 94 | 623 |
| Number of chartered educational institutions | 33 | 79 |
| Number of public reading-rooms | 27 | 283 |
| Copies of Christian Science text-books in circulation | 50,000 | 205,000 |
| Estimated value of church property now held in the United States | | $12,000,000 |

In New York alone the Christian Scientists have three structures under way or just completed, the aggregate value of which will approximate $1,500,000. In addition they possess six other edifices. The superb new marble structure called the Second Church alone cost $670,000. According to the same authority, there is now a total membership of 1,000,000 Christian Scientists in America; altho, it will be remembered, the figures published by us recently from Dr. Carroll show only 90,000. In foreign countries, too, Mr. Mattox claims that Christian Science is growing with marvelous rapidity, especially in Great Britain, where among the recent converts are the Earl of Dunmore, the Earl of Tankerville, Mrs. Henry Montague Butler, wife of the master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mrs. Charles Smith, wife of the head-master of Sidney Sussex College; and even hopes of royal favor have lately been encouraged through the conversion of one of the ladies-in-waiting to Queen Alexandra. In Germany, the Berlin *Kreuz-Zeitung* asserts that the leaders of the movement are planning to build several churches, characterizing the movement as "an inroad of Anglo-Saxon Protestantism," while the *Deutsche Evangelische Kirchen-Zeitung* also inveighs against it. The two antagonistic opinions about the future of this movement throughout the world may be summed up in the statement made by a prominent New York divine: "Christian Science is a passing fad; it will fade like other errors"; and in the prophecy of its founder, Mrs. Eddy: "In fifty years Christian Science will be the religion of the world."

The Christian Science leaders have made very little effort to reply to the attacks lately made upon their faith. They assert that these attacks are beneficial to them both through their virulence and through the attention they draw to Christian Science doctrines, and point out that in like manner the very churches now attacking them, particularly the Baptists and Methodists, were looked down upon with almost universal suspicion and contempt by other Christians during their earliest struggles. Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, "first reader" of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, has replied formally to the recent attacks. Referring especially to the words of Dr. Lawson, already quoted by us in part, she has given out the following statement:

"The Rev. Dr. Lawson, of Camden, N. J., assumes to criticize Christian Science, and makes some reckless statements which are not true. He says, as quoted in *The Herald* of yesterday, that Mrs. Eddy is a pretender. He does not say to what she pretends. This charge grossly misrepresents Mrs. Eddy and her teachings. She pretends to nothing, and makes no claims for herself which are not established by the facts. She is the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, and the author of its textbook, 'Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures,' and these facts can not be legally or otherwise disputed or discredited.

"A Christian minister should hesitate to insult thousands of Christian men and women by publicly charging that the system to which they adhere is immoral and 'bound to bring a sad harvest of corruption.' Shame on such bigotry of creed and doctrine that will stoop to malign and slander those who do not subscribe to a particular ritualistic formalism! Jesus taught the nobility of gentleness, the beauty of charity, and the value of a pure heart; His theology was the brotherhood of man; He taught no creed. Dr. Lawson departs far from the teachings of the Master he serves when he makes unjust charges against Christian Scientists.

"No church demands more of its followers than Christian Science. No religious system emphasizes more than Christian Science the ever presence of God and the duty of living close to Him in thought and deed. Christian Science is idealistic in that it makes the life of Christ the ideal for which all must strive. Such teachings of themselves refute the Rev. Dr. Lawson's accusation, which was made in ignorance of the subject he discussed. If he knew one Christian Scientist, and was honest, he could not have been so unwise or so incorrect in his estimate."

Mrs. Lathrop, "first reader" of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, replied last week in a similar vein, denying that she had ever, as charged, asserted that Mrs. Eddy is a "female Christ." She admitted that Christian Scientists deny the personality of God, since personality, in its usual meaning, limits His powers. They deny also the divinity of Jesus, but make a distinction between Jesus the man and the divine Christ dwelling in Him.

*The Sun* (April 17) thinks that there is special significance in the fact "that the Baptists have joined the Methodists in taking up cudgels against Christian Science":

"Tho differing in fundamental theological doctrine, the Baptists being generally Calvinistic and the Methodists Arminian, they have always been similar in their emotional religious spirit and the social conditions from which their membership was drawn; that is, they have been recruited from elements of our population very much alike, from the 'plain people' more particularly. They were alike, too, in remaining long unaffected by the skepticism which began to invade the religious world so seriously fifteen or twenty years ago; but now at last, it has entered into both ominously. Moreover, the type of mind to which hitherto they both have appealed most powerfully, or the enthusiastically and emotionally religious, would seem to be peculiarly susceptible to such influences as Christian Science exerts; and, as we have intimated, the coincidence in time of the assaults of Baptists and Methodists on the new cult would seem to indicate that they have found reason for such a change of policy in its persuasion from their ranks. . . . . .

"It is questionable if this present policy will not rather conduce to the advantage of the party attacked, in arousing inquiry concerning it, than prove effective in preventing desertion to it. Bitter assault has replaced indifference, and serious argument ridicule. That is the way to help, not to hurt, more especially when the movement assailed provokes curiosity by its pretensions and awakens surprise by its mysticism. Consequently it may be that we are approaching a time when Christian Science will be making much noise in the religious world, for this is a period when many people are losing the faith in which were bound up their deepest sentiments and their most exalted hopes, and when even their teachers, oftentimes, are unable to conceal their own skepticism regarding the supernatural foundation of theology."

In the New York *Christian Advocate* (April 18), Dr. Buckley disagrees with *The Sun* on a number of points. Most of the converts from Methodism, he asserts, have been persons "who never had a true fervor or a settled faith"; and, too, other churches such as the Episcopal and Unitarian have contributed largely to Christian Science, as have "Ingersollism" and even the Quakers. America, he says, is prolific in religious "epidemics," such as modern Spiritualism. Little movements may safely be left alone to die of themselves; but great movements like Spiritualism and Christian Science, he says, which contain more falsehood than truth and are strong enough to organize themselves into powerful bodies, should be publicly attacked and exposed:

"Christian Science has been let alone long enough. Its prin-

ciples or want of principles should be exposed, its tendencies traced, its unfulfilled promises enumerated, held up to the light. This may lead to the loss of some nominal members to the churches, but to allow this leaven to enter those churches would poison the whole lump. The situation calls, not for persecution, but for instruction and warning. Christian Science is *not* dangerous if *exposed*; it may *become* so if *ignored* or if *treated* as if it were either rational or Christian. We shall soon place in the possession of Methodists the materials for aggressive and defensive warfare against this insidious foe to Christianity, science, and common sense."

## IS PROTESTANTISM DISINTEGRATING?

THAT Protestantism will eventually fall to pieces as a result of innate weakness and lack of authority has long been a favorite view of Roman Catholic writers. The publication of Harnack's "Wesen des Christentums," widely accepted as an authoritative expression of the modern higher critical tendencies of Protestantism, has occasioned renewed expressions of this view by Roman Catholic scholars. One such is found in a dispassionate series of articles recently published by Dr. Kraus, a leading professor in the Roman Catholic faculty of the University of Freiburg, who, in the *Beilage* of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, says, in substance:

Harnack's characteristic utterances constitute a complete break with the whole structure of Protestant dogmatics. It is a formal break with the past, and, in fact, is subversive of the fundamental teachings of the Roman Catholic, the Greek, the Lutheran, and the Calvinistic systems and the historical development of these branches of the Christian church. Harnack's position can be compared only with the auto-da-fé, with which Luther, on the 10th of December, 1520, burned the *Corpus Juris Canonici* of the Roman Catholic Church. The only difference is that Harnack has saved the wood. The fact that in the conservative and positive circles of the Protestant Church of Germany, and still more in England, the teachings of Harnack have aroused the greatest consternation can readily be understood by those who see how this new essence of Christianity deprives it of much that has been regarded as essential to the faith. It is easy to understand that so high thinking a man as Harnack has not found it an easy matter to sever the tie that has bound him to his fellow churchmen. But one thing is remarkable, namely, that this newest phase of radical Protestant theology has not produced a strong reaction in the church, nor has any strong voice been heard in protest. Evidently Harnack, with his neological views, is representative of the tendency of modern Protestantism. In view of this fact, the conclusion is justified that this book and its reception by the Protestant world at large is an indication of the death of the dogmatical principle within the Protestant Church, at least of Germany.

The Berlin *Germania*, the most scholarly popular organ of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany, in commenting on this view, says in substance:

A sharper and more exact judgment of scientific Protestant theology in Germany has perhaps never been uttered. It declares that German Protestantism has lost its soul. What is Christianity without its foundation of dogma? A non-dogmatical Christianity is a scabbard without a sword, a dull weapon that can not ward off the attacks of radical deniers of Christ.

Protestant journals of the more conservative type agree with this estimate of the destructive character of Harnack's position, but deny that it is representative of the best Protestantism or that it will supplant the traditional views of the church. The Leipsic *Kirchen-Zeitung*, which has been particularly sharp in its attacks on Harnack, announces that there are already two refutations of his book in the press from conservative scholars, one by Professor Walters, of the University of Rostock, and one by Pastor Dr. Rupprecht, the most pronounced defender in Germany of the traditional views of the Old Testament.

Altogether different, of course, are the views of the liberal church papers, notably the *Christliche Welt*, which has pronounced the book of Harnack a "reformatory act," and believes that only by the adoption of its teachings and spirit can Christianity regain its hold on the educated circles.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AND "SUNDAY CLOSING."

THE question of the desirability of opening great expositions, libraries, art museums, and other similar public institutions on Sunday is settled unhesitatingly in the affirmative in almost all countries except England and America. The matter has come up at all our large fairs, and is now causing much discussion in connection with the Pan-American Exposition, shortly to be opened in Buffalo. As the subject is one of recurrent importance, we give a symposium representing all sides of the question.

The New York *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., April 11) prints a lengthy letter from the Rev. Dr. C. E. Locke, who argues chiefly from what he conceives to be the interest of the laboring man. After first appealing to certain sections of the New York penal code, which render any entertainment a penal offense if, as Dr. Locke thinks in this case, it is "a serious interruption of the repose and religious liberty of the community" (Penal Code, § 259), he says in part:

"The contention of all who are seeking the closing of the gates is that the operation of the exposition upon the Sunday will be a 'serious interruption of the repose and religious liberty of the community,' because vast numbers of excursionists will be unloaded every Sunday who will spend the day in this spacious form of Sabbath desecration. The street-car lines will be overcrowded by a noisy and impatient and, later in the day, a wearied throng. Thousands of men will be forced to be on duty in and about the exposition grounds, and for six months will be required to work seven days in the week. Instead of a day of repose, it will be a time of delirium and dissipation most demoralizing and deplorable—the very opposite of the educational and elevating purposes of the exposition. The workingmen want the gates closed on Sunday because workingmen are not lawbreakers and anarchists.

"The gates ought not to be opened on the Sunday because of the thousands of men who will be compelled to labor on a day which the law recognizes as necessary for their rest. Let me remind you of the unanimous opinion of the national Supreme Court, rendered March 16, 1885 (113 U. S., 710):

"'Laws setting aside Sunday as a day of rest are upheld, not by any right of the Government to legislate for the promotion of religious observances, but from its right to protect all persons from the physical and moral debasement that comes from uninterrupted labor. Such laws have always been deemed beneficial and merciful laws, especially to the poor and dependent, to the laborers in our factories and workshops, and in the heated rooms of our cities, and their validity has been sustained by the highest courts of the States.'

"All workingmen should continuously antagonize all efforts to transform the Sunday into a day of recreation and sight-seeing. When the Sunday becomes a holiday for the frivolous, it will be a regular workaday for the toiler, and the slavery of labor will once more curse the annals of history. There is a great cry going up now from some quarters to open the gates for the benefit of the laboring people. Workingmen should courteously decline, if necessary indignantly spurn, the offer, for with it is the viper hidden in the garland of flowers! . . . . . .

"The need of Sunday as a rest day inheres in man's physical requirements. Mental vigor and nerve energies depend upon a sound and healthful physical nature. A renowned physician has said, 'Men no longer die; they kill themselves.' God has made men for three-score years and ten, and when a man by overwork drives himself into a premature grave is he, in fact, any less a suicide? The necessity of the workingmen of this country standing in solid battle array against the opponents of Sunday rest should be emphasized."

The New York *Evangelist* (Presb., March 14) prints a symposium giving the views of leading Buffalo ministers for and

against Sunday opening. The Rev. Frank S. Fitch, of the First Congregational Church, writes:

"We are a Sabbath-keeping people and have been from the first. A day of rest and of opportunity for public worship is one of the most characteristic features of our manner of living. Business, courts, schools, and social life have adjusted themselves to the setting apart of one day in seven as free from secular labor as far as works of necessity and mercy permit. This is the written and unwritten law of these United States, and as we are the hosts in this great fair, we may properly inform our guests that we wish them to be at home and enjoy themselves subject only to those laws and customs which we have found to be salutary."

The Rev. S. S. Mitchell, of the First Presbyterian Church, writes:

"The first day of the week, considered as an institute of religion, is a debatable subject, both as to the obligation that enforces it and the use that shall be made of it. But as to the claim that this first day is a *dies non* in the business world, this it seems to me is not open to dispute. The traditions of our country, its institutions and usages, as these are underwritten by the common law, ought, by all Americans at least, to be received as the 'end of controversy.' I therefore think that every item and element of business should be excluded from the Pan-American Exposition on Sundays. I fully believe that the influence for 'Sunday opening' represents neither tradition nor hope which a true American is under any obligation to respect."

The Rev. L. M. Powers, of the First Universalist Church, says:

"I am in favor of having the Pan-American open on Sunday. Not days but souls are sacred.

"The saloons will be open. They are open now. It is the avowed purpose of the city officials not to be too strict during the Exposition. Thousands who come here and thousands who live here will be kept out of the saloons by having the Exposition open. It will be a great privilege for poor people who can not afford to lose their wages in addition to the entrance fee. To close the Exposition is to still further alienate the masses from the churches. The sooner churches understand that they must win people and that they can not force their allegiance the better for the churches.

"There is but one argument for Sunday closing. It necessitates work. But keeping churches and libraries and art museums open on Sunday also necessitates work. The one question is this, Have we a right to ask some to work that many may enjoy and be benefited? If the Exposition is what we believe it is, of esthetic and educational value, then there is no valid argument against Sunday opening that does not apply to the church or public library. Nearly all the Buffalo churches will be kept open all summer and made as attractive as possible.

"Beyond offering this opportunity I believe we have no right to go. The man who does not believe in the churchman's way of observing Sunday has as good a right to his opinion as the churchman. More than this, he has the same right to hear a concert in the Temple of Music that I have to go to church. . . . The lesson of liberty has not yet been learned. We are slowly traveling the road that leads to it, and I believe the church is a more vital power in the world to-day than ever before because more than ever before the only power it has is that of persuasion."

Dr. Israel Aaron, of the Jewish temple, speaking in behalf of the "many non-Christian Americans" whose liberty he thinks ought not to be ignored, argues that this is not legally nor really a Christian nation, that the Hebrew Scriptures had a large share in its making, and that Jewish blood flowed in founding and defending it. Jews, he says, do not regard the first day of the week as the true Sabbath; but that is not the question:

"I have seen no argument which could convince me that the Pan-American Exposition should be closed on Sunday. I do not advocate its opening as the adherent of any religion. I am not speaking for the Jewish visitors. As Jews we can afford to remain indifferent, but as American citizens, deserving and demanding the liberty of believing and worshiping according to our own faith, we are profoundly interested. . . . . .

"Those who advocate the closing of the gates do so because they demand the subservience of all—even of those who disagree with them on principle—to their particular religious convictions. They seem to make nothing of the fact that they are not the only religionists who will visit the fair. Many Jews and nominal Christians, and a large number of no religious affiliations, have stock and interest in the Exposition, and the religious convictions of these people have a clear right to consideration. . . . . .

"If the happiness and welfare of the great majority of our people who are bound fast to the toilful daily task, confined to workshops during the week, are considered, the opening of the Exposition on Sunday can not be looked upon as a contradiction of the broad aims of religion. Look at the facts themselves. On Sunday the asphalted streets of our city swarm with thousands seeking the leafy avenues of park and the 'somber boscage of the wood.' Many pulpits have thundered, without success, against this, to them, so flagrant secularization of Sunday. The long Sunday bicycle-column never diminished. In the coming spring and summer this flood of humanity, speeding toward the suburban open, will be greater than at any time in the history of Buffalo. Will not the interests of humanity, of religion, of virtue, of morality be subserved if this outing-seeking concourse were diverted to the fair, where old and young may be inspired by the beauties of art, the achievement of science, and the wonderful creations of human ingenuity, where patriotism and reverence may be stimulated, and man's better nature quickened?"

*The Truthseeker* (New York, April 13), referring to the petition of the "American Sabbath Union" in behalf of closing the fair, counsels "liberals" everywhere to redouble their efforts, and to write to the director-general of the Exposition in favor of Sunday opening. It says:

"Of course the representatives of the Epworth League and the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. have signed the petition, and they count for so many; but they do not at all represent the bone and sinew, the brawn and brain, of the country. They represent only those women under the dominion of the ministers, the Sunday-school children who can not speak for themselves, and a lot of ignorant men who are tooled along by the church because of their inability to think at all. . . . . .

"The protest of the Sabbath Union is a gigantic piece of cheek. It describes the protesters as 'the citizens of Buffalo and the United States,' as tho all were present, when only between seven and eight hundred were really gathered in the church. It relates that Sunday opening would be in opposition to tradition—meaning of course Puritan tradition; that it would be opposed to the policy and custom of the general Government—forgetting that the general Government refused to contribute a dollar to the expense of the Exposition; that it would be a menace to the right of labor to have a holiday—the same old hypocritical chestnut, rotten all through; that many millions are praying that Buffalo will not so disgrace itself—forgetting to state that these praying millions are under no obligation to attend if it is against their convictions."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE example of Haeckel shows that it is not always easy to classify the religion of those whose faith is unfamiliar to us. An additional example of this sort is furnished by a Western journal, *The Rocky Mountain Magazine* (January). A Unitarian minister was lately entertained at the house of a lady of like faith. An Episcopalian woman-friend, prominent as a social leader, asked her if she had not found it difficult to get things for him to eat. "But why so?" queried the hostess. "Why? Because he is a Vegetarian, isn't he?" replied the Episcopalian. "No," said the lady somewhat hotly, "he is a Unitarian." "Well," triumphantly replied the other, "aren't they the same? Aren't Unitarians and Vegetarians just the same?"

THE Summer School of Theology of the Harvard Divinity School presents an interesting example of the growth of interdenominational sympathies. Among the lecturers will be Professor Palmer, of Harvard College, a Congregationalist; Professor Fenn, of the Harvard Divinity School, a Unitarian; Dr. Stone, professor of theology at Oberlin, a Methodist; Dean Hodges, of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge; Associate Professor Kerby, of the department of Sociology of the Catholic University at Washington; Mr. Booker T. Washington, and United States Commissioner Carroll D. Wright. Among the students last year were 17 Congregationalists, 14 Universalists, 6 Baptists, 6 Unitarians, 3 Episcopalians, and 3 Methodists.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## IS INDIA DEFENSELESS?

THE report of the British parliamentary commission on Indian expenditure has precipitated considerable discussion in the House of Commons. In view of the ravages of the famine and the fact that a large proportion of the regular army heretofore stationed in India, and while there maintained at India's expense, is now serving with British colors in South Africa, the commission recommended that the British Government pay part of the cost of maintaining the Indian force, and, in addition, liberally increase the famine funds. Commenting on this, *The Daily News* (London) asks: "Why do we never let justice enter into our relations with India? We open our pockets to India when she starves; we enjoy the reflection of our imperial presence in the mirror of her wonderful civilization; we praise her and forget her and are sorry for her, as the mood takes us. When are we going to treat her with justice?"

The question of the apportionment of military expenditure between the home Government and India, continues *The Daily News*, is "the greatest and gravest of all." We quote further:

"In order to safeguard the country against Russia and the hill tribes on the one side, and to keep down sedition and religious turbulence on the other, we quarter an army of 76,000 English soldiers on India, and levy another army of 143,000 natives. The cost of this military establishment is about sixteen millions [of pounds] a year. . . . Now the question to which the country and Parliament ought to address itself is whether a great part of this army is not quartered in India under false pretenses of the most flagrant kind—quartered there, not for India's sake at all, but purely to suit the convenience of the imperial power. It so happens that this is no speculation depending on a nice balancing of hypotheses. At the present moment the army in India is below its normal complement by some 30,000 men, who are serving under the British colors in South Africa and China, and doing garrison duty at Singapore, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and other stations.

"There is no pretense that these thirty thousand men, who up to the time of their embarkation were being paid for by the Indian people, are engaged on anything but purely British service, nor have we seen one shred of evidence to show that the safety or tranquillity of India is in any way affected by their departure, or is likely to be affected by their return. . . . Why, then, in the name of common sense and common justice should these thirty thousand soldiers be quartered on the Indian exchequer when they return to India and cantonments? . . . It is indeed a bitter thought that India, who stands at our gate in silence and submission, scourged with plague, wasted with famine, bleeding under the blows of the rough West that can not comprehend her, should out of her want and misery be acting as paymaster for our troops."

Even with her large army, India, in the opinion of continental military critics, would be practically defenseless before a powerful invader. A German army officer, writing in the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, declares that to put India in a proper state of military preparedness would "necessitate the making good the neglect of half a century." This, he fears, is impossible, as at the present time military expenses amount to $88,000,000, or twenty-five per cent. of the entire budget, and the impoverished country can hardly pay more. The forces of India are "respectable enough on paper," he says, but would not, in reality, amount to fifty per cent. of the figures published. Of the equipment he says:

"The troops are armed with an antiquated model of the Lee-Metford rifle. There are only nine cavalry regiments, partly armed with the obsolete Martini-Henry carbine. The artillery is the worst off of all arms of the service. The guns of all the field and horse artillery date back to the '80's, they are too heavy and there are not enough of them. India has sent many horses to South Africa, and is now dependent on Australian remounts. The much-advertised mountain-batteries are provided with ancient seven-pounder muzzle-loaders. It has long been an open secret that they are worthless, and, during the late Afridi war, they were wisely left at home. Of heavy artillery there are but four batteries, drawn by elephants; but three of these have antiquated muzzle-loaders and the fourth consists of four howitzers and two ordinary heavy guns. The 'siege park' is hopelessly obsolete."

None of the "so-called Sepoy army," says this writer, can be properly placed in the field, certainly neither the Bengal nor Madras divisions. The Punjab and Bombay armies are serviceable, but they have been greatly weakened for the benefit of the China expedition. In conclusion, we are told:

"The condition of the garrisons at Karachi, Rangoon, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta is scandalous. The defenses are armed only with muzzle-loaders, and these fire black powder. The flooring of the hydraulic guns at Rangoon and Calcutta is so bad that no less an authority than Sir Charles Nairne, late inspector of artillery, said they would all be useless after an hour's fight. At Bombay and Karachi an attacking fleet could enter without opposition, as the batteries either could not reach the ships or would be forced to fire into the best portions of the city. India, it may be summed up, is at present practically defenseless."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## DOES THE KAISER FEAR POPULAR REVOLUTION?

THE German Emperor has again become a topic of serious discussion in the European press, by reason of a recent speech at the formal dedication of the new Berlin barracks of the Alexander Grenadier Guard regiment. The Kaiser referred to the proximity of the barracks to the palace, and at least five more or less different versions of what he said have appeared in print. We quote the version given by the semi-official *Kreuz-Zeitung*:

"You are, therefore, so to speak, the body-guard of the Prussian King, and must be ready, day and night, to risk your lives in the trench, to spill your blood, if need be, for your king and his house. . . . If ever trying times should come again like those which this regiment has gone through, if ever this town should rise, as in 1848, against its king in disobedience and insubordination, then the Alexander Grenadiers will hasten to the protection of their king and, with their bayonets, soon teach the insolent a good lesson. . . . May valor, loyalty, and unquestioning obedience be the virtues which distinguish this regiment. Its deeds will then meet with the approval of me, its king and master."

At luncheon in the officers' mess-room immediately afterward the Emperor made another speech, in which he said (we quote again from the *Kreuz-Zeitung*):

"I have a firm conviction that the officers of this regiment will always prove equal to their responsibilities by educating the soldiers for the supreme moment when devotion to king and fatherland must be sealed with blood and life. This knowledge inspires me with the certainty that we shall always be the victors, even should we be surrounded by foes, and have to fight in a minority against superior numbers. For there is a mighty Ally, that is the eternal God in heaven, who was already on our side in the times of the Great Elector and the Great King!"

This was the Emperor's first public appearance after the attack on him by the Bremen lunatic, and this fact has deepened the impression made by his words in Germany and the rest of Europe. The Berlin press generally express astonishment. The *National Zeitung* (Liberal) declares it can not understand what current events induced the Emperor to refer to the revolution of 1848, and does not see any signs of His Majesty's needing a body-guard. Nobody in Berlin is thinking of a revolution, says the *Vossische Zeitung* (also Liberal); why, therefore, suggest such a thing? The *Tägliche Rundschau* (Radical) regrets

that the Emperor dropped "words which will have a disastrous effect upon those hitherto loyal," and expresses a hope that he will not commit "faults which, on former occasions, have led to revolutions." The *Kölnische Zeitung* (usually believed to be officially inspired) blames the Kaiser for "throwing a new firebrand into party strife," and declares there is "no disposition anywhere to revolt." The Hanover *Courier* asserts that the Conservative press is trying to make political capital out of the Bremen assault. The pessimistic views of the Emperor, it declares further, "explain themselves in the light of authentic information that His Majesty's entourage are assiduously at work to convince him that the attempt was a deliberate crime, altho the Bremen court has not found the slightest confirmation of such a theory." The *Neuesten Nachrichten* (Berlin) connects the speech with the annual demonstrations of the Social Democrats and their press in honor of the Berlin citizens who fell in the street fighting on March 18, 1848, and demands for the Emperor the same right to express his opinion on the events of that year "as is arrogated for himself by the meanest demagog in the ranks of the social democracy." The viewpoint of the extreme radical journals is shown by *Simplicissimus*, the humorous paper of Berlin, which prints a large picture showing the "study

THE LATEST FLIRTATION.
EDWARD (England) and KUNIGUNDE (Germany).
—*Lustige Blätter.*

hour" of a Prussian regiment. "Tell me, Johann," says the lieutenant, "why should a soldier gladly give his life for the Emperor?" The reply is unexpected: "Yes, indeed, Herr Lieutenant, why *should* he?" The *Neues Wiener Journal* (pro-German) thinks that there must have been other causes for the speech than the attacks at Bremen and Breslau. Says this Viennese journal:

"What is it that has transformed the Kaiser's usually sanguine disposition into such bitter feeling? From the Scholastic Bill to the Lex Heinze, Emperor William had an opportunity to realize that, on the basis of German legislation, it is difficult to introduce reforms of an ultra-conservative character. In this, as in other items of their program, his government gave way either to popular pressure or to popular resistance. Have these circumstances left a sting behind because one or the other rejected scheme emanated from his personal initiative?"

Has the shaken authority of the crown which the Kaiser deplores, asks the *Neues Journal* further, been so evident recently that this crown is driven to seek protection in the barracks and behind the guns of the Life Guards? Is Berlin in a state of revolution? The journal concludes as follows:

"The Kaiser refers to the possibility of fresh rebellion with amazing imprudence and offensive doubt as to the loyalty of his capital. . . . These utterances, whether they be less or more emphatic than reported, betray such a curious misconception of historic developments, such a strange view of the relations between a constitutional ruler and his people who have a voice in their own destiny, that it is incomprehensible how impressions so at variance with facts can have entered the mind of a monarch with modern ideas such as Emperor William has repeatedly proved himself to be."

The French press find in the speech evidence that the Kaiser's mental condition is not sound. The occurrence shows the degenerate, remarks the *Temps* (Paris). The Emperor is, at any rate, a medievalist living out of his time, with his ideas of royalty by divine right. "Such apprehensions are not natural to the temperament of a well-balanced prince confident of his star." If only a passing fit of ill-humor, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), the matter can be passed by lightly; but perhaps the speech presages a campaign, a political program, looking to the restriction of popular liberty. "The Kaiser has surprised the world by seeing in comparatively simple experiences (which are a part of his trade, as the late King Humbert remarked, after an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate him) great general consequences which involve a new orientation of the domestic policy of Germany." The Emperor has often been out of *rapport* with his people, says the *Independance Belge* (Brussels). He has made a grave mistake and should withhold further confidence from his ill-advised advisers.

That the authority of the crown in Germany has declined is true, says *The Westminster Gazette* (London), but—

"It is not the sharp criticism of government measures that is to be blamed for it, but the Government itself. Even the extremest adherents of the 'king-by-the-grace-of-God' principle regard it nowadays as their right to criticize the acts of the monarch and his ministers. The times of blind and silent obedience have gone forever. Moreover, a difference is made involuntarily between an aged monarch like the late Emperor William, who reigned for thirty years with the greatest statesman of his time by his side, and a young monarch who ascended the throne long before his time."

The recent attacks on his person have affected the Emperor deeply, says *The Spectator* (London), and during his seclusion he has "doubtless revolved all the dangers he perceives to himself, his throne, and his country, and, with his strange habit of thinking aloud, he takes the whole world into his confidence. There can be little doubt, however, that public confidence in him is shaken, and there is some reason to apprehend that he may try to establish it by some great act, which can hardly be one of legislation. Most men are sensitive to any coldness among their friends, but William II. can not bear to feel that for the moment he has ceased to be worshiped."

There is great danger in suggesting revolution, says *The Daily Witness* (Montreal):

"He has been told that he must be prepared to accept the risks and accidents of his trade, as the late King Humbert of Italy described attempts on his life. But to blame the whole German people, loyal to him and devoted to the Fatherland as they most undoubtedly are, is petulant folly, to which the admonition to his guards that they must be ready to turn their bayonets on their fellow Germans for his sake, adds the darker suggestion that the Emperor and the people are, or will soon be, enemies, than which no idea could be worse for the army, for the people, for Germany, and for himself."

There is a growing opposition in Germany to "personal rule by a fixture," is the statement made in a recent article in the *Nation* (Berlin), written before the recent assault on the Emperor. We condense this article as follows:

"Neither the German nor the Prussian constitution guarantees that the sovereign should be a personal ruler. When properly interpreted, it may be fairly asked, Does the constitution admit of personal rule at all? The *Dresdener Nachrichten* [organ of the Saxon conservative nobles, and, therefore, strongly opposed to the Hohenzollerns] declares that 'the Reichstag must see to it that this purely personal rule ceases. Respect for the crown compels us to say as little as possible; but that little without

fear.' It is generally realized that Germany and Prussia have outgrown absolutism, that even a genius like Frederick the Great would be compelled to desist from interfering directly with the administration of the laws. But what can be done to change our [German] governmental methods? It is not likely that the Kaiser is aware of the feeling against him. The fog that envelops all royal courts is too thick for that. If the Kaiser regards the *political* advisers of the crown as mistaken, they must resign. Perhaps others, more subservient, will be called to take their places in the cabinet. But these, too, must be taught their duty by public criticism. If public opinion would only make up its mind to give no quarter, no statesman worth his salt would be content henceforth to be the mere executor of personal rule."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## DOES RUSSIA WISH WAR?

REASONS for a negative answer to this question are given by the Montreal *Herald*, and these reasons are summed up in the statement that it is not to Russia's interest to provoke war. Says *The Herald*:

"It would be overstating the case to say that she [Russia] can not afford to go to war, but it is quite certain that the penalty

HAUNTED!

—*Punch.*

that she would pay for provoking war would be out of all proportion to any possible advantage she could gain from the most favorable issue of the struggle. The fact is sometimes forgotten that the Russian Government is a gigantic corporation doing business on a scale of unexampled magnitude. In the words of the Russian *Journal of Financial Statistics*, the Russian state is the greatest economic unit on the face of the globe. This authority concedes that, as a nation and a country, Russia is far behind England in wealth and America in productiveness. But this does not prevent the Russian state standing alone in the magnitude of its business operations. As a land-owner it draws, according to the journal, an annual net profit of over twenty-three millions of dollars from its forests, mines, and agricultural property, while the land it has ceded to or purchased for the communities of ex-serfs brings it in over forty-one millions. As a constructor and purchaser of railways, it is building one of the longest lines in the world and works 20,300 miles of railway on its own account, the net profit on which is reckoned at over $68,000,000 a year. Besides being a capitalist and banker, the Russian state is a metallurgist and spirit merchant. Apart from its banking operations, the state treasury received in 1898 over $876,000,000 into its coffers, nearly $39,000,000 of which was revenue other than that received from taxation."

Poor harvests have affected the Russian money market unfavorably, tho De Witte hopes for a favorable turn in financial affairs of the nation in the near future. But, however that may be, remarks *The Herald*, "it is sufficiently obvious that the stability of the economic and financial system of Russia is far from being secure under ordinary conditions, and is hardly calculated to stand the pressure of a great foreign war."

## BRITISH REFUSAL TO RECEIVE THE BOER PEACE DELEGATES.

EUROPEAN comment on the South African war is now chiefly directed to the refusal of the British Government to permit Messrs. Merriman and Sauer to appear before the bar of the House of Commons. These Boer delegates desired to present a petition, in general representing the views of the Afrikander Bond, with reference to the terms on which peace should be made; and requesting that, in any final settlement, the Dutch element be given equal governmental rights with the English, "lest the two white races suffer from permanent dissensions." The Government's rejection of the petition was, says *The Standard* (London), "what it should have been: an absolute refusal of an unjustifiable demand." The "most extraordinary generosity of the terms offered to a beaten foe," and rejected, has not, continues *The Standard*, impressed the enemy nor the Opposition in England. They must have another lesson. It says further: "All we can say is that we are quite sincere in our determination to give all South Africa the privilege of Responsible Government in due course of time. But of the fitting season we ourselves must be the arbiters. It will depend on circumstances—on the pacification of the country, on the character of the new population, and on the temper of the Dutch. Firm and just, but still autocratic, rule is all we are entitled to promise for the present." These delegates from a disloyal organization, says *The Times* (London), asked leave to usurp the position of arbitrators—"a position which sovereign states have shrunk from attempting to assume"—and very properly they were not heard. This petition was the substance of the Boer demands before the war, says *The Morning Post* (London), and it will attract the sympathy of those only who, from the beginning, have been "opposed to the policy of this country and in favor of that of its enemies." The delegates, continues *The Post*, have one good quality:

"They are not lacking in effrontery, for their political careers have been spent in the effort to make British Government impossible in South Africa; their crowning success would have been the victory of the Boers in the present war; yet they have come to this country to try to deprive Great Britain of the fruits of her victory and to render as difficult as possible the future peace of South Africa. In their efforts for this end they rely on the help of that group of British politicians which in every international crisis of our time has found right and justice on the enemy's side. Messrs. Merriman and Sauer have their uses, of which just now the most valuable is that their presence may help British voters to distinguish between two different classes of politicians at home."

The Liberal and the other Opposition journals hold that the refusal to hear the delegates was a grave tactical blunder on the part of the Government. The Government's decision, says *The Speaker* (London), is more than discourtesy to the colonies represented; "it is supreme political folly." The Dutch colonists have had little reason, it thinks, to retain any confidence in British justice as exhibited in the colony. Was it wise policy to shatter their lingering confidence in British justice at home?

The delegates had a perfect right, says *The Daily News* (London), which thoughtful, liberty-loving Englishmen everywhere will admit, to lay the Dutch view fully before the one tribunal which is supreme throughout the British empire, the high court of Parliament. It is not Mr. Merriman and Mr. Sauer who are in question; it is the unity and integrity of the empire. The matter concerns the terms of peace; but the body to which these gentlemen would have applied if it had jurisdiction, namely, the Legislative Assembly at the Cape, can not receive such a petition. The British House of Commons is the proper, and the only proper body to address. If the Government had been astute, it would have remembered the precedents for granting such requests. Against the Quebec bill of 1791, which established the constitution of Canada, two petitions were presented, and in both instances the petitioners were heard. The case of Mr. Roebuck is more recent. He lost his seat in the House of Commons at the general election of 1837; but in 1838 he addressed the House below the bar against Lord John Russell's bill to suspend the constitution of Lower Canada. Against suspending the constitution of Jamaica in 1839, as the constitution of Cape Colony has been suspended now, Mr. Burge spoke for the House of Assembly, and Sergeant Merewether for the people of Jamaica.

There is one precedent, however, upon which *The News* hopes the Government will not lay too much stress. This occurred just before the American war of independence;

"On the 14th of March, 1774, a petition was read to the House of Commons from William Bollan, agent for the council of Massachusetts. But the House rejected it with contempt. Benjamin Franklin was heard in the same cause, not before the House of Commons, but before the Privy Council. He was attacked with extreme virulence by the solicitor-general, Sir Alexander Wedderburn, afterward Lord Loughborough, of whom Junius said that there was something about him which even treachery would not trust. The privy councilors present, except Lord North, roared with laughter. Franklin wore a suit of spotted velvet. He was a careful man, and he kept that suit. But he did not wear it again until he signed, in 1778, the treaty with France which recognized the independence of the United States."

The imperialism of a Chamberlain, says the *Temps* (Paris), arguing in the same vein as the British Liberal journals, has changed the wise policy of the empire:

"It would be dangerous, unworthy of the British metropolis, according to this imperialism, to hear the views of the race which is in the majority in South Africa. Messrs. Merriman and Sauer, but yesterday ministers of the crown in the Schreiner cabinet, are looked upon with suspicion, almost as enemies. The South African League, the instrument of Anglo-Saxon insolence, has launched the bolt of excommunication against the great majority of the colonists of the Cape. [The *Temps* here refers to the fact that the South African League sent a demand to Parliament that the Boer delegates be not heard.] The ministry has bowed to this body, and has refused a hearing to the representatives of an entire race. . . . But the imperialistic counselors of Edward VII. should remember Benjamin Franklin and the Nemesis of History."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## EUROPEAN OPINION OF THE CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO.

EUROPEAN comment on the capture of Aguinaldo is brief, and, almost without exception, is to the effect that General Funston's method violated the spirit, if not the letter, even of the rule that everything is fair in war. Some things are not fair even in war, says the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), and one of these is forgery. Funston's act was contemptible. Quite American and therefore hypocritical, is the verdict of the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*. Treachery, contemptible treachery, says the *Epoca* (Madrid). Essentially dishonorable, declares the *Petite République* (Paris). A perpetual shame to the American republic, comments the *Lanterne* (Paris). The white man has had to bend very low in order to get the burden on his shoulders, says *The Guardian* (Manchester), which continues:

"There have been more wicked wars than this on the liberties of the Filipinos, but never a more shabby war. It is nearly three years since the Americans, having gone to war with Spain for the liberties of Cuba, decided that it was their manifest destiny to deprive the Filipinos of their liberties. This was called taking up the white man's burden. For some time the Americans quite honestly believed that they were doing rather a noble, self-denying thing; but the cant phrases of three years ago are worn threadbare. Had Aguinaldo been captured in some spirited action in the field, American interest in the war might have revived. As it is, it was effected by a piece of sharp practise thoroughly in keeping with the rest of the war. Of all that curious mixture of sentiments, noble and ignoble, out of which the war with the Filipinos sprang, only the element of hypocrisy seems to have retained its original vigor."

As meaning the end of the war, the news of the capture is welcome, says *The Saturday Review* (London); but for Aguinaldo himself, "whose capture was effected by a gross act of treachery," there must be general sympathy. It adds:

"He gave the Americans invaluable assistance in the capture of Manila and in the previous maneuvers. He proved a faithful ally until, partly owing to a change of policy at Washington, partly to want of tact in American generals, war suddenly broke out between the allies on February 2, 1899. It is inevitable to compare the tactics successfully employed by Aguinaldo to those of De Wet. De Wet is probably the finer general, Aguinaldo the finer character. His proclamations were model expressions of statesmanlike and broad-minded policy, and considering his antecedents he proved himself singularly humane. He possessed, moreover, a genius for inspiring the scattered tribes with his own enthusiasm for the freedom which was promised him."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## AMERICAN CAPITAL IN CANADA.

IN view of the bitter criticism of the United States and of things American which comes so frequently from the Canadian press, it should be noted that the part played by American enterprise and capital in the Dominion is generally recognized by the more thoughtful journals of Canada. *The Canadian Manufacturer* (Toronto) declares that Canada must more and more turn to her Southern neighbor for the capital she needs. Speaking of the resources of the Dominion in the way of wood for paper pulp, this journal says that the promoters in this industry are all looking to the United States for capital. It is the same in other industries, continues *The Manufacturer*:

"It was in the United States that most of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company's issue of $15,000,000 was underwritten last year. It is in New York and Philadelphia that a million dollars is being obtained for the new steel-works at Collingwood, Ont. To the United States Mr. Clergue [president of the new Algoma Central Railroad] has hitherto looked for the vast sums required for his undertaking, tho he is now in England, presumably to sell the bonds of his road. If we are ever to get the power developed at Niagara Falls, it must be by the aid of American enterprise, if not actual American capital."

When you come to think of it, says *The Herald*, also of Montreal, Americans have had a good deal to do and to say in the development of our resources; and it proceeds to put the case as follows

"Who bought the claims for mines of our prospectors in British Columbia? The Americans!

"Who sold them to the Canadians afterward, pocketing fat profits? The Americans!

"Who have developed our wood-pulp trade? The Americans!

"Who sold us the wonderful Stanley mine? The Americans!

"Who started the iron industry in Sydney, Cape Breton? The Americans!

"Who pocket the millions therefrom? The Americans!

"Who is the moving spirit at Sault Ste. Marie? An American!

"Who has obtained elevator privileges from our harbor commissioners? Americans!

"Who fails to build elevators, and thereby helps Buffalo? Americans!

"Who will gobble our meat export trade? The Americans!

"Who have bought all our petroleum wells? The Americans!

"Who was called to reorganize our Grand Trunk Railway? An American!

"What architects get the work for our largest and finest buildings? Americans!

"Who are quickest to appreciate and employ our smartest young men? Americans!"

## CURRENT POETRY.

### The Way of the World.

By ARTHUR KETCHUM.

This is the way of all the world,
The law of change and chance,—
That one there is whose lot's to pipe,
That other folk may dance;

That one must wear the shining gem
Another died to bring;
That he who makes the lilting song
Has not the heart to sing.

—In April *New England Magazine.*

### The Bluebird.

By MADISON CAWEIN.

From morn till noon upon the window-pane
The tempest tapped with rainy finger-nails,
And all the afternoon the boisterous gales
Beat at the door with furious feet of rain.
The rose,—near which the fleur-de-lis lay slain,—
Like some red wound dripped by the garden rails,
On which the sullen slug left silvery trails.
Meseemed the sun would never shine again.
Then in the drench, long, loud, and full of cheer.—
A skyey herald tabarded in blue,—
A bluebird bugled . . . and at once a bow
Was bent in heaven, and I seemed to hear
God's sapphire spaces crystallizing through
The strataed clouds in azure tremolo.

—In April *Lippincott's.*

### The South Wind.

By MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Wind that sings of the dreamy South
When the pale first blossoms woo the bee,
Wind that flings from a golden mouth
Tender sprays of the summer sea,
Wind that keeps for us light and bloom,
That cradles the bird in the tree-top nest,
Wind that sleeps in the lilac's plume,
Of the winds of heaven we love thee best.

Over the springing wheat-fields pass;
And over the small home gardens fare,
Evermore bringing to grain and grass
And the flowers thy breath of blessing rare.
Give us the cup of thy wine to taste,
O wind of the South, so strong and fleet!
Never a drop of its joy to waste,
In the days of the springtime coy and sweet.

—In April *Woman's Home Companion.*

### How the Spring Came to Pierrot.

By BLISS CARMAN.

Look, love, how the woods are all misty
With purple and gray!
And the soft mellow wind has a touch
Of enchantment to-day.

There is rain in the air, and a magic
Unloosing of bonds--
A glad putting forth of new life,
An unfolding of fronds.

Whence come these old exquisite ardors
In crimson and green,
That walk through the valley and quicken
The life that has been?

Whence come these old exquisite fervors
In yellow and blue,
That touch the frail flowers, and waken
Their beauty anew?

Whence come these old passionate raptures
In whistle and trill,
That open the gates of the morning
By meadow and hill?

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| WAN TSZE-KING | *Elia W. Peattie* |
| COMPROMISE HALL | *Hervey White* |
| A MISTAKEN PHILANTHROPIST | *Carroll Watson Rankin* |
| THE PIPER GIRL | *Mabel N. Thurston* |
| SMILEY HEWITT AND THE PRAIRIE-WOLF, | *John R. Spears* |
| ROUSING UP OF THE MISSES JENNINGS, | *Margaret Johnson* |
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| CHRIS FARRINGTON: ABLE SEAMAN | *Jack London* |
| NOBODY'S TIM | *Elizabeth Stuart Phelps* |
| GOOD MANNERS AND DIPLOMACY | *Hon. W. R. Day* |

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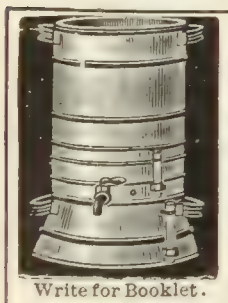

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Whence come to the house of the spirit
Love, daring, desire,
To knock at the door—bid the inmate
Awake and aspire?

My heart never questions a moment
What April may bring,
But only cries, after long patience,
"Pierrot, it is Spring!"

—The Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post.*

## PERSONALS.

**An Actress in the Early 50's.**—Many and varied were the experiences of an actress fifty years ago. Stage appurtenances were crude, and historical settings, where they were required, were not accurate in detail. Distances between points were long, travel was tedious, and engagements were uncertain. When Mrs. Anne Hartley Gilbert came to America in 1849, she and Mr. Gilbert jointly received sixteen dollars a week. Writing in *Scribner's Magazine* (February), Mrs. Gilbert says:

"Of course in those days living was much cheaper all over the country, and in a frontier town, as Milwaukee was then, we could be very comfortable on our eight dollars apiece. Everything was most simple. Our rooms were up an outside stair, and at the head of the stair was a sort of little wash-up place. All the houses were light frame affairs, and altho we were fairly near to the theater, and so in the center of the town, there was no pretence of a sidewalk beyond a narrow plank walk, and cows and pigs were to be met with on equal terms. We got into the way of carrying a lantern, when we went back and forth at night, for those who have never tried can have no idea how huge and terrifying a cow can seem when met snddenly in the dark."

Actors had to work continually, to be prepared in the parts assigned to them. Mrs. Gilbert thus describes the routine:

"We would get our Monday part on the Saturday, and that gave us all day Sunday for study; but for the rest of the week we would get the Tuesday part on the Monday, have perhaps a bit of Monday afternoon and Monday night after the performance, for study, have a rehearsal on Tuesday morning, play the part on Tuesday night, and then begin work on another part for Wednesday night. A different play every night was the rule. 'Runs' were unknown; an entire week of one play was an unusual success, and possible only in big centers. Sometimes, when we were not quite sure of ourselves, we would take our lines along and study them between the acts, or during our waits. Our call would come, and we would tuck the parts just anywhere, usually under the slender woodwork of the wings; we called it 'winging the parts.' Then, if the scene were shifted, the parts would be whisked out of sight and reach, and there would be a great flutter and outcry!"

**The Knowing Bee.**—"Bees are very intelligent," commented the Great Scientist. "We have reason to believe they can count as high as ten." "Yes, indeed," added the Common Person, "and I have often heard of the spelling-bee."—*Baltimore American.*

# Pears'

Pears' soap does nothing but cleanse, it has no medical properties; but it brings the color of health and health itself. Give it time.

All sorts of people use it, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

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## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Obliging.**—The following letter was forwarded to a board-school teacher by the parent of one of his pupils: "Please excus Frank staying home. He had the meesles to oblige his father."—*Tit-Bits.*

**The Difference.** BOY: "Is this instrument called a fiddle or a violin?"

PROFESSOR: "Ven I blay it it is a violin. Ven you blay it it's a fiddle."—*Tit-Bits.*

**He Wants News.**—HEWITT: "No news is good news.

JEWETT: "That may be; but if you are a reporter you can't make your city editor believe it."—*Brooklyn Life.*

**At Their Mercy.** SUBBUBS (in great glee): "Shout with joy, Mary! Celebrate!"

MRS. SUBBUBS: "I guess you're going crazy, aren't you? We've had new cooks before, you know."

SUBBUBS: "Yes, I know, but this one had her pocket picked on the train, coming out, and lost both her purse and return ticket."—*Brooklyn Life.*

**Limitations.**—"Why can't a man's nose be longer than eleven inches?" "Oh, if it were over twelve it would be a foot."—*Yale Record.*

**Triumph.**—ALGY: "Congwatulate me! The ambition of me life is wealized!"

MAMIE: "Is it possible?"

ALGY: "Yes; I'm to lead a cotillon!"—*Puck.*

**A Dangerous Animal.**—FIRST TRAMP: "Gee but dat dog is savage!"

SECOND TRAMP: "You bet! If he got hold of us dere wouldn't be enough of us left to ketch de hydrophoby."—*Puck.*

**New Tricks.**—WIMBLETON: "Hello, old man, have you taught your dog any new tricks lately?"

QUIMBLETON: "Yes; I've been teaching him to eat out of my hand. He ate a big piece out of it yesterday."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

**Twentieth-Century Episode!**—FREDDIE (who has been brought up with a pianola, rushing frantically upstairs from the drawing-room): "Oh! Mamma, mamma! There's a man downstairs playing the piano with his *hands!*"—*Life.*

**Eternal Vigilance.**—BROWN: "That's a handsome umbrella you've got there, Robinson."

ROBINSON: "Yes."

BROWN: "About what does it cost to carry an umbrella like that?"

ROBINSON: "Eternal vigilance."—*Tit-Bits.*

**A Thankful Spirit.**—TEACHER: "Johnny, can you tell me anything you have to be thankful for in the past year?"

JOHNNY (without hesitation): "Yessur."

TEACHER: "Well, Johnny, what is it?"

JOHNNY: "Why, when you broke your arm you couldn't lick us for two months."—*Harlem Life.*

**Where He Finished His Love Letter.**—Herr Schneider, a well-known and energetic, but unfortunately short-sighted, pedagog in Berlin, wrote a long letter to his adored Helen one evening a short while ago in the Café Bauer, and on arriving home wished to inclose his photograph with the same before sending it off. There, to his astonishment, he preceived that a considerable part of the letter was missing, which was by no means a little odd, as Herr S—— could only recollect having used one sheet and having put the same forthwith in his pocket. Muse as much as he might he could in no way solve this mystery,

EVERY SUBJECT OF HUMAN INTEREST covering the year 1900 is adequately treated by competent authorities in "The International Year Book," offered to LITERARY DIGEST readers on the first advertising page of this paper. No matter what encyclopædia you have be sure to send for this splendid volume, which will bring your encyclopædia up to date. Your money will be refunded if you do not care to keep the book.


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$10 on Delivery Balance $10 A Month

**This Illustration Shows the "STELLA CONCERT" Ready to Play on Moving the Starting Lever**

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The Stella Concert is a new style and ranges next to the Stella Grand in popularity, having the genuine Stella tone. It is self-acting, being operated by a powerful spring and the mechanism is of the best possible construction. It has two duplex steel combs or keyboards, which means that for every note in the tune sheet two steel keys are struck. The music is represented by means of perforations (no pins or projections which may break off) in a smooth steel tune sheet 15½ inches in diameter, each sheet representing one tune, and any number of which can be had for 55 cents each. The dimensions of the cabinet are, length 27 inches, width 21 inches, height 12½ inches, and the instrument and 12 tunes weigh packed 130 lbs. They can be had in solid mahogany or in quartered oak of very fine finish and attractive design, making it an ornament in any parlor.

Thousands of our Stella Music Boxes are giving enjoyment to their happy possessors, and many have testified to their excellence. Here are a few extracts taken from numerous complimentary letters we have received.

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I am grateful to you for so fine an instrument. I think the box is the finest I ever heard.—E. S. STERLING, Eagle Harbor, N. Y.

We regard the Stella Grand as a very superior music box, both in power, sweetness and expression, and very closely resembling the piano.—WILLIAM W. WENDOVER, Maverick, N. Y.

The quality of tone of the Stella exceeds everything I ever heard in a music box, and my judgment coincides with the judgment of everyone I know who has heard it.—F. C. AUSTEN, Bankers' Life Assn., Des Moines, Iowa.

We are well pleased with the Stella; several of the neighbors have been in to hear it play, and all think it the finest music they ever heard.—Mrs. W. H. THORNBERRY, Seneca, Kansas.

I can simply say that I am greatly pleased. Yes, more than delighted with the Stella. It is far beyond my expectation, and I much prefer it to the other kind of music boxes. I have entertained a number of my friends already with the sweet melodies that it rendered. They all pronounce the Stella very fine. I will recommend it highly to any who think of purchasing the music box.—Miss S. I. ROGERS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

. . . As regards the favor with which the music box is held I can say that there has never been anything like it in this place, a great many of our friends declaring that they can, since listening to the music, appreciate and understand more fully, and remember so much better some concerts that they have traveled 100 to 150 miles to hear.—JOHN DOUGHERTY, The Haydenville Mining & Manufacturing Co., Haydenville, O.

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We have no agents, we sell direct to consumer; we deliver free; we warrant every razor to be precisely what we say it is, and have but one price. Our pamphlet, "All About Good Razors," will be mailed to any address upon request.

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and after an assiduous search he finally made his way back to the cafe and asked the waiter if a piece of paper had been found on the table at which he had been seated, and which was then occupied by several jolly young students.

The waiter answered in the negative, and they both began searching for the missing letter.

"I say, what are you looking for?" asked one of the young students, looking up from something he had just been reading.

"My letter! My letter!" answered Herr S——.

"Are you the Herr Ambrosius Schneider with the 'everlasting love' and the 'overflowing heart'——?"

"How do you know——?"

"Oh, its all right. Why, here's the rest of your letter; you've finished it off on the marble top of the table."—*Tit-Bits.*

# Current Events.

## Foreign.

CHINA

April 15.—It is announced in Berlin that the United States has proposed to the powers to limit the Chinese indemity to $200.000,000, coupled with the condition that payment be immediate; a Shanghai despatch says that the court is preparing to remove to Siang-Yang, in the Yang-tse province.

April 16.—The palace of the Empress in Peking, headquarters of Count von Waldersee, is burned, and General Schwartzkopf perishes in the flames.

April 20.—The funeral of General Schwartzkopf takes place at Peking; General Chaffee and his staff are present.

April 21.—A Chinese force of Boxers and robbers attacks a company of Punjab infantry near Ning-fu, killing a British major.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 17.—A Blue Book on the South African war, containing despatches and correspondence from Sir Alfred Milner, is issued in London; the report is a most gloomy one.

April 18.—General Kitchener reports some minor successes in the Transvaal and Orange River "Colony."

April 19.—Boers ambush a party of British lancers in South Africa, killing a lieutenant and three men.

April 21.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of about one hundred Boers, and much live stock and ammunition.

April 22.—General De Wet is reported to be near Kronstadt, with demoralized forces; a Boer force captures and wrecks a train near Molteno.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 15.—The return of Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry to the Lyceum stage in "Coriolanus" draws an enthusiastic welcome from a London audience.

An Italian punitive expedition bombards the palace of the Sultan of Mijertain, Somaliland, and captures his son.

A number of Russian cities are in a practical state of siege during the Easter holidays, Cossacks patrolling the streets and public assemblages being forbidden.

April 17.—At the confirmation of Bishop Ingram in St. Mary le Bow Church, London, a scene is created by John Kensit, the anti-ritualist agitator.

April 18.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's budget, presented to the British Parliament, reveals a deficit of $53,000,000; the Chancellor asks permission to borrow $60,000,000 and proposes a system of taxation and of duties on various articles.


# Diet for Rheumatism.

**The Way to Get the Quickest and Surest Relief and Cure.**

For eighteen years we have been studying causes and effects in the human system, and will be glad to give, *without cost*, the result of our experiments.

Food has a direct bearing upon the system, and upon medicine taken to cure disease. Proper food is absolutely essential to accomplish a cure. "What to eat, and what not to eat," should be considered by every one where there is uric acid in the system. Medicine will absolutely fail in its effect unless certain foods are refrained from. We can tell you the diet best suited to your case if you will tell us your symptoms and the disease from which you suffer. This is absolutely without cost if you will send a two-cent stamp for reply.

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Let your furnace go out when you have put in a Jackson Ventilating Grate. It will thoroughly heat and ventilate an entire house of moderate size during Spring and Fall with one-half the fuel consumed by your furnace or steam heater. The

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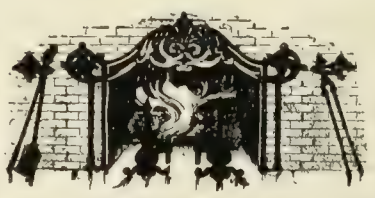

can be fitted into any ordinary fire-place and burns either coal, wood or gas.

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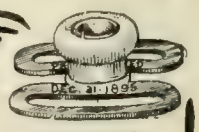


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Sample pr. by mail, 25c. Catalogue free.

The Kaiser issues a decree congratulating the Reichsbank on reaching a successful termination of its twenty-five years' existence.

April 19.—The situation in Bulgaria is reported to be critical, and the Premier summons Prince Ferdinand from the Riviera for a conference.

Remarks of the Italian admiral Canevaro at Toulon regarding a Continental alliance against "America, Africa, and Asia" arouse comment in London.

April 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton's cup-challenging yacht, *Shamrock II*, is successfully launched at Dumbarton, Scotland.

The salon of the National Society of Fine Arts is opened by President Loubet at Paris.

The "Mad Mullah," with forty thousand troops, is reported at Lassidar; British and Abyssinian forces are preparing to check his advance.

April 21.—A new Chilian cabinet is formed, Auguste Owego Luco being Foreign Minister.

The Rev James Chalmars and the Rev. Oliver Tompkins are killed by natives in New Guinea.

### Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 15.—General A. C. McClurg, head of the book publishing corporation of A. C. McClurg & Co., dies in St. Augustine.

The American Social Science Association opens its annual session in Washington, D.C

April 16.—A strike is threatened in the plant of the American Sheet Steel Company at McKeesport, Pa., but is amicably settled.

April 17.—Senators Proctor and Clarke confer with the President on the situation in Cuba, declaring their belief that the Platt amendment will ultimately be accepted.

April 18.—The opinions of Justice Gray in the divorce cases decided by the United States Supreme Court are made public; these decisions arouse wide comment and some consternation among those interested.

The War Department makes public a despatch from General MacArthur, saying that press reports of the commissary frauds at Manila were grossly exaggerated.

The campaign against Tammany in New York is begun by meeting of anti-Tammany Democrats and the Citizens Union.

Mayor Van Wyck vetoes the new charter bill for New York, and sends to Albany a long message giving his reasons.

April 19.—John A. Kasson severs his official connection with the State Department as special reciprocity commissioner.

The annual meeting of the American Social Science Association in Washington ends with the election of officers and reading of papers.

April 20.—The War Department decides that it will not be necessary, under present conditions, to recruit the army to the maximum authorized strength of 100,000 men.

The President appoints William M. Jenkins governor of Oklahoma.

Great damage is done by floods in Pittsburg and vicinity; the loss is estimated at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

Lord Pauncefote presents his new credentials as ambassador of Great Britain to President McKinley.

April 21.—Further havoc is caused by floods in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts.

Minister Wu prepares an elaborate memorial, for submission to his Government, containing suggestions for an enlightened and progressive policy in China.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 15.—*Cuba:* The Cuban constitutional convention names a commission of five delegates to visit Washington and confer with the President.

April 17.—*Philippines:* Correspondence of the

**For Indigestion,**

**Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

Dr. GREGORY DOYLE, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed it in cases of indigestion and nervous prostration, and find the result so satisfactory that I shall continue it."

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**Why not purchase one now and have the benefit of it during the time you still remain in town?**

**The Presence of a Pianola in the Home** Enables you and every member of your household to play upon the piano even if you literally do not know one note from another—not only one or two selections, but every piece of music ever written for the pianoforte. Grand and light opera, Liszt's Rhapsodies, Sousa's marches, Strauss waltzes, and the latest rag-time hits are practically "on you fingers' ends." You have all the pleasure of hand playing because you control the expression, which is the soul of music.

The spontaneity with which the public has recognized the special value of the Pianola in the country home appears like mental telegraphy. This entertainer is considered a necessity in every well-equipped Summer Home. Have you considered the Pianola question in relation to *your* Summer Home? It would pay you to look into this matter now. The demand for Pianolas during the month of May a year ago reached such proportions that we were considerably embarrassed in supplying instruments in woods to match pianos, and in many instances we were obliged to delay shipment.

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The Pianola being placed in position to play upright piano. The Pianola does not injure the piano in any way Its felt-covered fingers rest upon the piano keys and strike the notes in the proper relation one to another as indicated on the music-sheet. Estimate for yourself the profit and pleasure the Pianola would bring you in a SINGLE year.

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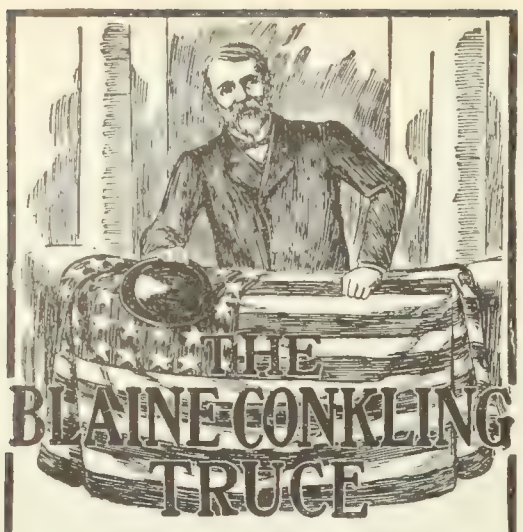


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throughout the country are equipped with it throughout. It never smokes, smells, or gets out of order, is as brilliant as gas or electricity, and burns for eighteen cents per month. Thousands are in use, giving the very best satisfaction. Our Catalogue W shows all styles from $1.80 up, and is sent on request.

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**76 Park Place, New York**

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Filipino General Norriel is captured in Luzon; the natives maintain a stubborn resistance in the island of Cebu.

April 19.—Aguinaldo issues an address to the Filipino people urging submission, and assuring them of liberty under American authority; General MacArthur orders the release of a thousand prisoners.

April 20.—*Philippines:* Aguinaldo's peace manifesto is regarded as a very important step in the pacification of the Philippines; a provisional native government is established in the island of Bohol.

*Cuba:* General Wood and the delegates of the Cuban constitutional convention sail from Havana.

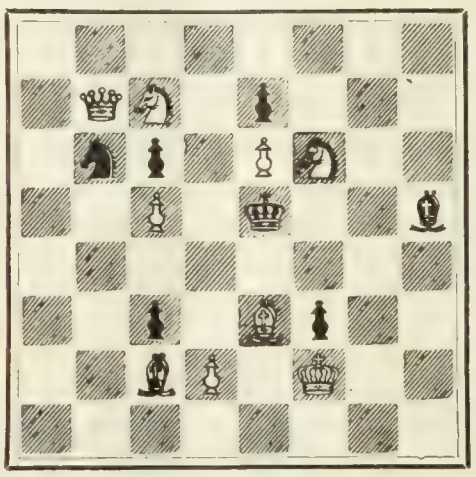
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 553.

By E. VARAIN.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

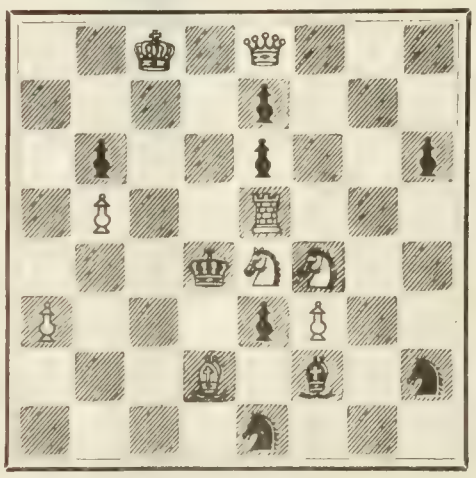
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 554.

By V. SCHIFFER.

Third Prize, *Nuova Rivista* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 547.

R—K 3.

No. 548.

1. B—B 4 / K x R
2. Q—K 8 ch / K—B 4
3. Kt—R 6, mate

2. ..... / K—B 6
3. Q—B 6, mate

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Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals because they furnish the digestive principles which weak stomachs lack, and unless the deficiency of pepsin and diastase is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure stomach trouble by the use of "tonics," "pills" and "cathartics" which have absolutely no digestive power, and their only effect is to give a temporary stimulation.

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There is probably no remedy so universally used as Stuart's Tablets because it is not only the sick and ailing, but well people who use them at every meal to insure perfect digestion and assimilation of the food.

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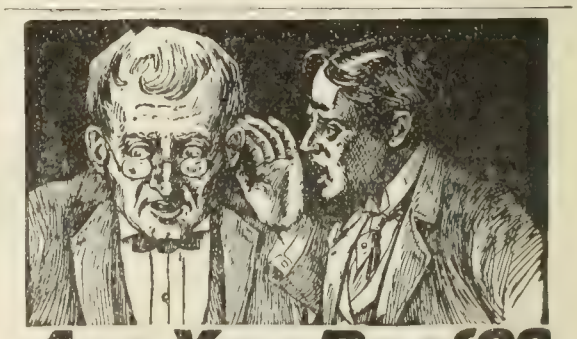

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. ..... K—Kt 3 | 2. R—K 6 K x Kt | 3. R x P, mate | |
| | ..... | | Q x P, mate |
| | 2. K—B 4 | 3. | |
| 1. ..... B x B | 2. R x B ch K—K 3 | 3. Q—K 8, mate | |
| | ..... | | Q—Kt 8, mate |
| | 2. K—Kt 3 | 3. | |
| 1. ..... B—Kt 3 | 2. R—K 5 ch P x R (must) | 3. Q x P, mate | |
| 1. ..... B x Kt | 2. R—K 6 ! K x R | 3. Q—Q B 8, mate | |
| | ..... | | Q—R 7, mate |
| | 2. B x R | 3. | |
| | ..... | | Q x P, mate |
| | 2. Other | 3. | |
| 1. ..... Other | 2. Q x B ch K x R (must) | 3. Q—Q 5, mate | |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; E. S. Wood, Honey Grove, Tex.; G. H. Rising, Homer, Mich.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. L. G., Colgate University; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.; L. A. Gouldie.

547 (only): R. R. Jokisch, Bluff Springs, Ill.; Thrift and McMullen, Madison, Va.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ia.; S. S. Dunham, Washington, D. C.; W. Hyde, Brooklyn; U. Naylor, Mason City, Ill.; G. H. Wallace, Wolfeville, N. S.

548 (only): M. Chamberlin, Cody, Wy.; W. L. Allendorf, Sandusky, O.; R. H. Renshaw, Boyce, Va.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; W. E. Fleming, Smith Center, Kan.

Comments (547): "Fine"—M. W. H.; "Very pleasing"—M. M.; "Interesting variety of mates"—W. W.; "Well adjusted"—G. D.; "Shows a master's hand"—A K.; "Fine variations"—J. H. S.; "The pinning arrangements somewhat indicate the key"—W. R. C.

(548): "Excellent"—M. W. H.; "Commendable for depth, dignity, and difficultness"—I. W. B.; "Certainly a fine composition"—M. M.; "Enjoyable, tho easy"—W. W.; "Subtle"—G. D.; Deep and difficult"—A K.; "Admirable; a gem"—J. H. S.; "An interesting example of this master"—W. R. C.; "Best of all"—E. S. W.; "I like a problem that appears to give Black a good fighting chance"—G. H. R.; "Full of most interesting variations"—F. F. C.

It is worthy of note that several solvers got 548 and failed with 547. The reason for this failure with the 2-er is that they began with Kt x R and overlooked the fact than Black answers B x Kt *check!* Quite a joke!


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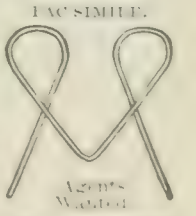

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NEITHER SIDE WINS.

The Sixth International Cable-Match between Great Britain and the United States was played on April 19th and 20th, and resulted in a Draw by the score of 5 to 5. The pairings and openings were as follows:

| B'ds. | America. | | Great Britain. | Openings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pillsbury | vs. | Blackburne | Sicilian Defense. |
| 2 | Showalter | vs. | Mason | Irregular. |
| 3 | Barry | vs. | Lee | Irregular. |
| 4 | Hodges | vs. | Mills | Ruy Lopez. |
| 5 | Hymes | vs. | Atkins | Ruy Lopez. |
| 6 | Voigt | vs. | Bellingham | Sicilian Defense. |
| 7 | Marshall | vs. | Ward | Q's Gam. Declined. |
| 8 | Bampton | vs. | Jackson | Giuoco Piano. |
| 9 | Newman | vs. | Jacobs | Dutch Opening. |
| 10 | Howell | vs. | Mitchell | Q's Gam. Declined. |

The Americans had the White pieces on the odd-numbered boards, and the Englishmen the White on the even-numbered boards.

Very great interest was manifested in this match, as the United States had won two straight matches, and if they had won this match the magnificent and valuable Newnes trophy would remain permanently in America.

The score:

| *America.* | | *Great Britain.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pillsbury | 1 | Blackburne | 0 |
| Showalter | 0 | Mason | 1 |
| Barry | ½ | Lee | ½ |
| Hodges | ½ | Miles | ½ |
| Hymes | 1 | Atkins | 3 |
| Voigt | ½ | Bellingham | ½ |
| Marshall | 0 | Ward | 1 |
| Bampton | ½ | Jackson | ½ |
| Newman | 1 | Jacobs | 0 |
| Howell | 0 | Mitchell | 1 |
| Total | 5 | Total | 5 |

Record of matches:

| AMERICA. | | | GREAT BRITAIN. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Year.* | *Won.* | *Lost.* | *Year.* | *Won.* | *Lost.* |
| 1896 | 4½ | 3½ | 1896 | 3½ | 4½ |
| 1897 | 4½ | 5½ | 1897 | 5½ | 4½ |
| 1898 | 4½ | 5½ | 1898 | 5½ | 4½ |
| 1899 | 6 | 4 | 1899 | 4 | 6 |
| 1900 | 6 | 4 | 1900 | 4 | 6 |
| 1901 | 5 | 5 | 1901 | 5 | 5 |
| Totals | 30½ | 27½ | Totals | 27½ | 30½ |

According to the conditions of the contest three matches must be won consecutively, and, on account of this Draw, the entire series will have to be played again, and the games now played do not count.

## One of Our Solvers Beats Pillsbury.

The following game was one of nine played by Pillsbury *sans voir*:

Vienna Opening.

| PILLSBURY. *White.* | A. S ORMSBY. *Black.* | PILLSBURY. *White.* | A. S ORMSBY. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 11 B—B 4 | P—B 3 |
| 2 Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 12 Castles | P—Q 4 |
| 3 P—B 4 | P x P | 13 P x P | P x P |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | P—K Kt 4 | 14 B—Kt 3 | B—K 3 |
| 5 P—K R 4 | P—Kt 5 | 15 Q—K 2 | Q—Q 2 |
| 6 Kt—K Kt 5 | P—K R 4 | 16 Q R—Ksq | R—R 3 |
| 7 P—Q 4 | P—B 3 | 17 Q—K 3 | Castles |
| 8 B x P | P x Kt | 18 B—R 4 | Kt—B 3 |
| 9 B x Kt P | B—K 2 | 19 Kt—Kt 5 | P—R 3 |
| 10 B x B | Q Kt x B | 20 Resigns. | |

## A Fine Ending.

*The Deutsches Wochenschach*, Berlin, publishes the following interesting end-game, which occurred recently between Marco and Hailig:

WHITE (Marco): K on K Kt sq; Q on Q Kt 3; Bs on Q B 4 and Q R 3; Kt on Q B 3; Rs on K B sq and Q sq; Ps on K 5, K B 2, K Kt 2, K R 2, Q R 2.

BLACK (Hailig): K on K sq; Q on K Kt 3; Bs on Q B sq and Q Kt 3; Kt on K Kt sq; Rs on K R sq and Q R sq; Ps on K B 2, K Kt 2, K R 2, Q 2, Q B 3, Q Kt 2, Q R 2.

White, having the move, wins very brilliantly in eight moves.


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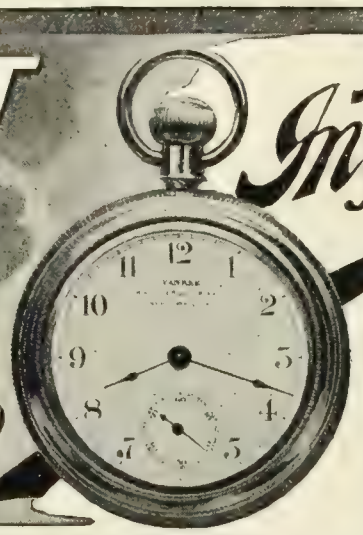

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# The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., NO. 18 NEW YORK, MAY 4, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 576

Published Weekly by

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### GEORGE D. HERRON AND HIS "SOCIAL APOSTOLATE."

A STORM of controversy has been raging during the past few weeks, first in the Iowa papers, later in the press of New York and the East, over the life and character of Prof. George D. Herron, whose recent announcement of the formation of a "Social Apostolate" of Christian Socialism, and initiation of a "Social Crusade" in Chicago and New York, were followed by a suit for divorce brought against him by his wife and granted by the courts at Algona, Iowa, on the ground of "desertion." The facts that led up to the divorce, as printed in press despatches, may be briefly summarized as follows: Dr. Herron, now thirty-nine years old, was ordained a Congregationalist minister at the age of twenty-two, and married at that time Mary V. Everhard, of Ripon, Wis. He had by her four children, the youngest of whom is seven years old. For six years he preached in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Later he accepted a call of the First Congregational Church at Burlington, Iowa, but in 1893 he left this pulpit to fill a "chair of applied Christianity" in Iowa College, Grinnell, created and endowed by one of his parishioners, Mrs. E. D. Rand. Mrs. Rand, with her daughter, Miss Carrie Rand, took up her residence in Grinnell, and constituted herself one of Professor Herron's most ardent supporters. For seven years he lectured regularly at Iowa College; a year ago he resigned, in a letter that elicited commendation even from papers bitterly opposed to his economic teachings, on condition that the endowment fund be left with the college. Last summer he traveled in Europe with Mrs. Rand and her daughter, returning home in October to take part in the political campaign. On March 22 last, Mrs. Herron obtained a legal separation from him, receiving a large alimony under the terms of the divorce. It is inferred that the greater part, if not all, of this alimony was paid by Miss Rand, and that Professor Herron intends to marry her.

Professor Herron's enemies declare that he has been guilty of conduct "unbecoming a Christian and a gentleman," and a trial on such a charge before the Iowa Congregational Association is promised. Most of the Iowa papers have bitterly denounced him, and W. G. Wray, editor of the Grinnell *Herald*, describes him as a "modern Jekyll." A large number of the most prominent of his fellow townsmen unite in declaring that their sympathies are with Mrs. Herron and that they "deem him a cruel and faithless husband." Last week a severe attack upon Professor Herron by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, successor of Dr. Lyman Abbott, attracted national attention. Dr. Hillis says he is either a "monster" or a "coward," and continues:

"I can not hear what Herron says, because the sobs of his deserted babes thunder in my ears. If he will publicly renounce this woman friend and break his pledges to her for their announced marriage; if he will then rinse out his mouth with sulfuric acid and cleanse it of foul pledges; if he will ask the judge to remarry him to his deserted wife; if he will return to his little children and, when they are old enough to understand it, beg their forgiveness, I will, after I am confident of his penitence, gladly meet him on any platform, tho I will never have any interest in the economic statements of a man whose intellect can be guilty of uch vagaries."

GEORGE DAVIS HERRON.

In a later statement, Dr. Josiah Strong, of New York, makes almost equally severe statements. Professor Herron's conduct, he maintains, and that of his "female accomplice," has been "despicable beyond the resources of my vocabulary to express," and he says that "if all the facts in the case were known these people would not be tolerated in any self-respecting society for an hour." Both Dr. Strong and Dr. Hillis and other prominent clergymen had been invited to speak before a New York City club, together with Professor Herron. On learning that the professor was to be one of the speakers, the others declined, and the above utterances have come as a result of the incident.

Professor Herron refuses to make any reply to his accusers, the reason for his silence being attributed by his intimate friend, Franklin H. Wentworth, to his belief that a policy of "non-resistance" is best in such a case as this, and that "a lie will in the end destroy itself." Mrs. Herron, when seen at Tryon, N. C., last week also refused to discuss the divorce suit, beyond saying that it became necessary for Dr. Herron and herself to separate. "I think that Dr. Herron is exactly right in refusing to say a word for publication," she said. She added she was grateful to Dr. Hillis for his well-meant efforts, but styled his refusal to speak with her former husband as "silly." Her attention being called to the denunciation of the Grinnell residents, she remarked

that "those Grinnell people are actuated not so much by sympathy for me as by a desire to down Dr. Herron politically." She further said that for eight years Miss Rand had been as intimate in their home as if she were a sister of herself or Dr. Herron, and she declared that neither Dr. Herron nor Miss Rand had a better friend in the world than herself. "Professor Herron is a man whose life is based on the highest ethical ideals," says Edwin Markham, the poet; "he is a victim of circumstances. He is placed in a position where he can not state the truth of his case without seeming to disparage others. He is the type of man who would rather suffer wrong than seem to do wrong." Ernest H. Crosby, of New York, who has known Professor Herron for many years, declares that "he is incapable of a low thought or action. He is one of the best men in the country, the latchet of whose shoes these gentlemen who are criticizing him are unworthy to unloose." The Rev. William Thurston Brown, of Rochester, a close friend and a member of the "Social Apostolate," sees nothing disgraceful in the matter of the divorce, contending that the whole tragedy arose from absolute incompatibility of temperament, and that the charge of "desertion" was simply the legal fiction to which both parties agreed in order to get a separation. He continues (in the May *Arena*, New York):

"Those of us who are at all acquainted with George D. Herron know that his soul is white. We do not need any testimony on that point. We who know him know that the every-day consciousness of his life, the only thought of it that he has at all, is that he may make his life a love-offering for the healing of the world's wrong. I do not affirm the infallibility of this man. I only affirm that, being what he is, it is simply impossible for him to harm any human being, impossible for him to think of himself, impossible for him not to make any sacrifice of himself that love could suggest, in order to serve and bless any one. In the life of this man, for these last twelve years that he has been under the glare of publicity, and the subject of microscopic scrutiny and criticism from representatives of the inhuman system of which he has been the most fearless and uncompromising foe, there is not one act of his which was not prompted by a selfless love. And the one act for which he has been so ignorantly and universally condemned, while refusing to open his mouth in one word of self-defense, and which act brought upon him the supreme agony of his life, exhibited qualities of character which are nothing less than divine."

The storm of denunciation directed against Professor Herron's personality has naturally tended to almost entirely obscure the nature of that public work upon which he entered at the beginning of the year. He became associated in January with a "Social Apostolate" of young men who have pledged themselves to give their life and thought to the regeneration of society. Four clergymen joined him in this vow—J. Stitt Wilson, W. H. Wise, Benjamin F. Wilson, and William T. Brown—and also a young Chicago business man, Franklin H. Wentworth. Professor Herron inaugurated his "Social Crusade" in Chicago with a series of ten lectures in the Central Music Hall, while his young disciples spoke in various other parts of the country. He is now giving courses of lectures in New York and Brooklyn, and is also addressing meetings in New England under Social-Democratic auspices. The following extract from his lecture on "Socialism and Liberty" is printed in his organ, *The Social Crusader* (Chicago), and gives a partial exposition of his thought:

"There is but one problem underneath all the problems which beset us. It is the conflict between the self-governing idea of life and the capitalistic idea on which the present civilization is builded. The self-governing idea comes in with the Democratic-Socialist movement. . . . Socialism comes not as a remedy for the evils of existing society, but as a program of principles for a new society; or rather, let us say, as the first proposition for social order that has ever been presented to the world. Mankind has not yet had anything that can properly be called social order. Society has not yet been created. The materials for the building of a human world are here, but the creation remains to be undertaken. The task of creating a coherent and free society is the mightiest to which man has summoned himself, and it is the task which now presses urgently upon us. Socialism does not recognize as society anything that has hitherto come, but it sees in every preceding human stage a perparation for society. The Socialist is an evolutionist, but with this difference between himself and much that is called scientific evolution; namely, that the social will is henceforth to be the supreme factor in evolution. Hitherto, what we call society has been the evolution of blind forces which man did not understand and could not control. But we are reaching that moment when man will become the evolutor as well as the evolved; when man will become conscious of himself as the decretal and creative force in evolution. Man will henceforth take evolution in his own hands, and fashion creation according to his own will, and make out of society what he wants it to be. Henceforth the social will is to become the creator and master, which the winds and waves shall at last obey, and at whose word the strifes and storms of history shall be stilled, and give back their responsive peace to the masterful social will of love.

"Socialism, which aims at the common ownership of the means of life, is the only dynamic movement which is adequately preparing the way for the kingdom of heaven on earth, in which the soul of each man may find a complete, free, and joyous life."

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## WHITE SUPREMACY IN ALABAMA.

AS the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* puts it, "the stalwart manhood of Alabama declares in favor of holding a constitutional convention," and "Democracy wins the day for a pure ballot and white supremacy." In other words, the voters of Alabama, on Tuesday of last week, favored by a majority of between 20,000 and 25,000 the proposition to hold a constitutional convention in Montgomery on the 21st of this month. The principal work of the convention will be the revision of the franchise law so as to bar the illiterates, or those who own no property, or both, from the ballot, but in such a way as to fulfil the pledge made by the last Democratic state convention in the following words: "We pledge our faith to the people of Alabama not to deprive any white man of the right to vote except for conviction of infamous crime." The State has about 1,000,000 white and about 800,000 colored inhabitants. We summarize as follows the comment of the Mobile (Ala.) *Register*:

"White supremacy is essential to Alabama's prosperity. It is an observed fact that negroes have not the gift of government. The white man has had to assume control even where, according to the principles of our Government, it would seem that the negro, being in the majority, should rule.

"How has it been accomplished? Simply by the white men denying to the negroes the right to interfere. We need not describe to the intelligent voters of this county what method has been followed. It has not been one that the conscience of good men could approve except on the ground that self-preservation is the highest law. Greatly has it been deplored that the whites have had to resort to measures that could not be commended in themselves, but justified only as necessary means to a good end. Now, those of our brothers of the black belt in this State appeal to us and to all good citizens in this State, to put an end to the necessity of the practises by which they have controlled elections in districts where the majority of the inhabitants are illiterate negroes.

"It is a plea that no reasonable man can resist. If we know the value of our civilization and the necessity of its maintenance in the face of the dark burden of ignorance that overshadows it, we must listen to the appeal and give our aid in this cause. It is a peaceful revolution, coming as the capstone of the physical revolution of twenty-seven years ago."

The Virginia constitutional convention will meet for a similar purpose in Richmond on June 12. "We of Tennessee," says the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, "would consider ourselves fortunate if we were as well on the way to having a new organic law

as Alabama; and tho our legislature in its folly has denied the people a chance to revise their constitution, we are glad to see that Alabama has secured what we have lost."

## EFFECT OF THE CUBAN COMMISSION'S VISIT.

IN spite of the evident opposition of the Cuban constitutional convention to the Platt amendment, and the report that public opinion in the island is strongly against it, the delegates who have been visiting Washington to induce our Government to change its mind appear, instead, to have undergone that mental process themselves, and to have been converted by the President and the Republican leaders into the belief that the best thing for Cuba to do is to accept the measure. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* reports a prominent member of the Cabinet as saying: "We believe that the Cuban matter is pretty nearly settled, and that the commissioners will recommend, on their return home, the acceptance of the Platt amendment in its entirety." And the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* reports:

DR. PEDRO LLORENTE. DR. DIEGO TAMAYO. DR. DOMINGO CAPOTE.
SEÑOR PEDRO ENTENZA. GEN. PEDRO BETANCOURT.

THE CUBAN DELEGATES.

"Whatever there was of the Cuban problem in a political sense has virtually been solved. The five commissioners representing the Constitutional Convention have practically signified their intention to return to Havana at the earliest possible date and earnestly recommend the acceptance of the Platt amendment defining the permanent relations that are to exist between the republic of Cuba and the United States. While no formal agreement to this effect has been announced or reached, yet it can be said on trustworthy authority that the Cuban visitors have unofficially indicated their acquiescence in the provisions of the Platt amendment."

Domingo Mendez Capote, president of the Cuban Constitutional Convention and a prominent member of the commission, indorses as "an excellent presentation of public opinion" in Cuba an article in *Collier's Weekly* signed by Juan Gualberto Gomez, the leader of the radical element in the convention. Gomez (not the insurgent general) declares that "the Platt amendment is regarded by Cubans as an attempt to place Cuba under the jurisdiction, sovereignty, and control of the United States," and he reports that there is an especially strong feeling against the provision in the Platt amendment giving the United States the right to intervene in Cuban affairs "for maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty." He says:

"To the Cuban mind it appears hard to reconcile this provision with the idea of a Cuban government. In fact, Cubans believe that if the United States is to decide when a Cuban government is or is not 'adequate,' if the United States is to have the power to send its troops against that government without consulting the people of Cuba, that the government of the island will then really be only in the hands of such persons as shall be selected by the American administration, the 'free people' of Cuba having absolutely no voice in the matter of choosing their own rulers and representatives. In other words, Cubans seem to feel that, should they accept this clause, their government would become null and void."

Gomez says further:

"Cubans are highly intelligent, and are using every available fact to show the world that they are in deadly earnest and intend neglecting nothing that will strengthen their case. One of the most telling points made is: the second paragraph of Section 4, Article 4, Constitution of the United States, provides that the federal Government shall not have the right to intervene in affairs of any State '*except when requested to do so*' by the legislative power or by its executive when the legislature can not convene. This with a mere State. Yet the right to intervene in Cuba, to control her treaty-making powers and financial arrangements, is demanded by Congress as a reward for having *declared*, on April 19, 1898, that 'Cuba is, and of right ought to be, free and independent.'

"To sum up: Cuban opinion, in a few words, is—the Platt amendment violates the Teller resolution and the Treaty of Paris because it demands jurisdiction, sovereignty, *and* control over Cuba, besides ordering Cubans to give up valuable territory in exchange for the independence promised. The hypothesis that it is necessary as a protection against foreign powers is not conceded, because the Monroe doctrine constitutes a sufficiently strong bulwark to keep out invaders. Finally, the Platt amendment can not be enforced because it is a contradiction of itself. Paragraph one declares that Cuba shall not yield territory, *for any purpose*, to ANY foreign power; yet paragraph seven demands

McKINLEY: "Let me give you a sample of my taffy to take home."
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

lands for coaling-stations for the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States declared that Cuba is foreign territory. Therefore, according to the highest tribunal in the great republic, the United States is one of the 'foreign powers' mentioned in the opening clause of the Platt 'rider.'"

The feeling in Cuba favorable to the amendment is well represented by *La Lucha* (Havana), which declares that "it can be said with certainty that the Platt law is to-day accepted not only by all the representative classes in Cuba, and by the conservative party, but also by an overwhelming majority of the radicals, only being rejected by a small number of Sansculottes." *La Lucha* not only favors the amendment, but argues for a still closer relation to this country. It says:

"With Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii all enjoying the enormous advantage in the American markets for their sugar and tobacco, and with the stimulus to production which that guaranty of a good market will mean for these islands, the same products from Cuba, unless they are similarly placed, will stand a poor chance. . . . . .

"The fact is that Cuba is completely and absolutely dependent on her powerful neighbor. It is useless to talk of the necessity that the States are in of taking Cuban sugar, as some of the delegates in the convention have been doing. The time will shortly come when the States will almost wholly be self-supplying, as far as sugar and tobacco are concerned.

"Cuba, however, may either become a prosperous country or a poverty-stricken islet.

"To become the former, she must by all the means in her power obtain the greatest advantage spossible for her productions, in order to be able to stand against a competition sure and strong which is likely to arise. However, if she kicks over the traces, there will be no favors granted, and with no favors Cuban prosperity becomes a mere shadow; without prosperity there will be no wealth, and without wealth and the stimulants to progress that it brings, retrogression and stagnation are assured. Cuba will lapse to semibarbarism."

## SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE McLAURIN MOVEMENT.

THE efforts of President McKinley and Senator McLaurin to start a "white men's Republican Party" in South Carolina (considered at some length in these columns last week) has not aroused much vigorous opposition in the Democratic papers of the South; a number of them, indeed, seem to approve the idea. General M. C. Butler, who preceded Senator Tillman in the United States Senate, declares that Senator McLaurin's course has his approval; Senator Tillman, on the other hand, has come out in strong opposition. As Senator McLaurin's term in the Senate has still two years to run, and as the Federal patronage of the State will probably be at his disposal, a formidable fight between the two Senators is expected. Two resolutions of censure for Senator McLaurin were introduced in the state legislature while he was supporting the Administration policies in the Senate, but both failed.

Senator McLaurin's contention is that expansion, a protective tariff, the gold standard, and shipping subsidies mean prosperity for the South, and he appeals to the Southern manufacturers and the men in their employ to support these doctrines. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) indorses his view and says that his contention sounds as if the Senator has been a studious reader of its columns. The Greenville (S. C.) *News* (Dem.) would also abandon "old hates and moth-eaten doctrines," and it thinks that the Senator's position "will make the young men of this State honor him, and their fathers with the interest of their sons at heart support him." The Richmond *Times* (Ind. Dem.) declares that there is a large element in the Democratic Party in the South who "are sick and tired of the party yoke," and it believes that "if they were left free to vote their sentiments, they would undoubtedly act with the Republican Party in national elections." The McLaurin movement, it goes on to say, "may be the beginning of a great political revolution in the South, may be the beginning of the breaking up of the solid South." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), too, thinks that "if the organization of a Republican Party, on the lines indicated, is consummated, the outlook is for the most violent political upheaval that South Carolina has experienced since the overthrow of the carpet-bag régime." Says the Louisville *Evening Post* (Dem.):

"Senator McLaurin says just what thousands of people are thinking and saying all over the South. We want to identify ourselves with every forward movement of the nation, whether it be industrial, commercial, or military. The Democratic Party, as now organized, is a reactionary party; has no part in the present and no faith in the future. It is not the party of Jefferson, for it has repudiated or abandoned nearly everything for which Jefferson stood. It advocates every heresy Jefferson combated, and is now looking for a leader more extreme than Bryan and more intractable than Tillman. . . . Senator McLaurin shows that in the South, as here at home, the so-called Democracy is an obstacle to material and political progress, and this gives a double warrant for a vote against the organization."

"A change of some sort must come," declares the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* (Dem.); "the South is too intelligent to go on training forever after revolutionary enthusiasts of the far West." The Mobile *Register* (Dem.) protests against the South being "condemned to banishment forever" from the fruits of political victory by "the obstinacy of political leaders who live in a fog, indulge in foolish fancies regarding national finances, and are continually butting their heads against the substantial interests of the country." The Nashville *Banner* (Dem.) calls for a rehabilitation of the Democratic Party "which will sever it entirely from Populism and the fads and vagaries that have been catered to by the Bryan domination in its councils." The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times-Union* (Dem.) thinks that the Southern Democrats have gained in local self-government as much as they have lost in national reverses, and it goes on to say:

"The South will not rashly risk what she has gained—she will not endanger home rule under any temptation that may be placed before her eyes. But she has heretofore taken her medicine with closed eyes—anything that was not Republican. But give her Republicanism that does not mean the rule of the ignorant and the triumph of the base, and she might be able again to vote as she thought. Prove that Republicanism is not the most dangerous of all public policies to her and she would not be compelled to maintain other errors only less fatal to the future she is steadily winning and means to have—make her safe, and she can listen to both sides—but not till then.

"She will not hate the Republicanism that forbears to ruin her—she may recognize some good in the policies that no longer attack her in the most vulnerable joints of her armor. Let the President proceed—he is three years behind time, but he is welcome to all he gets out of the experiment."

An adverse view is taken by the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* (Dem.), which does not think that the prospect of building up a white Republican Party in the South is very encouraging, unless the defection among the white voters is far more serious than surface indications show. "The fact that the white Republican Party will have to depend in a large measure upon the black Republican Party," says *The News and Courier*, "does not promise well for its success in its first campaign, at least, and if the old Republican guard is to be thrown out, the chances are that the new lights will not have the solid support of the party as it is now organized, and without that there will not be much chance of the new organization winning anything more than the few offices which the administration at Washington has to bestow." The Atlanta *News* (Dem.) thinks that Senator McLaurin is the victim of a confusion of ideas. It says: "Democrats believe in expansion, but they do not believe in land-grab-

bing. They think it as bad to steal from a Filipino, or take his liberty and property by force, as it is to rob or plunder at home. Imperialism claims the virtues of expansion in the same way that the devil uses the livery of heaven to cloak his iniquity. It is an old game that should be exposed every time it is attempted, and it is sad to see a Southern Senator deceived thereby."

The New York *Age* (Afro-American) says:

"A great many Republican Presidents in the past, beginning with the miserable R. B. Hayes, have tried the white party scheme and come to grief. There is plenty of grief for all who shall try it in the future. If there is any disposition to prance out the scheme now prance it out. We are ready for it. If the black leaders in the South and the black voters in the North and West do not succeed in pumping the life out of it, then we are ignorant on the subject of political harikari. There is no room in the Republican Party for a white Republican Party as such."

## LENDING MONEY TO EUROPE.

THE loan of $300,000,000 which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, is negotiating, and one-sixth of which, upon being negotiated in this country, was subscribed many times over, draws attention to what is regarded in many quarters as a coming change in the world's financial center. "It used to be that London was beyond question or dispute the financial capital of the world," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "but that has ceased to be the fact." It continues:

"The time when London enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the business of financing governments in need of ready cash has passed away. The financial center is shifting or has already shifted from the Old World to the New; and while it may be disagreeable for Englishmen to have this circumstance brought home to them as at the present time, they may console themselves with the reflection that they are not debarred from participating in the benefits resulting from the new dispensation."

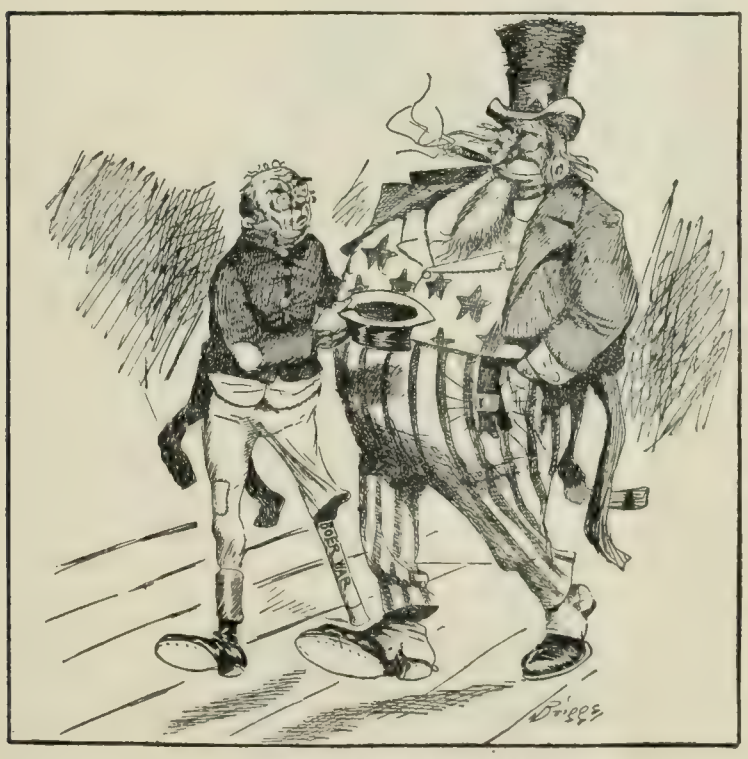
The New York *Journal of Commerce*, commenting in similar vein, observes that "an American subscription of $150,000,000 to the new British loan is by far the largest amount ever offered for investment in a foreign loan in this country," and regards the incident as one full of significance in its relation to the "widening financial horizon of the United States." It declares:

"Our people have not yet acquired a cosmopolitan range of investment, and are decidedly timid about placing their money in quarters where Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Germans have long been accustomed to invest freely. This is a fact of which the promoters of the construction, by American capital, of the Hankow-Canton Railroad were compelled to take cognizance, and which greatly facilitated the acquisition of the control of this promising enterprise by the so-called Belgian syndicate. An investment in British consols can hardly be said to be an evidence of growing boldness. It is rather a proof of the existence of large accumulations of capital that seek to be placed only where the risk is reduced to a minimum. The investment of any large amount of American capital abroad is, nevertheless, part of a process which this generation may see attain imposing proportions, and which will certainly not stop short at investments in the government bonds of Great Britain, Germany, or Russia. The gilt-edged securities of Europe will command a market with us just as our own become scarce or dear, and will attract the capital for which safety is reckoned the prime requisite. But the habit of foreign investment, once formed, will tend to familiarize our capitalists with many opportunities offered by the money markets of the world of which they are at present ignorant. It may also indirectly tend to the promotion of American export trade, since there is apt to be a close connection between the kind of enterprise that demands a considerable investment of capital and the sale of merchandise to the country in which the enterprise is located."

"KIPLING BE BLOWED!"

—*The Detroit News.*

The New York *Tribune* sounds a pessimistic note in considering the loan and the circumstances which made it necessary. "John Bull will pay the bill," it says; "there can be no question of the ability of the British nation to meet the financial cost of




ON THE WORLD'S HIGHWAY.

JOHN BULL: "Oh, sir, Hi was once 'appy and prosperous like you, sir. Would you be so kind——" —*The New York Journal.*

MORE TROUBLE FOR J. B.

JOHN BULL: "This is what comes of undertaking to bring up other people's children." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

## SNAP-SHOTS OF JOHN BULL.

the war"; but "never from mine or veldt can arise the thousands of strong young lives that have been spent." The Indianapolis *News* takes a much more hopeful view of the situation. It says:

"In spite of the talk about 'the most disastrous budget' in the history of the country, the burden of taxation, the frightful cost of the war, and the ruin that threatened the nation, the Government finds no difficulty whatever in placing a loan of $300,000,000. Indeed, it is demonstrated that it could have borrowed twice as much money on the same terms.

"With their new taxes in operation and their loan all subscribed for, the English statesmen will, no doubt, take a more cheerful view of life. There are many difficulties yet to be overcome, and many problems to be solved, but Great Britain is not yet a 'dying nation.' She is probably as important a factor in the affairs of the world to-day as she ever was."

## THE WALL STREET BOOM.

WHAT the New York *Press* calls "the crazy keno game now going on in Wall Street" has led a number of papers to predict that a crash may soon be heard in that quarter. The Chicago *Record-Herald* remarks: "Wall Street breaks a record every day or two now, and is very likely to break a lot of other things some forenoon when they aren't looking for it." On several days in the last two weeks the number of shares sold in the stock market have exceeded 2,000,000, and last Monday they reached the enormous total of 2,600,000. The total for the previous week was 10,000,000. Prices have been rapidly advancing during this boom period, and, indeed, the advance has been going on for over four years. The average price of the twenty principal active railroad stocks has risen nearly two hundred per cent. since August, 1896. A drop in values is freely predicted as likely to come any day, but many papers agree with the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that "it need not alarm anybody outside of Wall Street." *The Courier-Journal* goes on to say:

"As a matter of fact, it can not reasonably be said that a 'bear panic' in stocks would lead to a return of hard times as we experienced in the dark days between 1893 and 1897. Such speculative excesses have certainly not been practised in legitimate trade. Intrinsically, business conditions were never better if so good. People are proportionately freer from debt than they have been since the war, and they have not only more real property, but vastly more money. From every part of the country comes the same story with the result that bank clearings were 76.6 per cent. larger for the week ended last Thursday than for the corresponding week in 1900, itself a most prosperous year. The interest rate is also very low and individual corporation credits were never so good. Banks and business men alike say that collections are made without effort, and the records of the county clerks all over the United States, particularly in the West and South, show such a lifting of mortgages as was never heard of before in this generation. The good times have started from the ground up. Still, prices are steady and there is no disposition on the part of the trade to put commodities unduly high as stocks have been.

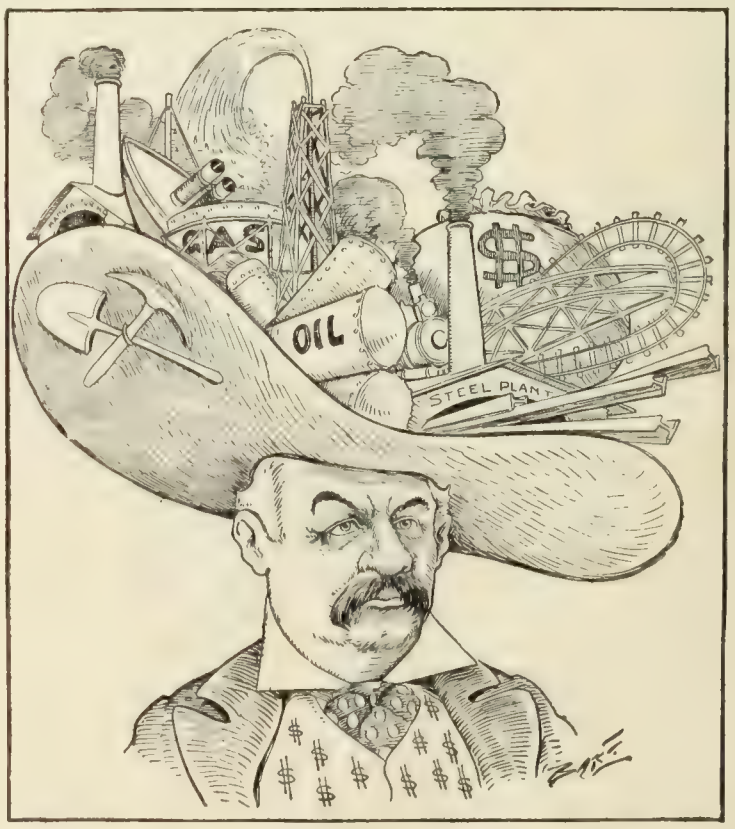
"Under these circumstances and keeping in mind that active railroad building ceased when this was a nation of sixty millions whereas now we have eighty millions of prosperous people, the speculation in Wall Street is not so astonishing, tho it seems it has been carried too far. When such hard-headed business men as J. Pierpont Morgan and James J. Hill pay double the par value of the shares of the Burlington Railroad and feel sure they have a good bargain, it is natural that the 'lambs' should fall over themselves in an indiscriminate rush after other supposed good things. These 'lambs' are likely to be sheared very soon, but that is an old process and will not disturb the security of legitimate trade. Genuine panics are not started in Wall Street, but come when Wall Street recognizes the development of adverse conditions elsewhere."

## DO WOMEN WORK TOO HARD?

MR. C. B. MYER, a Chicago delegate to the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Association in Milwaukee, a few days ago, voiced a sentiment that is said to have met hearty approval in that gathering when he declared that "women have no business to do brass polishing," because "it is the most unhealthful business they could undertake." He went on to say: "In the Wolff Manufacturing Company we set about marrying them, and in the last year and a half we have made about seven matches. We are not trying to freeze them out of work, but simply to get them something better."

A similar sentiment is expressed by Mr. Henry T. Finck, journalist, sociologist, psychologist, and musical critic, in a vigorously written article in *The Independent* in which he asks: "Shall women be flowers or vegetables?" and he plainly regis-

CHANGE PARTNERS!
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*




THE REAL GAINSBOROUGH J. PIERPONT MORGAN HAS ACQUIRED.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

## CURRENT CARTOONS.

ters his own preference that they should be flowers. He recalls to mind the command, "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin"; and asks: "If they did toil, would they be so beautiful?" Hard toil, Mr. Finck believes, robs woman of her best qualities, and he urges the young woman to remain in the home rather than to seek outside employment in the business world. Yet he observes regretfully that "the epidemic delusion that home is no place for a girl—a delusion as dangerous to the soul as the plague is to the body—seems to be gaining ground daily," and he goes on to say:

"An incalculable amount of harm is done by this foolish and criminal warfare on home life. Instead of being encouraged in the tendency to leave the refining atmosphere of home, girls should be taught that, except under the stress of poverty, it is selfish as well as suicidal on their part to go out and work. Selfish, because they take away the work which poor women and men absolutely need for their daily bread; suicidal, because by offering themselves so cheaply to employers they either drive out the men or, by lowering their wages from the family standard to the individual standard, make it impossible for them to marry; wherefore these same girls who had hoped, by thus going out to work, to increase their marriage chances, are left to die as old maids, or 'new women,' as they now prefer to call themselves. Had they remained at home and cultivated the graces and refined allurements of femininity, their chances for a good marriage and a happy life would have been much better. Men still prefer, and always will prefer, the home girl to any other kind. They want a girl who has not marred her beauty and ruined her health by needless work, or rubbed off the peach bloom of innocence by exposure to a rough world; a girl who has been trained by a sensible mother to understand and, if necessary, perform, all the various functions and details that make home a comfort and a joy."

Mr. Finck hastens to say that his remarks do not apply to "the *poor* girls and women, who *must* work," and he thinks that "everything should be done to provide labor opportunities for them," altho "they should not be allowed, as they are at present, to precipitate themselves blindly into nearly every kind of a job that men have heretofore performed in civilized countries." Women now perform about forty-five per cent., or nearly half, of our factory work, work that Mr. Finck believes has an evil effect upon their characters and their health; and he supports this belief by citing conditions in Belgium, Russia, France, England, Germany, and our own country, altho he thinks that the New World is better than the Old in these matters. "The number of girls who are compelled by poverty to leave home," declares Mr. Finck, "is much smaller than is commonly supposed," and he continues:

"Possibly the Rev. S. G. Smith, sociologist of the Minnesota State University, went too far when he said that 'for women to work is a sin,' and that 'the world would be better off if all women were turned out of their jobs to-morrow.' But certain it is that the wholesale employment of women in unhealthful work is an evil which calls for more and more stringent legislative interference. It is sapping the vitality of a large proportion of our women, and without healthy women there can be no healthy sons and daughters. Some employers, when asked why they engage girls, frankly confess that cheapness is the motive (the average earnings of American women workers are under $4.50 a week); others give various fanciful reasons; but that cheapness is the real reason is proved by the increasing tendency toward child labor, which is cheapest of all. There has been an enormous increase within the last decade in the employment of girls under eighteen; and this results in such pitiful spectacles as the recent strike in Paterson of seventy-five factory girls averaging only twelve years of age and compelled, for less than $3 a week, to do work which involves walking up and down a room more than twenty miles a day. The swollen feet, bent forms, and tired faces, prematurely aged, of these girls, who should be playing with their dolls or going to school, are a terrible indictment of a 'civilization' which permits such barbarous cruelty."

The time is coming, Mr. Finck believes, when women will not be encouraged, as now, to engage in these injurious occupations:

"Having once discovered the charm of the eternal womanly, men will never allow it to be taken away again, to please a lot of half-women who are clamoring for what they illogically call their 'rights.' Men will find a way of making these misguided persons understand that it is as unseemly for them to be—as many of them are now—butchers, hunters, carpenters, barbers, stump-speakers, iron and steel workers, miners, etc., as it would be for them to try to take the place of our soldiers, sailors, firemen, mail carriers, and policemen. All employments which make women bold, fierce, muscular, brawny in body or mind, will be more and more rigidly tabooed as unwomanly. Woman's strength lies in beauty and gentleness, not in muscle. In literature, journalism, art, science (especially electric); in education, charity work, dressmaking; in typewriting (where there is no moral risk), watchmaking, jewelers' work, flower raising or making, and a hundred other branches of work that require no muscular toil, women and girls have all the opportunities for earning a living they need. Let us by all means throw open to them all employments in which their health, their purity, and their womanliness do not suffer; but let this be regarded, not as a special privilege and an indication of social progress, but as a necessary evil, to be cured in as many cases as possible by marriage or some other way of bringing the workers back to their deserted homes."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. BRYAN fears that the Democratic Party will be republicanized. Something on that order happened last November.—*The Baltimore American.*

Is Cuba a nation, a state, a territory, a republic, a colony, an annex, an ally, or a dependency? The Cubans would like to know.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

A FRENCH physician declares that the Chinese are a very nervous people. It is difficult to see how they could be otherwise at present.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

PERHAPS the object of the Cuban commission was to find out whether the resolutions of intervention and the Platt amendment were really passed by the same body.—*The Detroit News.*

"Do you know what the Golden Rule is?" asked the man who remonstrates. "Not exactly," answered the cold-blooded person, "but since they dragged it into Ohio politics I have a suspicion it is not what it used to be."—*The Washington Star.*

A DETROIT street-railway magnate has neglected to provide his street-cars with a certain safety appliance, and for this neglect is liable to imprisonment for 3,039 years. This seems like quite a period, but, of course, he could cut it down some by good behavior.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE announcement is made that Mexico has signed The Hague peace conference agreement. This does not mean, however, that Mexico must go to war. Most of the other signers are fighting, but the obligation imposed does not really require a state of belligerency.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THAT was certainly a cheerful bit of optimism in the budget statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he said: "The receipts from the death duties were £1,500,000 below those of the preceding year, but he had better expectations for next year."—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A NEW YORK woman married recently a French count who turned out to be a horse doctor. It is not often, however, that these foreign matrimonial alliances turned out so well. This woman, for instance, might have married a horse doctor who turned out to be a French count.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

SENATOR DEPEW'S opinion of the United States Senate is that it displays "an absence of jobbery, an unselfish devotion to the public service, a sincere and hopeful patriotism, and a broad, comprehensive and statesmanlike grasp of the necessities of the country and the possibilities of its development worthy of the best days of the republic." The history of the last river and harbor bill showed that conclusively.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

"I AM UNDECIDED AS TO MY FUTURE PLANS."
—*The Detroit Tribune.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## "LITERARY RUBBISH" AND ITS PRESENT VOGUE.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS has so long occupied the position of a public literary censor in America that we have many times had occasion to quote his views of current tendencies. In "The Easy Chair" last month he brings up again the subject which is pressing upon the attention of all serious critics and lovers of genuine literary progress, as to what is the significance of the present cataract of "historical" and "romantic" literature, which finds a ready and profitable market in such vast quantities. He writes (*Harper's Monthly*, April):

"'Have you ever,' the Easy Chair asked, 'had your doubts whether a book was especially worth reading because its sale had reached a hundred thousand, or two, or even five hundred thousand?'

"The editor looked warily about the den, and seeing that he was quite alone with the Easy Chair, he confessed: 'Yes; I have already expressed grave doubts of that sort, but nobody else seems to have them, and as I do not like to be odd, I do not keep insisting upon mine.'

"'I am sure you are right,' said the Easy Chair. 'Perhaps other people have them, and if you insisted upon them, you would not find yourself so odd, after all. Is the fact that a book has not sold half a million copies proof that it is poor literature?'

"'I should be sorry to think so,' said the editor. 'I have written books, and I am afraid it would rule mine out, except in the very few cases where they have passed that figure.'

"'But would you like to have written the books that sell half a million? Candidly, now!'

"'Candidly, then, I wouldn't. But I would rather write them than read them; I think it would be easier. A certain kind of man would write one of the recent enormous successes, because, if he wished to write at all, he would have no choice but to write that kind of book. He would be made so, but no one could be imaginably made so that he must read such a book, in the sense that the author must write it.'

"'I don't know about that,' said the Easy Chair, musingly. 'The fact that there are two or three or ten or twenty men who must write trashy books possibly implies the fact that there are two or three or twenty millions who must read them. Have you any philosophy as to the vast popularity of the books that have been lately filling the world with the noise of their publicity? It used to be called advertising, but I rather like the Gallic neatness of the new word.'

"'No, unless it is the publicity that does it. Only, the publicity seems not to come first, always.'

"'It can't be the publicity that does it, then, tho the publicity helps. The thing seems largely meteorological. It is scarcely more an affair of volition than the weather. A certain atmospheric pressure in the material world causes it to rain water, and a certain atmospheric pressure in the literary world causes it to rain rubbish. We suppose that in both cases the rain comes from the clouds, from above, but in both cases it comes primarily from the ground, from below. What you want to do in order to account for the literary rubbish which now prevails is not to analyze the authors, who are the mere modes of its discharge, but to ascertain the condition of their readers, from whom they received it as an imperceptible exhalation, and who received it back from the authors in an appreciable form.'

"'Oh, it's all very well to say that,' the editor protested. 'But the causes are so recondite that no inquiry can reach them, and one conjecture would be as good as another. The phenomenon is not only extraordinary in quality, but in quantity. The rubbish is not only rubbish, but it is rubbish in vaster amount than ever before. It is as if the rainfall should have been all at once increased tenfold over the whole territory of the United States. The rubbish-fall in the last year of the nineteenth century was greater than ever was known in the history of literature before. How do you account for that?'

"'By a very simple and very obvious fact. An immeasurably greater area of humanity has been brought under cultivation or reclaimed from absolute illiteracy than ever before. In the material world the analogous sort of thing, the tilling of waste land, increases the rainfall, and in the mental world the upturning of waste mind increases the rubbish-fall, because in both cases the clouds receive a greater exhalation from the space below, and give it back proportionately.'"

Mr. Howells, however, is not ready to believe that there are either too many readers or too many writers. The present stage is not final:

"We must not think the lovers of a half-million-copy novel are recreant lovers of Hawthorne, or George Eliot, or Mr. Thomas Hardy. The most part of them never heard of those authors. To leave the meteorological figure we have been working up to this point, and try something arboricultural, we may liken our immeasurable mental level to the prairie country, which, when men begin to plant it with trees, they first plant with the coarse, rank cottonwood. After a generation or two of cottonwood, they can grow oaks and elms and maples on the prairie, but not at first. You may be sure that the plains in which the literary cottonwoods now flourish have never grown oaks or elms or maples. Up to the time the readers of the recent successes began to read them they had read dime novels and story-papers, or they went to the theaters. But the exhalation and precipitation of rubbish can not go on forever."

Similar views of present literary conditions are taken by other critics acquainted with the literature of other ages and nations. *The Criterion* (April) prints a symposium on one of the most successful and most advertised books of the past few months, the late Mr. Maurice Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes," giving the opinions of Mr. Rossiter Johnson, Mr. Duffield Osborne, and Prof. Edward Everett Hale, Jr. These well-known critics are united in the opinion that while Mr. Thompson had a true appreciation of good literature and had in his time done genuinely fine work, the present book is in nearly every way unworthy of him, a "pot-boiler" or "filler," thrown off to feed the insatiable appetite of the undiscriminating new public of fiction-devourers. Mr. Rossiter Johnson, notwithstanding the book's enormous sale, says that it is "very nearly worthless." Professor Hale speaks of its "lack of creative imagination" which "makes itself felt in incident and character throughout." Mr. Osborne confesses reluctantly that it is "never absorbing, never convincing, never satisfying," while the characters, altho "not exactly false or feeble," are "lit up by only transient gleams of life."

## TOLSTOY'S FORTHCOMING NOVEL.

IN spite of excommunication, the thunders of the church, and rumors of banishment, Count Tolstoy has been composedly preparing to enlighten the world with a new novel. The correspondent of the London *Daily News* has just telegraphed to his paper some particulars of this book, a portion of which has lately been read at a public gathering in Moscow in aid of a charity. The title is, "Who Is Right?" The plot, as given by *The Daily News* correspondent and quoted in *The Academy*, is as follows:

"Vladimir Ivanovitch Spessiwzeff, who is employed at the Ministry of Agriculture, has been spending some time abroad with his wife, Maria Nikolaievna, and his sixteen-year-old daughter Vera. In the autumn they return to Russia, and on the way to St. Petersburg visit a brother-in-law, Anatol Dimitrivitch Lischin, who is a district president in one of the governments which have greatly suffered from bad harvests. The first conversation among the relatives does not prove altogether agreeable. The liberalism of the sixties is touched upon superficially. Lischin feels insulted at the self-conscious, incautious tone of Spessiwzeff, and this meeting places their by no means friendly relations in a very glaring light. During this time a conversation is being carried on in the bedroom between the ladies, while in the nursery the eldest scion of the Lischin family is enchanted with his cousin Vera, a girl full of life, with sparkling eyes and beautiful teeth. The youngest boy, of six years, red-cheeked

and hearty, does not take part in the conversation. He is listening for the dinner bell, which will not ring. A neighbor, a prince, is expected for a shooting-party, which has been arranged for the morrow. Men and women cooks are doing their best to catch the fowls, a difficult piece of work, but they succeed at last. In the yard stands a peasant offering for sale a sheep, which he at last parts with for one ruble eighty copecks, and which is destined to appear at table. During dinner the prince appears, and every endeavor is made to be pleasant to him. The next morning they set off on slippery roads for the shooting. On the way a conversation springs up about the conditions under which the peasant population lives, about bad harvests, and the organization of relief. Vera, who is accustomed to having attention paid her on all sides, feels bored, the conversation does not interest her. Only when she hears that it is intended to organize help for the suffering peasantry, and that she can take part in it, does she become lively again. She finally receives permission to remain three weeks with the Lischins. The young and lively girl looks forward to her impending activity as to a *partie de plaisir*, and at the end of the three weeks, when her old nurse comes to fetch her, she will not return home at any price. In consequence, there is a scene at home between the parents, and the father tries to bring his influence to bear upon his daughter, but in vain. It appears that Vera's feelings and views—her whole nature, in short—have undergone a radical change. She refuses to leave people amongst whom she has an opportunity to work for the good of her neighbor, and where she can prove herself to be a useful member of human society. Moreover, she repudiates the idea of returning to surroundings where she would be condemned to idle inaction and a mere vegetative existence. This transformation is said to be painted in a masterly way by Count Tolstoy, especially from a psychological point of view."

## A SUCCESSOR OF AUBREY BEARDSLEY.

THE late Mr. Aubrey Beardsley was commonly regarded as the king of symbolists in art; and—chiefly in the London *Yellow Book*—his labyrinthine pencilings attained great vogue. In spite of his singularities, it is believed by many that he had genuine artistic genius of not a common order, and that had he lived he would have attained to a high place in art. A successor to his spirit of symbolical imagery has apparently been found in Mr. W. T. Horton, whose "Book of Images" has just appeared, with an introduction by Mr. W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet and exponent of the Celtic revival, itself a form of literary symbolism. A writer in the new literary supplement of the New York *Journal* (April 20) gives the following breezy account of this work:

"Twenty-three drawings are reproduced in the 'Book of Images,' and each of these drawings is a symbol of something. If you are a symbolist you will understand the drawings without explanation; if you are not, why, then all attempts to enlighten you would be futile. Unless you are one of the elect you can not possibly understand them, for 'symbolism,' as the introductory chapter states, 'says things which can not be said so perfectly in any other way.' 'It gives dumb things voices and bodiless things bodies.'

"Mr. Yeats, who writes the introduction, informs us that Mr. Horton, who is responsible for the drawings, 'has waking dreams and copies them in his drawings as if they were models posed for him by some unearthly master.' 'He tried at first,' we are told, 'to copy his models in color, and very literally; but soon found that you could only represent a world where nothing is still for a moment and where colors have odors and odors musical notes, by formal and conventional images, midway between the scenery and persons of common life and the geometrical emblems on medieval talismans.'

"Keeping this explanation in mind you are now prepared to look at the 'images.' The gem of the collection is 'The Path to the Moon,' and a very dizzy and devious path it is, as you see. I don't know what it means, but I do not care to go to the moon by that route. Jules Verne's method is more to my taste. 'The Wave' is another good one. There will be something doing when the wave breaks. Perhaps that is what the artist meant, but don't take my word for it. I am not initiated.

"Then there is 'The Gap,' a bottomless chasm, with a house on one side and a church on the other. Do the people in that house attend the church on the other side, and, if so, how do they get there? I give it up.

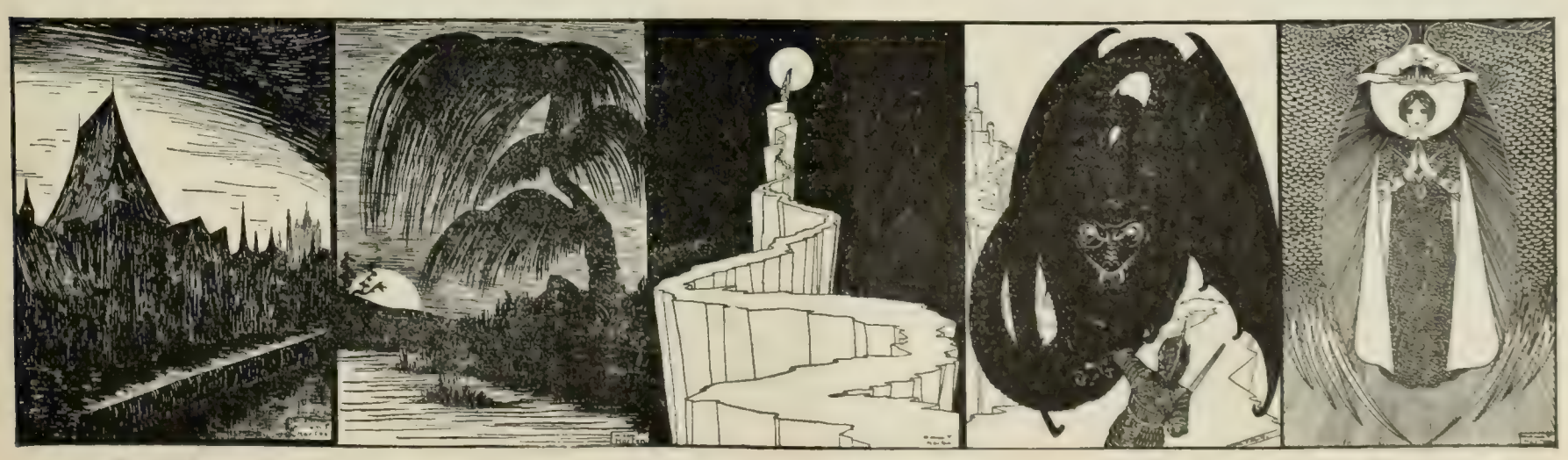
"There are twenty other drawings in the book, but I can't explain them, and Mr. Yeats won't, so what's the use?"

## BRANDER MATTHEWS' CRITICISM OF "CYRANO DE BERGERAC."

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS concludes his book, "French Dramatists," with two or three pages on Edmond Rostand's celebrated play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," and his opinion is that it is a play that lacks depth and breadth, is without ultimate sincerity—in short, nothing more than an old-fashioned piece with all the modern improvements. He says:

"The most popular play of the final decade of the century presents no problems whatsoever and avoids any criticism of life. Apparently its author has never heard of Ibsen and never seen any play by the younger Dumas. He has not taken his stand on firm reality, but has preferred to build an airy fantasy, as unsubstantial as it is charming. His aim has not been to enlighten, but merely to entertain; and he has accomplished his purpose superabundantly. Since 'Hernani,' no play has been so enthusiastically acclaimed at its first performance. . . . This play, which pleased many thousands of spectators, not only in France but also in Germany, in Italy, and in America, was joyfully hailed by certain Parisian critics as the harbinger of a new springtime for the French poetic drama. M. Rostand was welcomed as a reviver of the best traditions, and he was eulogized as one who —like Corneille with the 'Cid,' and like Hugo with 'Hernani'— had set a new model which later dramatists might vainly strive to surpass.

"It may be bad manners to look Pegasus straight in the mouth or to smile at the cooing murmurs of delight that run round the Porte Saint Martin at the exquisite delivery of a mellifluous couplet; and there is no disputing that 'Cyrano de Bergerac' is very clever and very adroit, that it has color and vivacity, that if it lacks passion it has at least sentiment, that if it wants real action it has abundant movement, and, above all, that it makes an extraordinarily wide appeal—to those who like lovemaking and romance, to those who relish easy wit and lively humor, and to



By the Canal. Loneliness. The Path of the Moon. St. George. "Assumptio."

FROM "A BOOK OF IMAGES."

Courtesy of M. F. Mansfield & Company.

those who revel in combats and in the peril of life and death. But it can not fairly be called an epoch-making novelty. It is, instead, an old thing done in a new way. The plot is put together by a playwright who has absorbed every device of the elder Dumas, and the verse is written by a lyrist who has learned every trick of the Parnassians. It is, in short, an old-fashioned piece—but with all the modern improvements.

"An adverse critic might suggest that M. Rostand had used his story to display his verbal virtuosity. He has a very pretty lyric gift—always a rare endowment among the French. He can touch wit with sentiment, and he can thrust a hint of pathos into an extravagant simile. He combines clearness and elegance, and his verse is both facile and finished. The quality of his poetry is almost exactly that of the *vers de société*—the verse in lighter vein of Prior and Mr. Austin Dobson, of Locker and Dr. Holmes. M. Rostand is brilliant and buoyant as Praed is, for example; and Cyrano's description of a kiss may be compared curiously with the stanza in the 'Chaunt of the Brazen Head,' in which the lyrist liltingly tells us what he thinks of love.

" 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' for all its bravery of epithet and all its briskness of motion, is at bottom too slight a thing to serve as the cornerstone of a new school. It contains no promise of future development, nor do the author's other plays, less coruscating than 'Cyrano,' but possessing the same qualities. And even in 'Cyrano' itself there is no character of real originality or of genuine verity; it is peopled only by the masks of the stage. The play itself lacks depth and breadth; it is without ultimate sincerity; it has as its basis an unworthy trick, and it holds up before us as a hero whom we are to honor with our approval, and with whom we are expected to sympathize, a man engaged in deceiving a woman into a marriage certain to bring her misery so soon as she discovers, tho too late, the dulness of the man she has wedded. M. de Rostand's play is clean externally, but it is essentially immoral—in so far as it erects a false standard and parades a self-sacrifice which, to use Mr. Howells's apt phrase, is a 'secret shape of egotism.' "

## THE BEST FIFTY BOOKS OF 1900.

EACH year the New York State Library submits a list of five hundred books of the preceding year to various librarians and readers for a vote as to the best fifty new books for a village library. About two hundred persons express an opinion. The list so obtained, with additions and annotations by the State Library staff indicating the nature and value of each book, is printed each year in pamphlet form and serves as a valuable guide for public and private collectors. From the literary supplement of the New York *Times* (April 6) we take the following list of the fifty books commanding the largest vote:

| Rank. | | Votes. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Johnston, Mary—"To Have and to Hold" | 137 |
| 2. | Thompson, E. Seton—"Biography of a Grizzly" | 131 |
| 3. | Bacheller, I.—"Eben Holden" | 127 |
| 4. | Stedman, E. C., ed.—"An American Anthology, 1787-1899" | 126 |
| 5. | Thompson, Maurice—"Alice of Old Vincennes" | 121 |
| 6. | Ward, Mrs. M. A.—"Eleanor" | 108 |
| 7. | Allen, J. L.—"Reign of Law; A Tale of the Kentucky Hempfields" | 106 |
| 8. | Barrie, J. M.—"Tommy and Grizel" | 98 |
| 9. | Howells, W. D.—"Literary Friends and Acquaintances" | 97 |
| 10. | Crawford, F. M.—"In the Palace of the King" | 95 |
| 11. | Fiske, John—"Mississippi Valley in Civil War" | 89 |
| 12. | Tarkington, Booth—"Monsieur Beaucaire" | 87 |
| 13. | Burroughs, John—"Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers" | 85 |
| 14. | Wendell, Barrett—"Literary History of America" | 84 |
| 15. | Iles, George—"Flame, Electricity, and the Camera" | 78 |
| 16. | Keeler, H. L.—"Our Native Trees and How to Identify Them" | 76 |
| 17. | Earle, Mrs. A. M.—"Stage-Coach and Tavern Days" | 74 |
| 18. | Hewlett, M. H.—"Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay" | 72 |
| 19. | Eggleston, Edward—"Transit of Civilization from England to America in the Seventeenth Century" | 64 |
| 20. | Scidmore, E. R.—"China the Long-Lived Empire" | 63 |
| 21. | Hillis, N. D.—"Influence of Christ in Modern Life" | 62 |
| 22. | Allen, A. V. G.—"Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks," 2 vols. | 61 |
| 23. | Brooks, E. S.—"Century Book of the American Colonies" | 60 |
| 24. | Morley, John—"Oliver Cromwell" | 59 |
| | Dunne, F. P. ("Martin Dooley" pseud.)—"Mr. Dooley's Philosophy" | 59 |
| | Grant, Robert—"Unleavened Bread" | 59 |
| 27. | Davis, R. H.—"With Both Armies in South Africa" | 58 |
| | Spofford, A. R.—"Book for All Readers" | 58 |
| 29. | Thompson, Mrs. G. G. Seton—"A Woman Tenderfoot" | 57 |
| 30. | Huxley, Leonard—"Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley," by His Son, 2 vols. | 55 |
| 31. | Chapman, F. M.—"Bird Studies with a Camera" | 54 |
| 32. | Lang, Andrew, ed.—"Grey Fairy Book" | 52 |
| 33. | Mabie, H. W.—"William Shakespeare" | 50 |
| | Thompson, Maurice—"My Winter Garden" | 50 |
| 35. | Glasgow, E. A. G.—"Voice of the People" | 49 |
| | Williams, H. S.—"Story of Nineteenth-Century Science" | 49 |
| 37. | Byrn, E. W.—"Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century" | 48 |
| | McClure, A. K.—"Our Presidents and How We Make Them" | 48 |
| | Rostand, Edmund—"L'Aiglon; A Play in Six Acts" | 48 |
| 40. | Ely, R. T.—"Monopolies and Trusts" (Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology) | 47 |
| 41. | Du Chaillu, P. B.—"The World of the Great Forest" | 45 |
| 42. | "April Baby's Book of Tunes, with the Story of How They Came to Be Written." By the Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" | 44 |
| | Beard, D. C.—"Jack of All Trades" | 44 |
| | Harland, Henry ("Sidney Luska," pseud.)—"Cardinal's Snuff Box" | 44 |
| 45. | Carnegie, Andrew—"Gospel of Wealth, and Other Timely Essays" | 42 |
| | Riis, J. A.—"Ten Years' War" | 42 |
| 47. | Clemens, S. L.—"The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg" | 41 |
| | Goss, C. F.—"Redemption of David Corson" | 41 |
| | Roosevelt, Theodore.—"The Strenuous Life" | 41 |
| | Slocum, Joshua—"Sailing Alone Around the World" | 41 |

Of these 50 books, 14 are classed as fiction, 7 as juvenile, 5 as sociology, 4 as natural science, 4 as biography, 3 as essays, etc., 3 as description and travel, 3 as American history, 2 as poetry, 1 as a book of reference, 1 as religion, 1 as useful arts, 1 as humor, and 1 as history of foreign countries.

## THE STATUS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

AS a rule, the Russian newspapers refrain from discussing the severe restriction to which they are subjected by the censorship, and the reason is obvious. Thus, there has been nothing in the St. Petersburg papers concerning the students' revolt, the street demonstrations and collisions, and the revolutionary appeals. It is the practise of the Government to publish, weeks after events of this kind, an official version of what has occurred, and all the papers are required to reproduce this account, without additions save in the way of editorial comment of a "safe" kind.

But a significant exception has just been allowed. The *Novoye Vremya* has been celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary under the present editor and publisher, Souvorin, and on this occasion it has received a marked expression of favor from the Government. Two "warnings" which had been hanging over its head for twenty years (and a third warning means suspension of the paper) were remitted and annuled by the Minister of Internal Affairs with the express sanction of the Czar. This is an unusual act of grace, showing that the policy and tendencies of the paper are approved by the Government, altho it has bitterly attacked the present French cabinet, is violently anti-semitic and anti-British, and is accused by Russian liberals of propagating hatred, jingoism, and racial antagonisms.

Yet, while thanking the Government, the *Novoye Vremya* makes a plea for a freer press, for a revision of the law to enable it to print the news and openly express its opinions. Part of this editorial is as follows:

"The 'warnings' have not restrained us in the promulgation of our sincere Russian convictions. We have not changed our beliefs in consequence of these 'warnings,' and we have gathered around the paper a public opinion which has steadily grown and supported it. But warnings compel one to fear every accident, every change of tendency in official spheres, and the danger is necessarily exaggerated, with demoralizing effects on the writer and his readers. . . . It is easy to be one's own censor, but far from easy to be a censor over other men's thoughts and words.

"We hope we are living at a time when the press, becoming more and more mature, shall be entirely emancipated from this antiquated censorship system. The Government is too strong and too resourceful to control the press by means of 'warnings.' We have enough experience now to permit the revision of the press laws and hasten reform by cooperation among all the government departments. It is not the press which has placed diffi-

culties in the path of the throne; it is not the press which has retarded national development. It has grown, and every period of its growth has been reflected in its character. But we think it has reached full maturity and is now capable of exercising all the rights of full citizenship. Indeed, it has acquired right to recognition of its services, for it has done something useful for the Government and the nation."

The *Novoye Vremya* gives interesting figures which throw light on the condition of the Russian daily press. It claims a circulation of 60,000 copies—something phenomenal for Russia. It employs in its editorial rooms 67 men, and its contributors last year numbered 832. It uses American printing-presses. It maintains a school of its own for printers, with a four-years' course, and teaches, besides type-setting, proof-reading, etc., Russian, German, and French, history, geography, and drawing. Its printers live in a cooperative establishment and have a hospital, savings-fund, and sick-and-accident fund, as well as a library.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MR. CHURTON COLLINS AND THE PRESENT STATE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

MR. JOHN CHURTON COLLINS, for many years the chief literary critic of the London *Saturday Review*, has long been known for his incisive and not infrequently fierce invectives on current literary themes. His reflections on the teaching of English literature as carried on by the system of "etymological grind" at Oxford, Cambridge, and the chief English schools, created something of an uproar in 1891. An even greater sensation has been made by his new book called "Ephemera Critica, or Plain Truths about Current Literature." *Literature* (London, March 16) gives the following quotations from Mr. Collins's preface as furnishing a sufficient indication of his general attitude to contemporary literature

"It is time for some one to speak out. When we compare the condition and prospects of Science in all its branches, its organization, its standards, its aims, its representatives with those of Literature, how deplorable and how humiliating is the contrast! In the one we see an ordered realm, in the other mere chaos. The one, serious, strenuous, progressive, is displaying an energy as wonderful in what it has accomplished as in what it promises to accomplish; the other, without soul, without conscience, without nerve, aimless, listless, and decadent, appears to be stagnating, almost entirely, into the monopoly of those who are bent on futilizing and degrading it."

"These essays are partly a protest and partly an experiment. As a protest they explain and, I hope, justify themselves; as an experiment they are an attempt to illustrate what we should be fortunate if we could see more frequently illustrated by abler hands. They are a series of studies in serious, patient, and absolutely impartial criticism, having for its object a comprehensive survey of the vices and defects, as well as of the merits, characteristic of current *belles-lettres*."

Mr. Collins points out that the spread of middle-class education in England, as in America, has very lately brought into existence an entirely new public for books, a public which can not at once be expected to develop literary taste and judgment. Hence the filling of libraries with inferior stuff, and the current twaddle about inferior stuff and about second, third, and fourth-rate writers, which we see even in our literary reviews, together with portraits and autographs of writers who under the more strenuous conditions of other days would never have been heard of outside their own counties. Mr. Collins ascribes the inferiority of current literature to two main evils: the prevalence of literary "log-rolling," and the indolence and mistaken methods of the universities.

Of course Mr. Collins meets many readers who take issue with him upon most or all of his judgments. The London *Daily News*, for instance, says:

"Mr. Churton Collins has every right to claim all the dignity of a fine scholar. But neither a scholar nor any one else has any right to be thoroughly bad-tempered in public. Mr. Collins's savage scorn for the 'average man' (a monster as mythical as the Minotaur) does not suit the dignity of a stern judge of letters. A furious judge is a contradiction in terms. Mr. Churton Collins is a complete 'laudator temporis acti,' and in his opening essay regrets the disappearance of a period (that of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries) when literature was criticized by an intellectual aristocracy, when a writer had to choose 'between instant oblivion and satisfying a class which, composed of scholars, would have turned with contempt from writings unworthy of scholars.' Precisely. Being scholars, they turned with contempt from the noble poems of 'Chevy Chase' and 'Sir Patrick Spens,' so that in the very zenith of criticism, as Mr. Collins conceives it, there was only here and there a tattered black-letter copy of some fine old Scotch or English ballad, one verse of which had more honest Homeric fire than all the eighteenth-century epics that have ever been patronized by dukes and forgotten by men.

"'The spirit of tolerance and charity' in modern criticism and its extension until it becomes 'attenuated into the spirit of mere "laissez-faire"' is also an object of the critic's darkest scorn. In this, as in most of the views expressed in this able book, there is some truth. But after all there is much to be said against it. Good charity is certainly better than bad criticism; and bad criticism has been preeminently the characteristic of all the intellectual aristocracies (dear to Mr. Churton Collins) who have, by ignoring charity, offered a final judgment on art or literature. Charity might have kept Dr. Johnson from calling Gray a 'barren rascal,' and Byron from comparing Coleridge to a donkey. Charity might have prevented the French classical school (a thoroughly scholarly clique) from sneering at Shakespeare and excommunicating Victor Hugo. As a matter of fact, the cultured circles to whom Mr. Collins regretfully recurs are generally much better at the work of producing the art of the future than of judging that of the past. The scholars of the Renascence sneered at the old ballads for the same simple reason that they sneered at Gothic architecture—because they knew no better."

## NOTES.

MR. SIDNEY LEE has issued an appeal in *The Athenæum* to all owners of the First Folio of Shakespeare, inviting them to communicate with him, so that he may be able to make a complete census of the still extant copies, for the preface which he is to contribute to the new photographic facsimile of that book.

A NEW book on "Shakespeare in Music" by Louis C. Elson has just appeared. There is so much of music in Shakespeare that Dr. Johnson, when preparing his edition of Shakespeare, thought it necessary to apologize for the poet's love of that art. Among the topics discussed by Mr. Elson are the musical instruments referred to by Shakespeare, including recorders, fifes, consorts, viols, lutes, virginals, and bagpipes; the musical life of the period; and the dances, songs, and ballads.

CHAUTAUQUA has come to mean a Mecca for students, teachers, and all classes of people who desire to combine a pleasant summer outing with intellectual profit. Its nearness to the great Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will doubtless prove an additional attraction this year. Lecture courses by members of the Exposition staff are to be given at Chautauqua, treating of the different departments of the Exposition and the underlying ideas in each. Special Spanish courses have also been arranged. Besides the usual opportunities for study in languages, science, history, and other branches, an arrangement has just been made by which the cooperation of the nature-study department of Cornell University has been secured, under the personal attention of a corps of instructors from that institution. Many other very attractive features have been added.

IN our issue of April 6 (page 412) we referred to the celebrated reviews directed against Keats and the so-called "Cockney school" in *Blackwood's Magazine* and *The Quarterly Review* as having been published in April and September, respectively. The correct dates, as given by Mr. Sidney Colvin in "The Dictionary of National Biography," are *Blackwood's*, August, 1818, and *The Quarterly*, April, 1818 (not published until September). It is worthy of note, as showing the persistency of "the literary myth" already referred to in the same article, that the Arnold collection, to be sold shortly in New York, contains a presentation copy of the "Poems" to John Byng Gattie, in which the latter wrote, many years later, the well-known lines of Shelley's "Adonais" narrating Keats's alleged death from sorrow at these two brutal reviews. Besides some very interesting letters to and from Keats, and the only complete holograph manuscript of a Keats poem in America, the same collection contains also the three rare first editions of Keats's poems published in his lifetime, together with a practically complete collection of editions and biographies since then. In view of the fact that American editors of Keats, including Mr. Scudder, have usually been compelled to search many libraries for this material, lovers of Keats would naturally desire that this collection might be preserved intact by some institution of learning.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## THE CHILD AS A THINKER.

ARE we doing an absurd thing when we try to teach our children to be logical? Are they not in many respects more logical than we? In other words, is not the logical faculty innate and not acquired? This is the point of view of G. E. Mudge, who writes to *Nature* (April 11), protesting against some of our modern educational methods and theories. Says Mr. Mudge:

"Are we not on the wrong track when we talk of 'making thinkers' or of 'training men to think'? Remembering the nature of the child, rather it seems to me that we should be nearer a successful issue if we turned our energies in the direction of retaining and developing the thinking powers it naturally possesses. Any one who chooses to observe the development of a child's mind will, if he does not suppress its natural bent, convince himself that a child from three to five years of age possesses thinking powers of greater capacity than we are in the habit of crediting to it. One of the external evidences of a thoughtful mind is the asking of questions which bear definite and logical relations to each other; and this is precisely what an average child of that age, when talking to a person in sympathy with it, is persistently doing. It is not content with a flimsy and evasive answer, and how strong is its intellectual craving is manifested by its evident disappointment or display of temper when its ignorant parents impatiently curb its curiosity. It is very seldom that one finds a mother who has endeavored to retain her child's thinking capacities. I was once present when the four-year-old little daughter of such a mother was making inquiries about the planet Venus, and after she had been informed that both Venus and the earth traveled round the sun and were illuminated by it, she put the query, 'Then if there were people on Venus our earth would look to them like Venus looks to us?' This question demonstrates that a child possesses thinking powers sufficiently vigorous to enable it to see the logical relationships of bodies to each other that would certainly do credit to many of its superiors in point of years. This is not an isolated instance, and my impression, derived from observation and from conversation with observant persons, is that the average child, if not suppressed, is capable of a quality of thinking that leads its elders, when they try to follow it, into an intellectual quagmire of inconsistency and absurdity from which they beat an inglorious retreat by angrily bidding it 'not to ask silly questions.' If they bid themselves not to give silly answers, the request would be just. Let me give an instance of the intellectual stagnation upon which the children who will become the nation's men are being reared. I once heard a child ask its mother, 'What makes the flowers grow?' Promptly came the answer, 'Jesus!' No wonder, when children's intellects are muddled with such unprovable assertions, that they cease to think. I recall my own younger days, and the questions I wanted answered: they were answered negatively as a rule, and those that were positively so never allowed me to reconcile them with the facts around me, and I have since learned that they were mostly perversions of the truth, designed to secure a theological end. Little wonder I ceased to think by the time I got to school, and it is a matter of surprise to me that the examination system which followed did not convert a state of abeyance into one of absolute destruction.

"There is no need to 'make' thinking men; they are born to us if we will but retain, develop, and strengthen the qualities that every healthy average child possesses. But to do this we want, above all else, thoughtful, intelligent, and well-informed women who, as mothers, will recognize their duties to the state and will endeavor to retain and train the natural qualities, physical and intellectual alike, of the children that are to become the nation's men and women. The old style of domestic wife and mother—an uninteresting, mechanical drudge or a gaudy doll—may have been good enough for our forefathers, but for us it means loss of national time and energy which, if utilized, can be converted into factors capable of retaining the supreme position that we are fast losing. Granting that the results of a mother's pernicious training can be remedied in later life, it is obviously waste of valuable energy, time, and money to organize an elaborate system of education to undo that which ought never to have been done. And, therefore, I urge that our national progress depends very largely upon 'the hand that rocks the cradle'; if it rocks that with an intelligent purpose, it will be well with our future men; if not, then England, like Tyre, Venice, and Rome, 'whose greatnesses it has inherited,' 'must be led, through prouder eminence, to less pitied destruction.'"

## TO GUIDE SHIPS IN FOG.

VARIOUS devices have been invented of late years for the purpose of aiding the mariner to locate his position in a fog. Signals have been given greater penetrating power, and new methods have been brought into use to some extent, such as wireless telegraphy, Professor Gray's plan for ringing bells under water, and the Hamilton-Foster fog-signal, which gives a distinctive blast according to the direction the fog-horn is pointed. All these need special appliances, and all are expensive. Only the last-mentioned assists the sailor in getting his bearings, which is the main thing he wants in order to keep out of danger. Says *The Scientific American* (March 30), in an article describing a newly invented device, Colonel D. P. Heap's topophone:

"The United States Government has established 393 fog-signals, 120 bell-buoys, 73 whistling-buoys, and 44 light-vessels with fog-signals on or near the shores of its navigable waters. Other nations have similarly guarded their coasts. Every vessel that floats is required by law to carry some kind of a fog signal. In addition, there are other sounds, such as echoes, breakers, etc. whose direction the mariner needs to know to prevent accident. The topophone has been devised to accomplish just this thing, and also to hear sounds at greater distances than are possible with the unassisted ear. With its use the mariner can determine the direction of any sound before it can be heard without the instrument. The topophone is simple in construction, light in weight, portable, can be used in any part of a vessel, and any one with normal hearing can soon become proficient in its use.

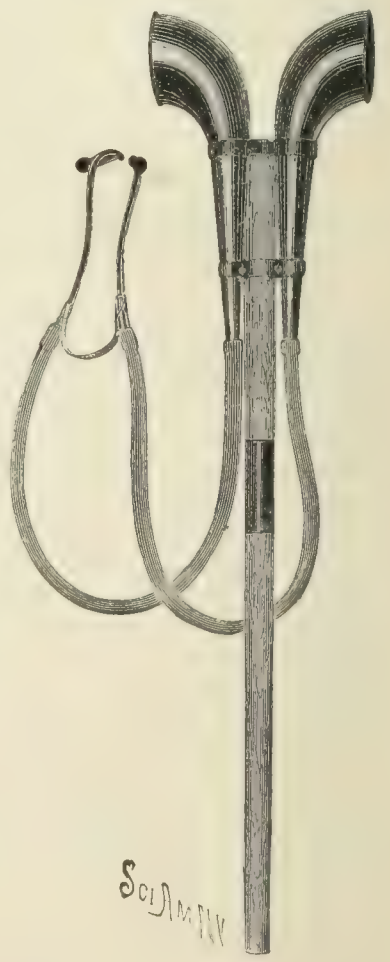


FIG. 1.—HEAP'S TOPOPHONE.

"It consists of two acoustic receivers or trumpets, pointing in opposite directions and supported on a vertical shaft—see Fig. 1. From the lower ends of the trumpets extend rubber tubes connected with the ears by specially constructed ear-pieces. The observer holds the shaft so that the instrument is above his head; if a sound is heard in either ear—the right ear, for example—it shows at once that the sound must be somewhere on his right-hand side. If he then turns to the right until the sound is heard in his left ear, it shows that he has passed the direction of the sound. If he then oscillates the trumpets so that the sound is heard alternately in each ear, the sound will be in a direction inside the angle of oscillation; this angle generally is about one point of the compass. The whole operation is simple, and the above operations take but a few seconds.

"As soon as the direction of the sound is ascertained, the observer can keep the topophone pointed in its direction, and, knowing the speed of the vessel and its course, the location of the sound can be quickly plotted accurately enough for all practical purposes."

## ELECTRICITY AND NERVE FORCE.

AFTER the discovery of the electric current, some physiologists sought to identify it with nerve-force, but without success. That the two are connected in many interesting ways, however, becomes continually apparent. M. August Charpentier has given special attention to this subject of late years. In a series of experiments begun in 1899, he has showed that electric excitation throws the nerve into a peculiar oscillatory state, propagated within the organ at a measurable speed, which is the same as that of the nerve-current itself. He was able to measure the frequency of these nervous oscillations and their wave-length. Finally, he announced that it was very probable that this physiological phenomenon was at the same time electrical. This he has just succeeded in demonstrating, and the fact is most interesting as showing that a purely electric wave may be so affected by the organic nature of a nerve, serving as a conductor, as to take on certain of the characteristics of nervous force. This is only one more instance showing that the boundary between the world of life and of so-called dead matter is very uncertain. We translate a few paragraphs from the *Revue Scientifique* descriptive of Charpentier's last investigation. Says the writer:

"His new researches show that a short electric excitation produces a double transmission on the part of the nerve: (1) One part is transmitted almost instantaneously as in an ordinary conductor; . . . (2) another part . . . is transmitted, still electrically, but with the very moderate speed of the nervous influx, say 20 to 30 meters [65 to 100 feet] a second. This second part of the excitation, evidently modified physiologically by the nerve, is still of electrical nature, for it may be conducted to a distance by a metal wire and there provoke in another animal, or in another part of the same animal, a muscular contraction through the intermediary of a motor nerve.

"This is not all: at the end of 1, 2, 3 . . . equal but small periods of time, following the original excitation, the same wire carries to the second nerve a second, a third, a fourth excitation. Consequently, not only has the excited nerve furnished to the metal wire direct electricity and also electricity as modified by the nerve, but this second portion has assumed an oscillatory character that was not possessed by the original excitation, and has caused an apparent repetition or periodic recurrence of this excitation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ARTIFICIAL SEASONING OF WOOD.

TO give to green or fresh wood all the good qualities of old, well-seasoned timber has been the object of many experiments, some of which have been partly successful, so that the results are now being largely used. A process has recently been invented abroad in which electricity is used for the purpose mentioned, and which, it is claimed, answers all requirements. By means of this process all juice is driven out of the wood and its place is taken by an aseptic fluid, while the power of resistance and elasticity of the wood are so much increased as to answer all purposes of naturally seasoned timber. The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* describes the process as follows:

"The timber is placed in a large wooden water-tight vat which is insulated from the ground. The vat is partly filled with a dilute solution of ten per cent. of borax and five per cent. of resin. The lumber is deposited in this solution so that it is not fully covered and rests on a plate of lead, which is connected with the positive pole of an electric battery. Under the lead is placed an insulating sheet and under that a coil of steam-pipe.

"Upon the lumber are placed wooden vessels with porous bottoms, and upon these bottoms are also plates of lead, which are connected with the negative pole of the battery. The water in the vat is heated by the pipe-coil to 35° C. [95° F.]. Under the influence of the electric current the impregnating fluid is driven through the wood by means of electrocapillarity and presses all juices out of it.

"After a few hours the lumber is taken out of the vat and dried in the open air to allow the water it contains to evaporate. It is then steamed at a temperature of 40° C. [104° F.] and is then ready for use.

"The result of the process is explained as follows: The boracic acid settles in the tissues of the wood and the resin combines with the fiber, as in the gluing of paper. The consequence is a great capacity of resistance to decay. The durability, impermeability, hardness, texture, and grain of the wood are not changed. The ease of working is considerably increased, and the splint of some kinds of wood, for instance oak, is made as useful as the heart."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE EXPLORATION OF INTERIOR AUSTRALIA.

AN ethnological expedition, organized by Prof. Baldwin Spencer, of Melbourne University, and Mr. F. J. Gillies, a South Australian scientist, has just left Adelaide, the metropolis of South Australia, with the view of spending several months among the various tribes of aborigines inhabiting central Australia, especially the portions remaining unexplored, and thus obtaining some definite knowledge of the manners and customs of a people whose numbers are steadily decreasing, and who, like the Tasmanian aborigines, are destined to become extinct within the next few generations. In default of monetary assistance from the various state governments, the whole of the expenses are being defrayed by Mr. David Syme, a wealthy Victorian newspaper proprietor, supplemented by private gifts of a cinematograph, for purpose of taking pictorial records of dances, corroboree, ceremonials, etc.; a first-class camera; and a fine phonograph, for the reproduction of native chaunts and dialects. The idea is to keep near the overland telegraph line running from Adelaide, in the south, to Port Darwin, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, in the north, making excursions east and west, according to circumstances, to fertile spots where the natives chiefly congregate. As the northern portion of the line is approached, the expedition will proceed eastward into northern Queensland, subsequently returning to the point of deviation, and passing westward into western Australia. The expedition is well provided with camels and provisions, and is expected back in Adelaide some time in April or May, 1902. Commenting on the departure of the little band of explorers, the Adelaide, Australia, *Advertiser* says:

"The significance of the task before Messrs. Spencer and Gillen can not be understood without reference to the controversy which for the past few years has stirred the scientific world to its depths on the question of the origin of religious belief. There are two schools of thought on the subject, one represented by Mr. Frazer, author of the well-known 'Golden Bough'; the other by Mr. Andrew Lang, the learned student of mythology. Mr. Frazer is a strenuous believer in a godless stage of human development, when mankind believed that by means of magic he could control the cosmic forces. Finding that magic failed to fulfil its purpose, mankind, it is suggested, sought to propitiate the powers who were then supposed to have the cosmic forces in their keeping. The next—and present—stage in human development is the discovery that by means of science these forces may in a great measure be directed without supernatural aid. This, in a word, according to Mr. Frazer and those who think with him, is the history of man's religious evolution. The 'noble savage' was more at the mercy of the forces of nature than he is now. It was natural that he should think them controllable, if not by himself, at all events by some superior power or powers. It was equally natural that when magic gave place to prayer the belief should prevail that the gods directing the course of nature were also capable of directing the course of human life. Man has now (Mr. Frazer continues) boxed the compass and returned to his starting-point, only instead of magic he resorts to science for the means of controlling the forces of nature. Mr. Lang, who has an interesting article on the subject in the February *Fortnightly Review*, wields the pen on behalf of orthodoxy. There is no evidence, he declares, that there ever was a godless stage in human development, and he denies Mr. Frazer's assertion that

in the Australian interior there are to this day men wholly given up to magic and wholly without religion. The evidence is conflicting enough. Such men are said to exist among the Arunta and other tribes of the parched and barren region which Messrs. Spencer and Gillen will shortly visit, and it may be the fortune of these gentlemen to set all doubts at rest. Is Mr. Curr right when he says that natives 'dress up Christian beliefs learned from the missionaries for the purpose of surprising and pleasing the whites'? Another authority, Mr. Howitt, declares that of Brewin, the Supreme Being of the Kurnai tribe, the natives know so little that some when questioned identified him with the devil, others with Jesus Christ. But Mr. Howitt, on initiation into the tribal mysteries—mysteries as sacred as those of Eleusis—was led to change his belief, and to adopt the view Mr. Lang very strongly holds, that the blacks in the interior have religious conceptions in some respects so lofty that it would be natural to explain them as the result of European influence, or as relics of a higher civilization in the past. . . . Huxley resolved theology among the Australian savages into a 'mere belief in the existence of powers and dispositions (usually malignant) of ghostlike entities, who may be propitiated or scared away. Lang admits the belief in spirits, but not the worship of them; nor will he admit with Mr. Robertson Smith that the element of worship comes into totemism or fetishism—the practise of symbolizing tribes by beasts, birds, plants, etc. The creatures or objects representing the totem are reverenced not because they impersonate any higher power, but because, like certain beasts in India, they are supposed to embody the souls of departed relatives or tribesmen. Mr. Lang is convinced that everything points to a belief in the existence of an All-knowing Being, whose abode is in the heavens, who is Maker and Lord of all things, and whose lessons, as the aboriginal saying is, 'soften the heart,' tho this Being may be known by different names in different portions of the continent. Mr. Howitt is of the same opinion, tho he will not allow that the Supreme Being is anything more than the spirit of the long defunct headman of a time when such headman ruled over large areas. The point, of course, is first to establish the belief itself, and this is not easy, because the blacks are secretive to a degree on the subject of the Supreme Being, whose name they will not allow to be spoken except in whispers. It will be interesting if the explorers can clear up the doubt as to whether worship in any form prevails among the tribesmen, and still more worship of a Being so refined as to be above the need of propitiation by the bloody and other offerings which savages in a far more advanced stage of development are in the habit of making to their gods. If, too, the object of worship is found to be identical with the Deity, whose existence Paley deduced from Design, the problem will present itself how the blacks came by a theology so far above the level of their material and intellectual culture."

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**Drugs in the Treatment of Disease.**—In a discussion of the place of the general practitioner of medicine in this age of specialists, contributed to *The Review of Reviews* (April), Dr. Augustus Caillé takes occasion to condemn what he calls "the drugging habit," of which, he says, the ordinary "family doctor" is still guilty to a remarkable degree. Says Dr. Caillé:

"I know from personal observation that our cousins across the water do not prescribe or swallow one-fourth as much medicine as we do in our country. With but few exceptions, the entire vegetable and mineral kingdoms have given us little of specific value; but still, up to the present day, the bulk of our books on materia medica is made up of a description of many valueless drugs and preparations. Is it not to be deplored that valuable time should be wasted in our student days by cramming into our heads a lot of therapeutic ballast? If our professors of materia medica in the undergraduate colleges are reticent in advancing the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, then it is time for us to tell them that they are to a large degree responsible for the desire on the part of the many practitioners to prescribe frequently, and without good cause, an unnecessary quantity of useless drugs. Every few weeks new drugs and combinations of medicaments are forced upon physicians with the claim that they are specifics in the treatment of disease; and the physician, in his anxiety to alleviate his patient's sufferings, because the simpler and more reliable agents have failed him, is gulled into trying the newly extolled remedy, only to find that it is still less efficacious than the old one. The common-sense practitioner knows by experience that the constant, frequent prescribing of innumerable drugs only ends in detriment to his patients. A working knowledge of hygiene and dietetics, climato-, hydro-, and mechano-therapeutics, simple medication, and few drugs are the successful agents in internal medicine; and the sooner the physician will condense his pharmacopœia and materia medica to a vest-pocket edition, the more readily will his efforts meet with success in the practise of his profession, and the sooner will the 'Christian Science' delusion disappear."

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## THE FATE OF STONEHENGE.

THE world-renowned prehistoric stone circle on Salisbury Plain, England, known as Stonehenge, is a present cause of anxiety to English antiquarians. Many of its huge monoliths are already prostrate, and the end of the nineteenth century has been signalized by the fall of others. Archeologists are seriously considering plans for setting up again the fallen stones and taking measures to prevent the fall of others. Such measures, they think, tho objectionable, are the only alternative to the ultimate destruction of the monument. From a description in *Man* (London), we quote the following:

FIG. 1.—PLAN OF STONEHENGE. A, STONE NOW FALLEN. BB, STONES WHICH FELL IN 1797.

"It is, perhaps, fortunate that these stones have fallen instead of the remaining stone of the central trilithon, the downfall of which has long been expected on account of its leaning position, an occurrence which, if not prevented, will cause much more damage than has been caused for centuries, and the practical question for archeologists is what is to be done to prevent it? Of course, no one advocates 'restoration' in the sense of adding new stones to supply the places of those which have disappeared; but, inasmuch as the exact original position of almost every existing stone is perfectly obvious, and inasmuch as exact surveys have been made and published both by Sir Henry James on behalf of the Ordnance Survey, and by Prof. Flinders Petrie, there should be no objection to setting the leaning stones upright, so as to prevent them falling and breaking themselves and others,

FIG. 2.—VIEW OF STONEHENGE FROM THE WEST. A, STONE NOW FALLEN. BB, STONES WHICH FELL IN 1797.

and to setting up those that are quite fallen, except those that are too much broken to be capable of being joined together. Such fragments should be left where they are, as also should any

the precise original position of which can not be ascertained. Next comes the question of keeping the stones in their position when they have been restored to it; and the best way to do this would be to dig out the whole interior down to the solid chalk, underpinning the stones while the work was going on, and to fill it up with concrete. In the digging out it might be expected that some relics would be found which might throw light on the date if not on the purpose of the monument; but the objection will no doubt be made that future generations might think that the concrete was part of the original work. This would be less likely to happen if the concrete were covered for its better preservation with half an inch of the best asphalt, such as is used in paving the London streets, under which boxes with documents might be buried for the benefit of any future excavators.

"If it were possible to keep things as they are, it might be preferable from an artistic point of view to do so; but it is not possible. If something be not done to prevent them, further falls will happen, and where will be the poetry in a shapeless heap of broken stones?

"It must, however, be remembered that Stonehenge, tho an object of national concern, is private property."

It is noted in *Nature* (London, April 11), that to protect the monument Sir Edmund Antrobus is prepared to erect around it, at his own cost, a wire fence fifteen hundred yards in total length.

## DO WE WANT TO RIDE FASTER?

SCHEMES for high-speed electric roads are cropping up on all sides. It seems to be taken for granted in all cases that to ride at 100 or 150 miles an hour would be easy and pleasant, and that a high-speed road would find plenty of patrons even at increased rates. In a discussion of these plans, with special reference to a recent German project which has received the aid of the Emperor and which seems likely to reach the stage of actual construction and trial, *The Railway and Engineering Review* (March 23) says:

"While experimentation along this line will doubtless develop much of interest, the utility of the attempt seems questionable. Given the requisite generating stations, it would not seem much of a problem to equip a single car that would be capable of attaining any specified speed. In getting the track into shape which would render such a speed permissible, however, a problem presents itself which is better realized by the steam-railroad man than by the electrician. There is no need of dilating on this point; the features of permanent way absolutely necessary to be regarded, before even an attempt at such a speed would be safe, are so many and costly that the projectors appear not to have given this phase of the subject much thought, else the limit of speed to be attained would not have been placed so high [155 miles an hour] before trial. Aside from the questions of practicability surrounding these excessive speeds, we very much doubt their popularity even if attainable on more than experimental runs, despite the clamor of the strenuous. There certainly could be no pleasure in riding in a car going at this speed—over any line that human hands could build. Some stretches of track on lines in this country are at times as near perfection as it is possible to bring them, and yet the discomfort attaching to a ride over these stretches at the speeds attainable with locomotives is marked. As a speed of 60 or 70 miles an hour is exceeded for any considerable distance the passenger is subjected to a strain that is most wearing, even tho the cause is not appreciated—while the percentage of fatalities which would accompany the wrecking of a train (or car) at twice this speed would deter aught but sensation-seekers."

**Absorption of Gold by Lead.**—That one solid metal may diffuse into another from surface-contact, just as if both were liquid, provided only that time enough is allowed for the action to take place, appears from the experiments of Professor Roberts-Austen, the English metallurgist. Every one knows the ease with which mercury will dissolve gold, and Professor Austen showed some time ago that lead has the same action when near its melting-point. Now he shows that when both metals are cold and solid the absorption or solution still takes place. Says *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, April 15), in a note on the subject:

"He [Roberts-Austen] had already observed that, if a piece of gold is placed under a block of lead and both are heated to a degree not far removed from the melting-point of the lead, the gold diffuses into the lead. In this way, in the course of twenty-four hours he observed a noticeable admixture of gold in the lower part of the lead block. Afterward Austen left several lead cylinders on thin gold leaf for four years at a temperature of about 18° C. [64° F.]. At the expiration of this time the lead cylinders were examined, and it was found that the gold had penetrated quite deeply into the mass. It is noteworthy that at so low a temperature, that is far removed from the melting-point of the lead, diffusion of the gold should take place. Austen assumes that the gold is absorbed into the lead in some such fashion as water vapor is taken up by wood."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Report on American Silks.**—The report of M. Edouard Friedmann, Austrian representative on the silk jury at the Paris Exposition, is full of praise for American silks. He says, according to an extract given in *The Textile Record:*

"The exhibit of the United States was a great surprise to me, altho on account of the insufficient room allotted to them the number of exhibitors was small. In spite of this, the showing they made was remarkable, especially by reason of a very skilful display. The silk industry of the United States has in a very short time developed greatly in consequence of the high protective tariff and the wealth of the country. . . . The exhibit of rich dress silks, both plain and fancy, of brocades, chines, crêpes de chine, façonnes, and brochés, of tie silks, cachenez and ribbons in different styles, all of which were well made and in beautiful designs, is proof of the immense progress this country has made in manufacturing during the last decade. . . . The production of silks in the United States represents one-fifth of the world's output, and is greater than the amount of silks consumed in France, the country of riches and luxury. American-made looms, several of which were seen in operation, impressed visitors on account of the simplicity of their construction and their rapid motion."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ONE of the noteworthy features of recent development in New York City," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, "has been the erection of homes and fine buildings where stables once stood. The change, for example, in such a street as West Forty-fourth, now full of beautiful clubs and hotels, is in reality extraordinary, but it is being duplicated elsewhere. The work which the trolley began in redeeming large areas of the city from horse occupation and rendering them available for human beings is now being carried forward and finished by the automobile. The new electric automobile stables in West Forty-ninth Street, occupying a whole block, have relieved the region of the horse taint and odor and dust, and have made it possible to put up handsome buildings on ground that once was hardly deemed fit for negroes."

COMPRESSED air recently prevented the suffocation of thirty-five men shut up in the New York Rapid Transit tunnel at 181st Street, by a dynamite explosion which wrecked the hoisting-gear in the shaft. "The shaft at this point," says *Engineering News*, "is 131 feet deep and the tunnel only extended about half a city block each way from the shaft. At noon, on March 21, about 50 pounds of dynamite exploded from some unknown cause in this short section of tunnel, and one of the hoisting-cages was wrecked and the other was so damaged that it would not work for some time. The thick fumes of the exploded dynamite were suffocating the thirty-five men then in the tunnel, and the prompt action of Engineer John G. Mullen, who at once turned on the air-compressors at full speed, alone saved them from death. The men lay for over half an hour face down in the tunnel and breathed the fresh air sent them by Engineer Mullen, while the damaged cage was being repaired. When the men were finally brought to the surface it was found that nearly all of them were burned about the face and hands, and three were bleeding profusely from lacerated wounds. Most of the clothing worn by these men was torn into shreds. The presence of mind and the quick action of Engineer Mullen alone saved the thirty-five men from death."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## IS THE BELIEF IN HELL PASSING AWAY?

DEAN FARRAR and some other writers whom we have quoted from time to time believe that the Christian dogma of eternal punishment in hell is rapidly passing away from theology and popular faith, and that it will not much longer be preached. It is, however, preached in all its pristine clearness by a writer in *The Presbyterian Quarterly* (January), the Rev. R. A. Lapsley, of Greenville, Va. Under the caption "Turn or Burn!" he remarks that "the master move in that devilish strategy which accomplished the Fall was when Satan succeeded in casting a doubt on the certainty of future punishment; and since that woful hour, 'ye shall not surely die' has been the favorite tenet of all who are under the dominion of the god of this world." He continues:

"We may well suppose that the devil, working hand-in-hand with the bitter revolt of the carnal mind against this doctrine, would long ago have banished it from the faith of mankind, were it not for one thing; and that is, that there is no way to silence the unequivocal testimony of the Scriptures upon this subject. No man, for example, can read with unbiased mind the latter part of Luke 16, the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, without drawing two necessary inferences: first, that the souls of the ungodly do at their death pass into a state of penal suffering; second, that this state is without mitigation or end. And the authority of Jesus Christ, as a divine teacher, stands committed to these two points of doctrine. And this is only one of many similar passages, in which the dreadful character and endless duration of future punishment are explicitly stated.

"And not only is there this immovable foundation for this doctrine in the express language of God's Word, but it may be said, further, that the doctrine of the eternal punishment of the finally impenitent is so related to the whole fabric of Christianity that the entire Christian system stands or falls with it. The doom of him who dies in his sins is not simply the background of the Gospel, it is the very canvas on which the Gospel is set forth. Take away this truth, and the Gospel itself is gone. Examine in this light another familiar passage of Scripture, Luke xix. 10: 'The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.' Come to save what? 'That which was lost.' How? To these questions there is no adequate answer but such as is seen in the lurid gleam of penal fires. There is no *modus deo vindice dignus*, apart from the wrath which is to come."

Not only is the doctrine of eternal punishment, says Mr. Lapsley, a necessary corollary of Christianity, but it is not contrary to justice:

"No stronger statement of this objection could be given than that framed by the high priest of American infidelity, the late R. G. Ingersoll. Mr. Ingersoll imagines a bird winging its way through illimitable space from this earth to the remotest fixed star, and bearing in its mouth one grain of sand. The bird comes back, after an almost immeasurable lapse of time, for another grain, and repeats his journey back and forth, until he has removed this solid earth, grain by grain—'And then,' says Mr. Ingersoll, with startling climax, 'it will not yet be daybreak in Hell!' We grant that the mind staggers under this tremendous conception, but that does not abate one particle of our confidence in its truth. We would solemnly match this awful thought with that which is its counterpart, the enormity, the immeasurable ill-desert, of sin." . . . . .

"In the Rev. W. Haslam's book, 'From Death into Life,' there is an account of a very striking dream, of a man who was subsequently converted under his ministry. The man said:

"'I dreamt that I was walking along a broad smooth road, where everything was lovely. The road was crowded, and the people all seemed as if they were out for a holiday. Seeing a workingman in a field close by, I called to him, and asked, "Where does this road lead?" He answered, "To hell, straight on; you can not miss!" "Hell!" I was surprised; "Hell," I said to myself. "This is very different from what I thought. Is the way to hell as pleasant as this? and are people so unconcerned about it?" I was amazed, yet I did not stop nor turn back, but went on and on, seemingly as pleased as the others were. However, it did not continue like this long, for soon I came to a rough post, where the atmosphere was thick and sulphury and it was almost dark. Seeing some people in the distance I went near to ask them the way out. They were busy with long rakes raking cinders about on the dry ground and would not answer my urgent inquiries. As I approached them, I saw that every now and then fire appeared from under the ground, over which they raked cinders to keep it out of sight. Just then the ground became so hot that I began to run, in my despair I knew not whither. As I passed along in haste, I came to cracks in the ground full of fire; I stepped over them one after another, and ran, ran on till I came to such a large chasm that I could not jump over it. I turned and went in another direction, leaping and running in a state of terror, till at last I came upon a glowing sheet of fire, into which I fell. Then I awoke.'

"The application of this is obvious. Many in our day and time are at this cruel business of raking cinders over the fire; few there are like faithful Richard Baxter, who was wont to compress the warnings of God's Word into one solemn, urgent appeal, saying, 'Sinner, turn or burn! turn or burn!'"

## THE RELIGION OF DEMOCRACY.

THE Rev. Mr. Charles Ferguson's new work, "The Religion of Democracy," has met with a somewhat remarkable degree of appreciation both from religious readers and critics, and it has even been said that, in the great religious problem, "since Emerson, no one has gone so straight to the point." A writer in *Current Literature* (March), in the course of a lengthy review of the volume, thus summarizes its more important features. He says:

THE REV. CHARLES FERGUSON.

"Negatively, nothing could exceed the vigor with which this priest of the church inveighs against the shortcomings of the institution which corporately represents the Christian belief to-day. The church as it stands to-day he holds to be not merely a cumberer of the ground, but an obstacle to faith and a preventer of goodness. Its smoking lamps make the darkness murky, and its weakness and incompetence grow to what is worse. It obscures the spiritual aim of democracy, reduces liberty to a sentiment, and fraternity to a mutual benefit. Its envious and paltry divisions thwart the hope of social fellowship, and outrage the idea of human unity which they pretend to teach. The church was the bearer of faith only so long as it remained inknit in the body and texture of the old secular society. When the church ceased to be coterminous with human society, it lost the one thing of value it possessed—originality and ingenuousness of faith, the faith of St. Francis Assisi and of the Maid of Orleans, precisely the most modern and democratic kind. Outside the Roman obedience, which may be considered the ritual of a cult, the shibboleth of a caste, or the philosophy of a school, the sects have been for four hundred years minimizing their professions until now they are incredible because they claim so little. Their demands upon the confidence of man have reached the most tenuous extreme. Their faith verges to infidelity. . . . . .

"All this, and more, Mr. Ferguson sees supplied in what he talks about as a democratic catholic church. It is idle disputing whether the creation of his fancy be a new thing or the old. He is talking of revolution and a new foundation; he may really

be preaching reform. For these notes of the catholic church of Mr. Ferguson's dream, what are they but the notes of the ancient and primitive church of the first Christian centuries?

"'The religious trusts are bankrupt, and the caste of goodness and truth is ripe for dissolution; but the church in its original charter rises to the emergency of the world. The societies founded in particularism, exclusion, and monopoly give place to a catholic church founded in the universal and the eternal, and in the essential and permanent characteristics of the human spirit. The churches of the past have been only types and symbols foreshadowing—sometimes in glorious and inspiring parable, sometimes in distorted and monstrous caricature—the church catholic and democratic which is to comprehend the design of the universal spiritual revolution and establish the people in the beginnings of liberty. It has taken nearly nineteen hundred years for a catholic church to become a possibility.

"'Catholicism is the taking in of the last man with confidence that for him, too, as well as for the rest, life has a meaning and is reasonable; it is the taking in of the whole cosmos with confidence that it is of one piece and hangs together to the last detail.'"

Three notes will characterize the great Catholic Democratic Church of the future, says Mr. Furguson. First, it will abandon the distinction of "sacred" from "secular." All life shall be held sacred, and the church "shall see in the problem of labor and bread the involute of every spiritual and eternal issue. The church shall engross itself in the materials, in the humanities, the courtesies, and the arts. It shall work a new orientation of the common law, shifting the legal point of view from property to persons, destroying the fetish of capital and denying the capitalist a hearing save as a member of the fraternity of work."

Secondly, says Mr. Ferguson, "the church will utterly shatter the caste of 'goodness,' and definitely abandon the attempt to mark a distinction between 'good' persons and the 'bad'":

"Its sacraments must be offered to all the humble and child-hearted without any kind of stipulation of conformity or faintest implication of special sanctity. The church will refuse to exercise what is called spiritual discipline, and it will jealously guard its officers from the imputation of being particularly pious.

"For to be particularly pious is not merely pharisaic, it is flat paganism; it savors of the siege of Troy and the platitudes of Greek philosophers; it is flying in the face of Christianity and making the clergy and all the communicants a jest. Its ideal goodness is ineffably good because, with unfaltering sweetness and strength, it confounds itself incontinently in the bad.

"The church will regard itself as constitutionally coterminous with secular society. The point is not that the church will strive to reach the very low and bad people—it has been trying to do that for a long time with curious and confused results; the point is that at last the dead-set to save souls will be abandoned; and instead of keeping up the haggard, weary chase, the church will simply assume both the pursuers and the pursued—regarding them all alike as equal constituents of the commonwealth.

"The religion of democracy takes in all the people without exception, not because it is indifferent to moral and spiritual distinctions, and not because it holds that men are naturally good or even that everybody is sure to be saved. It is not because it makes light of the eternal and tragic issue between Jerusalem and Babylon, but because it would give its whole soul to that issue, that it has written upon its doorposts and the footplace of its altar: 'Judge not,' 'Unto this last,' and 'He was made sin.'"

Thirdly, says the writer, the church will no longer attempt to impose creeds on men under the impression that it has an exclusive and final deposit of truth:

"The church will abandon the attempt to truss up and underpin the Truth, and will, on the contrary, repose in quiet strength upon those sills and girders of the universal frame which have been or hereafter shall be discovered. It will appear that the Truth is not a sacred deposit to be kept in a box under guard of priestly seneschals, but a living, tremendous Thing—able to take care of Itself as well as of all who will trust It. Such is obviously the case with the truth of physics; so it is also with the truth of metaphysics.

"If what is called a lie will wear as well as the truth in the long run, it can not be a lie. The truth at last must be proved in experience; there is after all no other credible proof. That an unbroken succession of mutes, dervishes, and fakirs—or of prebendaries, deans, and curates—have sworn to a thing for a thousand years is no proof."

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## THE DOCTRINE OF REINCARNATION IN CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY.

DURING the past few years, the ancient doctrine of the preexistence and reincarnation of the human soul has been receiving a good deal of attention from those interested in occult and oriental philosophies. Aside from the Hindus, Chinese, and Japanese, and the European and American Theosophists and Vedantists, almost all of whom fully accept this doctrine, there is a disposition among Spiritualists and among the new metaphysical school of Mental Scientists to examine the relations which this belief may bear to their own faith. *Freedom*, edited by Mrs. Helen Wilmans, a leader of the Mental Science movement, has of late contained an extended series of articles on this theme, as has also *Light*, the organ of British Spiritualism. Among these thinkers, the tendency appears to be either to reject reincarnation or to limit its application far more than is done in the Pythagorean, Egyptian, Gnostic, Vedic, or Buddhist systems. In a recent number of *Light*, for instance, Dr. George Wyld, once president of the British section of the Theosophical Society, now a Spiritualist, disavows the belief in reincarnation, and asserts that "Jewish monotheism does not contain a trace of it," and that "Christ and His followers utterly ignore it, and no Christian mystic or saint has ever had any conception of it."

Another writer in the same journal, Princess Karadja, takes issue with this statement. After alluding to the well-known fact that the doctrine of Reincarnation was widely accepted among the Alexandrian Jews and even in Palestine for several hundred years before and after the birth of Jesus, and that there are many references to it in the Jewish "Talmud," she says (*Light*, March 16):

"Philo, the great Neo-Platonian philosopher in Alexandria, who lived at the same time as Christ, taught this doctrine in his work 'De Gigantibus.' In the Gospels we find several traces of it; for instance, Matt. xi. 13–15, Matt. xvi. 13, Matt. xvii. 10, Mark vi. 14–15, Mark viii. 28, Luke ix. 7–9. If the disciples had not believed in Reincarnation, they would not have asked Christ, 'Who has sinned—*this man* or his parents, that he should be *born* blind?' How could he have sinned before being born, unless he had had a previous existence? In his reply, Christ does not show that He finds the question preposterous, as He would certainly have done if His followers had been mistaken. In the first three hundred years of the Christian era, the doctrine of Reincarnation was almost universally recognized by the church. Such great men as Clemens, of Alexandria (216 A.C.), and Origenes (254) used all their eloquence in defending it. When Origenes was (by the disgraceful tactics of his enemies) declared to be a heretic, this doctrine was swept away, with many other truths that this noble heart had fought for. The condemnation of such a low creature as Bishop Theophilus is certainly not sufficient to crush forever an unpalatable truth. Cyril, one of the founders of Orthodoxy, was compelled to acknowledge that the ninth chapter of St. John can only be explained through the theory of preexistence.

"In the first Christian church the origin of the soul was explained in three different ways:

"(1) The Traducian theory (supported by Dr. Wyld) was started by Tertullian (220). The thought that the child's spirit is a product of the parents suited Augustine, who wished to establish the dogma of our from-Adam-inherited sinfulness; but it was condemned later on by Anselm of Canterbury and Thomas Aquinas, who pointed out that *spirit* can not be a product of *matter*, and that the life-principle emanates from God and is joined to the embryo at conception. This is (2) the Creatinian theory, which was generally acknowledged in the fifth century. Hieronymus (420) and Leo (461) declared that 'God manufac-

tures souls every day.' Tho there are a great many objections to this theory, it has reigned supreme since the utter extinction of the ancient Greek culture. (3) The theory of Preexistence is the only one which is in full harmony with the doctrines of St. John and St. Paul, as they are developed in the Gospel. Joannes Scotus Erigena (875) was the last of the brilliant defenders of this theory, which was gradually extinguished in the dark ages of clerical degeneration.

"For my own part, I firmly believe in Preexistence, as I think it impossible that a *just* God should not give all His children an *equal chance*. One child is intelligent, another is stupid; one is born among honorable parents, another in the dens of vice. Have these children an equal chance? Certainly not! If this short life would be the beginning of our race toward heaven, all those who are mentally, morally, and socially disinherited would have every right bitterly to complain; but if the more or less favorable circumstances of our birth are a result of our previous exertions, it is perfectly just and fair that the spirit who has struggled hard to perfect himself occupies a higher step on the ladder than the spirit who has neglected previous chances. I believe that through the law of affinity the spirit who is to be incarnated is attracted to its future parents (this can account for certain characteristics remaining in the same family). For me, this earth-life is just a class in a school; we enter and leave it through the gates of birth and death. I believe that those men who obstinately refuse to learn their lesson—which is to say, 'Thy will be done!'—will have to reenter the same class over and over again till they are fit for higher tuition in semi-material worlds, where the spirit clothes itself in a fitting garb by materialization and not by the unpleasant necessity of birth."

## NEW YORK'S CHINESE CHOIR.

ONE of the most unique of the many institutional features of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, is the vested Chinese choir of men and boys. The choir forms a part of the Chinese Gild. The New York *Tribune* (March 17) says of this organization:

"At a meeting which took place in the Sunday-school rooms of St. George's Church, a Chinese tea merchant suggested that much good could be done and many worthy people could be assisted if the Christian Chinese of New York had a meeting-place. The subject received the consideration of Dr. David H. Greer, and not long after the scheme had been suggested a suite of rooms was rented for the Chinese Gild at No. 23 St. Mark's Place. There were two hundred members of the organization, only a few of whom were Christians. The organization had much to attract men to its headquarters, in the shape of gymnasium, school, dining-room, and lounging-room. The object of the gild was 'mutual benefit.' Chinese who were molested by their neighbors or by mischievous people came to the gild for protection; others who feared that tradesmen would get the better of them in business laid their woes before the gild, and the place became a sort of bureau of information and court of justice. Guy Mains, who was the originator of the gild; and who has been at its head ever since that time, took steps early in its history to make it a religious center also, and besides devoting time to helping his countrymen out of trouble he founded a Sunday school, which has made good progress.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHINESE CHOIR.

"The gild removed from its first home to the Chinese quarter in the sixth year of its existence, but remained there only a short time, and then, on the completion of St. Bartholomew's Parish House, took possession of the rooms which it now occupies. The membership now numbers about three hundred, of whom thirty are Christians. Sixteen of these are communicants of St. Bartholomew's Church. The Sunday-school services in the parish-house are attended by about one hundred persons every week, only one of whom is a woman.

"One of the features of the Chinese Sunday-school is the vested choir, the first of its kind ever organized in the United States. The members of the choir are uneducated in music, and can not read notes; but the hymns written in the Tonic Sol-Fa system in Chinese characters are read by them with ease, and are sung with good effect."

## THE DANCE AS A CHRISTIAN RITE.

IT is well known that the dance, like the drama, had its origin as a religious rite, and formed a part of Hebrew and other sacred ceremonies. But altho the sacred drama—partly derived, according to Dr. Paul Carus and other students of comparative religion, from the Eleusinian Mysteries of Greece—has survived in the passion plays of to-day and even in the Christian liturgy itself, the sacred dance seems to have almost disappeared in Christian ceremonial. Indeed, some Christian bodies even condemn dancing in their official book of discipline as a device of Antichrist. But in Spain, where so many distinctive customs are retained, the sacred Christian dance is still to be seen. Mr. Arthur Symons, the English poet and critic, thus writes in *Harper's Magazine* (March) of the annual religious dance in Seville:

"On the day of the feast of the Immaculate Conception, the 8th of December, I attended mass in the cathedral. The gold and silver plate had been laid out by the side of the altar, crimson drapings covered the walls; the priests wore their 'terno celeste,' blue and gold vestments; the Seises, who were to dance later on, were there in their blue and white costume of the time of Philip III.; the acolytes wore gilt miters [?], and carried silver-topped staves and blue canopies. There was a procession through the church, the archbishop and the alcalde walking in state, to the sound of sad voices and hautboys, and amidst clouds of rolling white incense, and between rows of women dressed in black, with black mantillas over their heads. The mass itself, with its elaborate ritual, was sung to the very Spanish music of Eslava; and the dean's sermon, with its flowery eloquence—flowers out of the Apocalypse and out of the fields of 'la Tierra de Maria Santisima'—was not less typically Spanish. At five o'clock I returned to the cathedral to see the dance of the Seises. There was but little light except about the altar, which blazed with candles. Suddenly a curtain was drawn aside, and the sixteen boys, in their blue and white costume, holding plumed hats in their hands, came forward and knelt before the altar. The priests, who had been chanting, came up from the choir; the boys rose, and formed in two eights, facing each other in front of the altar, and the priests knelt in a semicircle around them. Then an unseen orchestra

began to play, and the boys put on their hats, and began to sing the *coplas* in honor of the Virgin:

O mi, O mi amada
Inmaculada!
[O my loved One, Immaculate!]

as they sang, to a dance measure. After they had sung the *coplas* they began to dance, still singing. It was a kind of solemn minuet, the feet never taken from the ground, a minuet of delicate stepping and intricate movement, in which a central square would form, divide, a whole line passing through the opposite line, the outer ends then repeating one another's movements while the others formed and divided again in the middle. The first movement was very slow, the second faster, ending with a pirouette; then came two movements without singing, but with the accompaniments of castanets, the first movement again very slow, the second a quick rattle of the castanets, like the rolling of kettle-drums, but done without raising the hands above the level of the elbows. Then the whole thing was repeated from the beginning, the boys flourished off their hats, dropped on their knees before the altar, and went quickly out. A verse or two was chanted, the archbishop gave his benediction, and the ceremony was over."

## RELIGION IN FICTION.

AMONG Mr. Sheldon's many predecessors in the application of fiction to the service of religion, hardly any one received larger returns in fame and fortune than the late Miss Charlotte M. Yonge. A writer in the London *Spectator* (March 30) takes the ground that a novel gains rather than loses in popularity from a religious flavor, and that Miss Yonge's success is an instance of this fact:

THE LATE MISS CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

"No book in the world except the Bible has ever had among English-speaking peoples the circulation of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' which, besides being a work of genius and the best allegory ever written, is an evangelical novel. They forget that 'Cœlebs in Search of a Wife' was once in the library of every country house; that Lady Georgiana Fullerton's rather poor story, 'Ellen Middleton,' made on account of its religious tone a reputation which, in spite of her change of faith, lasted all her life; that scarcely any book has had the hold on the middle classes obtained by Miss Mulock's 'John Halifax,' which is intended to inculcate a creed almost identical with that of the Quakers; and that Mrs. Ward obtained very large sums from 'Robert Elsmere,' a book of which the very essence is its eloquent advocacy of Unitarianism touched and warmed by religious emotion. They forget that 'Salem Chapel' made Mrs. Oliphant, and that both in that book and its sequel, 'Phœbe Junior,' an admirable novel, the life-blood is the contrast drawn between the social effects of two ecclesiastical systems. They do not see that the enormous popularity of Mr. Barrie and 'Ian Maclaren,' that 'John Galt touched with the grace of God,' is first of all due to their marvelous portraiture of specially religious lives. Above all, they forget that 'Adam Bede' was in no way less admired because of the religiousness of its tone, and that of all French novels probably the one best known in England is 'Les Misérables,' in which Victor Hugo preached the doctrine of unselfishness elevated into a real 'religion' of controlling force over men. Many of these writers say such books are popular in spite of the religion in them, and laugh at Miss Yonge's goody-goodiness while acknowledging her really marvelous skill in the delineation of character. She possessed that skill, no doubt, even Sir Guy Morville being real, tho 'raised,' as every Sir Galahad must be; while in 'The Daisy Chain' there are seven or more girls, all brought up under similar circumstances and subjected to the same conditions, who are yet so separate and so finely drawn that if you met one of them you would be tempted to address her by name. . . . . .

"Will this tendency to tolerate, and even enjoy, religion in novels continue? We think it will, and even increase. No change in English life in the past fifty years strikes the writer more strongly than that in the attitude of the people of nearly all grades toward religion. That the community has become more deeply religious he will not affirm. But while an over-rich class has become drunken with the thirst for excitement, and theology has perhaps grown less definite, the purely secular tone which once was manifested by a large majority has almost disappeared. There is keen interest in the subject, even among disbelievers. The discussion, too often, no doubt, sterile, in millions of households never ends, and with it comes the desire to know what the religious-minded really think and do, and the knowledge is sought as often through fiction as any other source."

## THE POWER AND FUNCTION OF QUAKERISM.

IN a day when philosophical idealism—the belief that the inward idea or self constitutes the foundation and reality of all existence—is growing to such great proportions in the "New Thought," Mental Science, Christian Science, and other movements, many have marveled that the ancient and pure idealism of the Society of Friends should apparently be making little or no headway. The orthodox body of this faith, according to Dr. Carroll's latest returns, possesses only 92,468 members, and reports a gain of only 224 during the past year, which is far from the normal increase to be expected from births alone. The other three denominations of "Hicksite," "Wilburite," and "Primitive" Friends report no increase whatsoever. In England the same tendency toward an actual or relative decline is said to be present. The London *Spectator* (March 23) says of this remarkable people:

"Quakerism may almost be summed up in the belief, 'the kingdom of God is within you.' It is one of the great subjects of eternal wonder and dispute that a religion whose great idea was expressed by its founder in these mystic yet vital words should have—and that in a short time—allied itself with the powers of this world, of this secular order. Nothing is clearer than that Christ repudiated this world, this secular order, or than that He warned His disciples against its dread fascination. That disciple who leaned on the Master's breast, and who assimilated His ideas most closely, has devoted his chief Epistle to an elaboration of this doctrine, saying that love of the world is incompatible with love of the Father and the Son. . He has also in the Apocalypse triumphed in the overthrow of world-power in the shape of the Beast and the Woman drunken with the blood of the saints. What would he have said could he have seen in vision the alliance, within two short centuries, of the church cemented with the blood of confessors and martyrs and the very world-power whose destruction he foretold? We knew the arguments on either side of this controversy. Matthew Arnold has told us that the stream of pure Christianity would have dried up in Judean sands had it not merged in the great river of Roman and world activity. Another sect would have been added to those already existing, and that would have been all. But the great vital change in society, the social revolution needed, would not have been attained had it not been for the Decree of Milan. The present writer does not desire to pronounce on this great theme, as regards which mankind will always be divided; he must be content with saying that the price paid for the revolution was immense.

"Whatever view we may take of the necessity of the world-movement catching up in its swirl the stream of Christianity, we

can not ignore two great facts. In the first place, a kind of protest against the secularizing of Christianity must constantly be made; and second, the Quakers, in making that protest, are certainly nearer to the teaching of Christ than is the more conventional Christianity. Even Puritanism, itself a revolt from Anglican smooth uniformity and ultra-ceremonialism, soon was tempted to fall from its high estate, to be entangled in public intrigue, and to commit some of the very sins which it had laid at the door of Anglicanism. Then it was that the Society of Friends stood forward to witness for the simple Gospel in this land. We may admit extravagance and folly, if we like, but when all is said and done the services rendered by George Fox can not be overestimated. The idea of a simple Christ life, with its absolute fidelity, its bold demeanor in face of all the powers of the world, its yea being yea, its nay nay, its worship of the heart, its loyalty to divine command, is so complete that, in the present writer's opinion, it has presented to our people the highest ideal of religion which has been known since Wyclif. It would be too long a task to show also that, if we are to take up the New Testament without bias, we must admit that these Quaker ideals are nearer to the plain teaching of Christ than any other. . . . . .

"The dangers of such a noble creed are manifest, for it is, and will probably remain, a creed for the few. But to the mysticism of the Quaker faith is attached the ethics of practical Christianity. Never was there a creed which more fully combined the two elements of the religion of Christ. Faith without works is dead, urged the great practical apostle whose famous Epistle Luther called 'an Epistle of straw.' But a mere gospel of works will never satisfy the infinite needs of the soul. Quakerism understood in its best minds both doctrines, and so did not fall into barren quietism on the one hand or bustling philanthropy on the other. The greatest Quakers loved to commune in the stillness of the meeting-house, no one breaking the solemn silence unless called of the spirit to do so; but they also looked on the world and the dominion of darkness, and they determined to shed light on that darkness, not so much by preaching as by Christian practise. . . . . .

"We do not doubt the loveliness of many a saint, of many an obscure monk or priest, in the great guarded fold of the orthodox Christian church. But for fidelity and courage, as well as for inward light shining in a dark world, where will you find the superior of these saints of Quakerism? The Society of Friends may well be proud of its record, even tho it knows it is not likely to convert the wide world."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Duke of Newcastle, who with Viscount Halifax is one of the chief lay leaders of the English High-Church party, has lately been traveling in this country to study religious conditions in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Churchmen in England, he says, know too little of what is being done by their fellow churchmen in America, and he hopes to bring the two nearer together. In an interview in Washington he is reported to have said that while, owing to the Pope's ruling on English orders, there is no prospect of a *rapprochement* between the Church of England and the Roman Catholic communion for a long time to come, he thinks there may be intercommunion within the next twenty years between the Church of England and the Orthodox Eastern Churches of Greece and Russia, which in doctrine, polity, and custom are already near together.

A NEW study of John Wyclif, especially emphasizing his anti-war views, has lately been made by Mr. Josiah W. Leeds. Half a millennium ago, the writer says, Wyclif's voice, as a Christian reformer, was raised against war with as much energy as are the voices of Tolstoy and Ernest Crosby in our day. "Lord," queries Wyclif, "what honor fall to a knight that he kills many men? The hangman killeth many more, and with a better title. Better it were for men to be butchers of beasts than butchers of their brethren!" Warring Christendom to-day, says Mr. Leeds, "greatly needs the affirmation of these too-much contemned truths," and he points out that this testimony of Wyclif against war has been almost wholly ignored by those who write of him.

APPARENTLY alone among the Protestant journals of America, *Unity* (Chicago, February 28) offers some severe reflections upon the new King of England. Reading a lesson also to our own "rulers," it says: "It is not only a discouraging but a sickening spectacle that Edward VII. is presenting to the world in his foolish 'revival' of medieval pomp and antique show, and the blazon effrontery to decency offered by English and American publishers in announcing a book on 'The Private Life of King Edward VII.' The less said about his private life the better, and the less millinery and brass-band foolishness that go with his coronation the less the indignity offered to the sensible citizens of England. The President of the United States . . . will do well to avoid rather than emulate the example of this degenerate son of a womanly queen."

## FOREIGN TOPICS.

### WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDENT RIOTS IN RUSSIA?

ARE the student riots in Russia accidental, or are they, as the American press would have us believe, symptomatic of a deep-seated disease in the empire of the Czar? The continental European journals generally do not regard the demonstrations in Moscow, St. Petersburg, and other Russian cities as at all serious, and believe that they indicate merely the necessity for reform in the method of governing universities in Russia. French papers blame the English press for exaggerating the disturbances. The *Temps* (Paris), which supports the alliance with Russia, manages to treat the subject so skilfully that, in a two-column article, it does not express even the shade of an opinion. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) declares that the question is solely one of reorganizing the interior administration of the universities, and that it has no political significance whatever. It is a struggle for academic liberty, says this journal, such as is found in German universities, for the liberty of doc-

TOLSTOY'S EXCOMMUNICATION.

"Out with him! His cross is too big for the church!"
—*Jugend, Munich.*

trine and association which is enjoyed by professors and students in universities the world over—except in Russia. There is a good deal of the idealist about the Russian student, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and the Government, in trying to treat him like a child, has done its best to foster a desire for martyrdom in him. It continues:

"The truth is that in Russia the Government has never realized that in the hands of the youth of the country lies the future of Russia, and this is particularly so of the youth of the universities. The statesmen of the present seem to have adopted the policy of the first Nicholas and to wish to treat them like soldiers. Any symptoms of discontent with the attitude of the Government, or what the bureaucrats take to be discontent, are punished by forcible enrolment in the army. It may be remarked that the Russian soldiers are far better treated than they were fifty years ago, and that, therefore, the punishment of compulsory service is not so severe as it was when Nicholas I. was Emperor. But the principle is the same—the Government thinks that intellectual movements can be stamped out by military discipline."

The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) publishes a despatch from St. Petersburg stating that General Dragomirów, commander in the Kieff district, has protested to the Czar against the army's being used as "a house of correction for fractious students." Military service, he is reported to have said, should never be made a penalty for insubordination. The *Independance Belge* also publishes a statement signed by forty-five well-known Russian authors and educators, recounting the facts connected with the riots and the violence of the Cossacks, and claiming that the protest, which has been sent to "every newspaper in Europe," has the indorsement of "all intellectual Russia."

A writer in the *Nation* (Berlin) reviews the history of Russian legislation affecting the universities for the past half-century, and declares that considerable progress in toleration has been made; but thinks that the Government might easily have granted the demands of the students in the present instance without at all compromising its authority. M. Plekhanoff, a leading Russian revolutionist, has declared (in an interview published in the *Secolo*, of Milan) that the student movement has the hearty support of the masses of the empire. In support of this statement he points out that the workmen of Moscow and St. Petersburg made common cause with the rioting students, and also that in the crowd which assaulted the Kasan cathedral in the latter city there were found merchants and persons of nearly every profession. The riots, he concludes, are the result of a well-prepared and well-managed propaganda which the revolutionists are carrying into every corner of Russia.

From reliable sources in Vienna (nothing on the subject is permitted by the censor to appear in the Russian papers) the correspondent of *The Times* (London) declares these riots to be the "first serious symptom of a far-reaching revolutionary agitation of which more will probably be heard hereafter." Commenting upon this report, *The St. James's Gazette* (London) remarks: "However improper it may be for foreigners to wish well to violent revolution in a friendly country, it would be impossible for Englishmen to withhold sympathy if there were the smallest prospect of 'revolutionary agitation' leading to any practical result in Russia."

The movement has the profoundest interest for Western nations, says *The Daily News* (London):

"It is the struggle between intelligence and force, and the best defenders of the present system can only say that Russia has too much need of force to cultivate intelligence. But why, then, have these universities? Surely it would be more honest of the Czar to suppress universities altogether than to use them as traps to catch these foolish young boys and girls who go by the name of students. The prisons of Russia are at present crowded with the flower of the Russian youth—the most eager and intelligent souls among all those multitudes. What their sufferings are we know from the appalling pages of Tolstoy's 'Resurrection,' and they are too horrible to dwell on. Russia stands poised between East and West, with neither the fixity of the one nor the freedom of the other, and these poor children are the victims of the struggle between these forces. The university is the meeting-point of these two tides of influence, and the young are just those who can not placidly accept the blank contradiction. Will no light ever break through these clouds?"

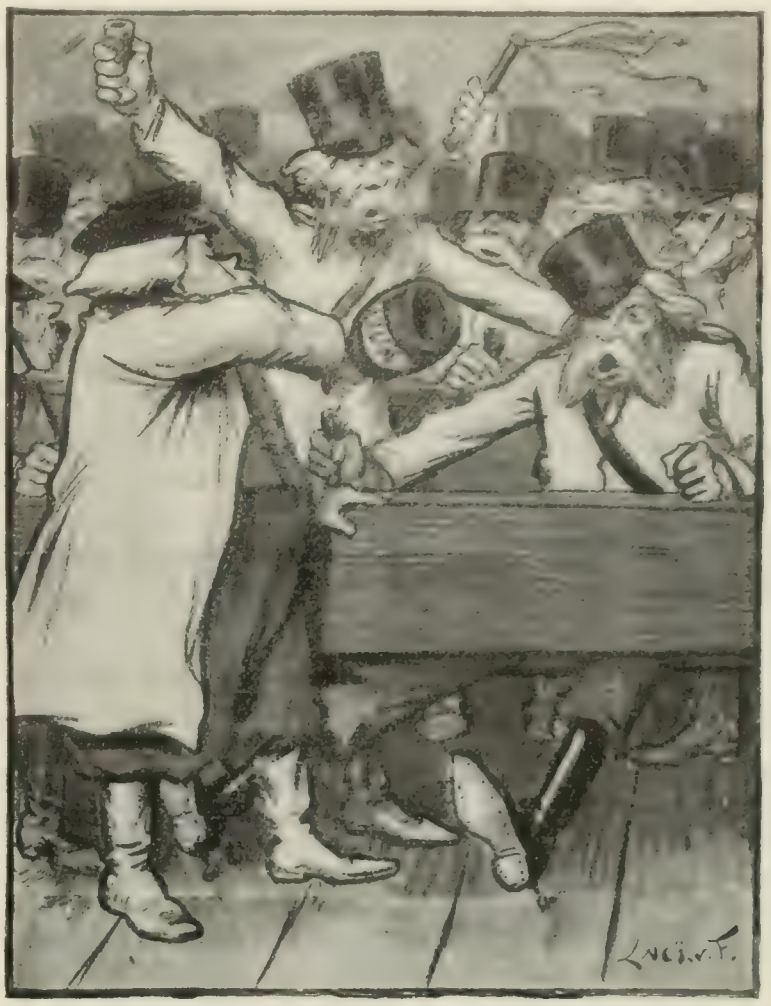
For every student murdered or sent into exile, says *The Guardian* (Manchester), ten revolutionists will rise up. "The Russian Government has not yet learned that a brutal persecution gives a moral lift to a revolutionary movement." These incidents, continues *The Guardian*, are significant of change:

"On the one hand there is a fresh growth of liberal opinion, very much in our English sense of the term liberal. The reign of terror in the late seventies and early eighties crushed liberalism, dividing the forces of the country into those of revolution, misnamed Nihilism, on the one side, and the reaction on the other. In the assassination of Alexander II. the revolution won a Pyrrhic victory which ended in its total discomfiture and left the reactionaries sole possessors of the field. Now, little by little the moderate liberalism of the educated classes has been reasserting itself, and it begins to-day to count as a force in Russia as it has not counted since the sixties. On the other hand, the growth of the towns and of urban industries has, as usual on the Continent, produced the development which we in England distinguish under many heads, but which are lumped together by continental police as Socialism. There have, for instance, been serious strikes which have not been without a measure of success. But in Russia, as elsewhere, middle-class Liberalism and working-class Socialism have not always understood one another, and it is noted as a peculiarity in the present disturbances that the two movements have for the moment been fused."

Russia is not in a wholesome condition, says *The Standard* (London), for it is certainly "a grave peril for any state when the bulk of those who have received an intellectual training are found to be hostile to their rulers." Referring to the excommunication of Count Tolstoy, *The Guardian* remarks:

"Morally the casting out of a man like Tolstoy can only damage the church which finds it impossible to keep such a man within its fold. The man himself it can not lower. It can not even elevate him. But it does confer on him a certain official recognition. It makes him a rallying-point for the enthusiasm of all who detest the hollowness of the existing order. At the same time it advertises the unchristian character of a professedly Christian hierarchy."

*The Saturday Review* (London), however, does not regard the excommunication as anything extraordinary. There is not a church established or non-established in Europe, it says, that



REOPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. PETERSBURG.

COSSACK LEADER: "Comrades, the University is ours. Let us begin at once with the spiritual (spirituous) studies."

—*Humoristische Blatter, Vienna.*

would not have excommunicated him long ago, if it exercised any discipline at all over its members.

A Russian writer in *The International Monthly* (April) declares that the empire is now at one of its most crucial turning points. Russian thought has become stagnant and the people seem to be waiting they know not for what. Says this writer (J. Noviców, of Odessa):

"Just now Russia is hesitating between progress and reaction. The liberals have not to a marked degree the courage of their convictions, nor do the reactionaries dare engage in any too great violence. We live from day to day, and no one knows whither one is tending. It seems even as if people were delighted not to go anywhere. Some legislative measures of very slight importance have been enacted. But no one seems to have the courage to attack the great political problems, ripe for so many years. Life formulates its imperious demands, but the Government, in its inability to act, seems to wish to stop up its ears and close its eyes. Russia continues to linger along in superannuated and nearly vanished institutions, hardly worthy of the eighteenth century, and continues to be an archaic state. The breath of no powerful and generous idea seems to animate this country. Not a single man, no great character, no conspicuous personality,

appears to captivate the crowd and to vibrate in the hearts. The novel is reduced to a superficial impressionism, which paints daily life exactly as it is, without in the least attempting to interpret it. It would seem as if the novelists are chiefly ambitious to reduce themselves to the level of photographic machines, and to carefully avoid all traces of an independent thought.

"At this present moment, Russian society seems to be without aspiration, and with no ideal of any kind. There is not a single great question about which intellectual war is waged. The most sacred principles count but skeptics and unbelievers. It would seem as if the chosen few of Russian society (among whom, in other times, such powerful currents of thought have been produced) had lost the faculty of feeling the beating of their own heart. An atmosphere, dull and gray, pervades the whole. There is absolute stagnation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## OUR TARIFF DIFFERENCE WITH RUSSIA AGAIN.

THE decision of the board of general appraisers of our State Department, to the effect that the course of the Russian Government, in remitting the taxes upon Russian sugar whenever it is exported, is really in the nature of the payment of a bounty; and that, therefore, Secretary Gage was justified in applying to the Russian product the law imposing a duty on bounty-paid sugar entering this country, prompts *The Saturday Review* (London) to remark that, altho America is well advanced in the commercial race, "there are others," and it would be well for us not to forget the fact. After this oracular observation it proceeds to quote the remark of Baron Heyking, Russian consul to London, made recently, to the effect that "free-trade countries are offered excellent prospects by one tariff war already broken out between the United States and Russia, and another apparently impending between Russia and Germany." The whole trouble between the United States and Russia, in the opinion of *The Standard* (London), never very friendly to this country, was "made in Germany." Its explanation is as follows:

"Russia has a separate and somewhat aggravated contention with Germany with regard to the formulation of the new commercial treaty between the two countries. The German Agrarian party is fighting hard in order to protect and foster home agriculture, to have the duties raised against Russian cereal imports, and more especially against Russian rye, of which Germany has for many years past been an increasingly large consumer. On the other hand, Germany is afraid to concede the demands of the Agrarians, for fear Russia should raise the duties all round on the immense quantities of industrial products of all descriptions which Germany exports to Russia. Nettled by the difficulty in which Russia has thus placed Germany, it is asserted that the Berlin Government instigated the Washington Cabinet to the course it has adopted with regard to Russian sugar imports."

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) has been advocating a trade alliance with the United States, and expresses great disappointment at the turn things have taken. Speaking of the German agrarian demands for higher duties on American and Russian grain, it says:

"Perhaps these developments will, in a measure, prepare the American politicians for the question we have often discussed—namely, the desirability of an agreement with Russia in regard to grain exports. The community of interest between the two great agricultural countries is so obvious that only the undue self-confidence of our transatlantic friends—competitors in their ability to hold the European markets—blinds them to the situation."

Russia is quite able to take care of herself, declares the *Vestnik Finanssów* (*Finance Messenger*, St. Petersburg), the official organ of the Ministry of Finance. It continues:

"Whoever loudly proclaims the intention to restrict or discourage the importation of Russian agricultural products must of course remember that, annulling one part of the commercial treaty, he undermines all the remaining parts. However we may prize our commercial treaties with other nations, and our peaceable and amicable relations, if we are threatened with curtailment of our foreign trade in Russia's fundamental products (agricultural ones), we are bound to find a corresponding and countervailing measure. The foreign government may expect to encounter a rival fully armed and equal to the contest. The Government is not disturbed by the agitation abroad, and, ready to render tit for tat, reprisal for reprisal, it is quietly preparing for negotiations toward renewing the commercial treaties (expiring in 1903) on the basis of mutual advantage."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FURTHER EUROPEAN COMMENT ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE official statement of Lord Lansdowne, British Foreign Secretary, indicating, in detail, the position of his Government in regard to the Nicaragua Canal, has called forth in the European press renewed comment, of a character similar to that already made. Criticism of the American Senate occupies most of the attention of the English journals, while satisfaction with the assumed setback to an Anglo-American alliance and fear of the commercial supremacy of the United States in South America continue to agitate the press of the Continent. "Were we dealing with any other treaty-making authority than the Senate as it is to-day or perhaps any other President than Mr. McKinley, we might hope for a sensible adjustment of two or three difficulties," says the usually anti-American *Saturday Review* (London). As things are, it despairs. Monroeism "is being converted from a justifiable refusal to allow the imposition of reactionary doctrines on the races of the New World into a theory for manipulating their destiny to suit American interests." The United States has developed vast ambitions both as to empire and trade, and Europe can not afford to allow us to acquire artificial advantages in defiance of our pledges. The opening of the canal would certainly lead to a great expansion of American trade at the expense of British. . . . It would bring Japan, North China, Australasia, and part of Malaysia nearer to the Atlantic cities than they now are to England. It will, on that account and because it will bring the western coast of America many thousands of miles nearer to the eastern, immensely stimulate the ship-building trade of the United States and develop its naval power.

*The Guardian* (Manchester) wonders whether the American Senate, "which never misses an opportunity of mangling a treaty," does so with a view to showing its power, or merely out of "general perversity." *The Daily News* (London) declares that the Senate "placed itself out of court by the want of urbanity in its methods," and doubts the possibility of any agreement with a body "characterized principally by a medley of state interests and a dominating prejudice against England." *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh) declares that the most striking feature of the whole business is the evidence it affords of the belief, not only among uninformed American politicians, but even among the heads of the Government, that by merely formulating their demands they may get all they desire while giving nothing in return. The action of the Senate, it concludes, "involves a deliberate breach of good faith and a callous disregard for international comity."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) admits that the British Government had a very difficult task before it and could scarcely have acted differently, as the *amour propre* of the empire had been wounded and the "national exuberance of the Americans really needed a check"; but what, it asks, has now become of the much-vaunted Anglo-Saxon alliance? The *Neue Preussische Zeitung* (Berlin) sees danger to European trade in South America, but hopes the Latin-American republics will not submit to the arrogance of the United States. It says:

"It can scarcely be assumed that the great South American

states, whose full development is only a question of time, will remain quiet in the face of the so-called protectorate in war and actual industrial monopoly in peace at which the American union aims; and in their defense they deserve the full support of all the European states. The matter resolves itself into the following: Are they to strike their flag to the influence of North America and give over to the Yankees without a struggle the commercial dominion of the Southern Continent and the Central American countries, or are they to stand up and fight? The trade of Central America is now divided among Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and France. With the hegemony of the North American union, which is what must result from the monopolization of the Nicaragua Canal, will come the 'squeezing out' of the trade of other nations, which would be thus placed at an unfair advantage in the commercial race."

A writer in *España Moderna* (Madrid) argues that the Monroe doctrine is really the entering wedge of complete conquest by the United States, and he calls upon the Latin-American republics to "send forth a ringing protest against the domination" of North America.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WILL AUSTRIA REALLY BREAK UP?

WHILE the British, French, and German press generally comment upon the prospective break-up of Austria-Hungary, looking upon such a result as merely a question of time, journals within the Dual Monarchy itself are vigorous in their denials that disintegration is "imminent," and declare that the empire does not depend on the good will or forbearance of her neighbors for existence, and that her internal troubles, though acute, do not seriously affect her position in the world nor threaten her national existence. Their argument is well presented by the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), Count Goluchowski's Hungarian organ (published in German). It would be foolish to deny, admits this journal, in the face of facts patent to all the world, that in Austria all healthy public life is being destroyed by the perpetual quarrels of the Nationalists. It continues:

"A weak and despicable policy, pursued by successive governments, which has been adhered to with tenacity worthy of a better object, has finally resulted in the complete abdication alike of the Germans and the Slavs from the state as a whole. In the furious fights which the Germans and the Czechs have urged with one another, all the hopes of a future union of the two races have been abandoned. And yet it is the simple truth that in the face of any danger which might threaten us from without, the consciousness of the historical union of the peoples, and of the insoluble bond which has always existed in weal or wo between the nations and the dynasty would at once assert itself and prove that our union, as an entity in the history of Europe, is dearer to us than the prejudices, religious or nationalist, held by us as clans and parties within the empire."

The attitude of the Czechs, it continues, proves the existence of this feeling. While formerly looking openly to Russia to deliver them from Teutonic bondage, they are now "never tired of reasserting their passionate devotion, an exclusive devotion particular to themselves, to Austria their Fatherland." This change of rôle, says the *Pester Lloyd*, is due to the fact that the Czechs now realize that their own existence is involved in the maintenance of the empire. (For the attitude of the Czechs as outlined in a recent speech by Dr. Kramarz, one of their leaders, see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 20.)

The Germans who are boldly calling for help from without, continues this Budapest journal, are merely those "parti-colored and double-tongued animals which no serious man takes seriously." No one would base a prophecy on the "vaticinations of these windbags, blown with insolence and wine."

A united and allied Austria-Hungary, we are told in conclusion, supports and strengthens the German empire, and no disintegrating force may be looked for from Berlin. On the other hand, "Austria incorporated with Germany would mean a preponderance of Catholicism over Protestantism, a paralysis of the Protestant empire, and, with the addition of the Slav element, it would mean a perpetual rankling sore, not an increase of strength." Moreover, it is the opinion of the *Pester Lloyd* that any attempt to conquer or divide an empire of such "organized polity and strong national feelings" would result in a general European war.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## BRITISH ARMY REORGANIZATION SCHEMES.

VON MOLTKE is said to have declared that England never had a real army, and, from the nature of things, England never can have one. Conscription is impossible in England, said the German general, and volunteers, while they may be good defenders, never make good regulars. Yet the parliamentary debate and the newspaper discussion over the new army reorganization scheme in England deal principally with this idea of conscription, which, tho it is not advocated, yet, according to *The St. James's Gazette* (London), underlies, as a necessary foundation, all the recommendations of Mr. Brodrick's scheme. The reorganization plan is comprehensive and exhaustive. In brief it is as follows:

The War Office asks for a grand total of 680,000 men, regulars, reserves, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers. Of this force, 260,000 are to constitute a field army; 196,000 are to be composed of volunteers specially trained for home garrisons; 100,000 are to form the defense of London; there is to be a general staff of 4,000; leaving 120,000 men to compensate for the number of the sick and of the raw recruits. One half of the field army is to be composed of regulars. The home army is to be divided into six army corps, with headquarters respectively at Aldershot, Salisbury, Colchester, York, Edinburgh, and in Ireland, each corps to be under the command of that officer who would lead it in war, who will have his staff complete, and will be responsible for much of the administration. The mobilization, stores, transports, etc., of each are to be kept in the district, so that these separate units will be ready to take the field complete. The army corps commands are to be for three years only, and proof of efficiency will be required before they are renewed. The first three are to be available for immediate service abroad, and all will be provided with a complete quota of mounted troops and artillery. In the second three corps will be included a certain number of picked volunteer battalions, which will be required to undergo a special course of training, and will receive during the period pay at the rate of 11*s.* 6*d* (about $2.80) per day for officers, and 5*s.* ($1.25) per day for men. Behind these will stand the bulk of the volunteers, whose efficiency will be increased by a longer sojourn in camp and a larger number of precedent drills, and the Imperial Yeomanry, increased to 35,000 men, who are to be equipped with rifle and bayonet, to receive pay during training at 5*s.* a day, and a grant of £5 ($25) to every man who provides his own horse.

In the section devoted to recommendations for increasing the efficiency of the army, it is admitted that more artillery of a modern type is needed and that the medical and transport services are greatly in need of reform. The training of the troops is to be remodeled in view of recent experience. Barrack-yard drill is to count for less, and development of individual intelligence for more. The six army corps are to have their own barracks and their own maneuvring grounds, as well as their own staffs. Opportunities will thus be given for improving the training not only of the men, but also of the officers. No officer is to command in peace unless certified by the military authorities as fit to command in war. Every care is to be taken to stimulate professional studies.

The whole scheme, says *The Times* (London) is excellent. "It might be a little more definite, and it is obvious that everything depends upon the infusion of a new spirit into the heads of the military organization, and upon the continuous selection by them without fear or favor of the best and most capable officers for every post that falls vacant; . . . but, on the whole, the plan has been carefully and discriminatingly worked out." Mr. Brod-

rick has done well, says *The Outlook* (London), but there are many obstacles in his way. "The most formidable is in the *vis inertiæ*, in the paralyzing lack of initiation and energy which characterizes high political circles in England at the present time. There is a dread of great schemes, a fear of change, a lack of constructive genius."

*The St. James's Gazette* points out that conscription may be a necessity in the near future, as even the newest scheme does not offer sufficient attractions to men to enlist.

The time has come for England to have a businesslike, professional army, thinks *The Saturday Review* (London). It adds:

"There is a tradition and feeling throughout the great body of our officers which despises knowledge and method, which places sport above science, and games before professional zeal. The surest road to advancement has hitherto not usually lain so much through knowledge of professional matters as through social success. So long as officers have the suspicion that among many high in the military hierarchy the man who studies, instead of being in favor, is less a *persona grata* than the boon companion of the race-course and cricket-field, so long shall we 'muddle through it somehow,' as Lord Rosebery said we would."

An anonymous "open letter" to Lord Salisbury, under the title "The Defense of the Empire," appears in *The Contemporary Review* (London, April) in which the writer criticizes the speech in which the reorganization scheme is set forth, as follows: "This so-called 'statement,' which was meant to indicate the basis of a grand national military reform policy, is as vaguely worded as the prospectus of a mining company. Instead of laying down, in firm and unmistakable language, an intelligible, clear, and business-like statement, we are given 'intentions,' 'proposals,' and 'wishes,' which may or may not be executed, according to the momentary requirements of party politics."

What is wanted, concludes this writer, is the dismissal of the incapables by hundreds and the imprisonment of the corrupt by dozens. "What is wanted is an iron will and an iron hand—merciless exposure and merciless punishment."

The German press has very little to say on the subject. *The Post*, the *Boersen Courier*, and the *Neuesten Nachrichten* (Berlin) agree that England must accept the bitter medicine of conscription if she is to have adequate military defense for her vast domain. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) is a little skeptical of the success of the new plan. If it is carried out, however, says this journal, "England gains in value as an ally." The *Strassburger Post* believes that England, notwithstanding her reverses, comes out of the Boer campaign stronger than she went in. Says the *Post*: "At present Great Britain is going through a great military development of which the Boers are incapable, as they have exhausted their strength. . . . England may now achieve a great deal, if she is moderate."

Considerable comment on the plan appears in the French papers, but no danger to France is apprehended. The *Temps* (Paris) explains that France has now fewer points of disagreement with Great Britain than any other nation. "We have cut out," it says, "within the last twenty years our share of colonial empire; we shall have enough to do with governing it. We can, therefore, watch England's military development without too much anxiety." As to the plan itself, the *Temps* does not believe the requisite number of men can be obtained without conscription. If carried through, however, says this Paris journal, the reform "will probably modify many an international problem." The industrial revolution in the United States, the sharp competition of Germany, and the "irresistible, if slow, expansion of Russia across Asia," it continues, will force England to maintain a great army "for her very life's sake." The *Éclair* (Paris) asserts that the whole scheme is "a mockery and Mr. Brodrick knows it." The British Government dares not propose conscription, but it is gradually preparing the public for it. "England will have to choose between compulsory military service and the abandonment of her imperialist policy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### The Use of the Individual Communion-Cup.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.—Referring to the articles, "Bacteriology and Religious Rites" in THE DIGEST of January 26, 1901, in which the London *Lancet* is quoted as favoring more general ecclestiastical sanitation than now prevails in connection with holy-water receptacles in Roman Catholic churches and communion-cups in Protestant churches, I may be permitted to call attention to a few additional facts of recent interest, perhaps, which my position as one of the earliest to agitate for the adoption of individual communion-cups, on sanitary grounds, has facilitated in obtaining.

(1) There are now approximately 950 churches, representing nearly 500,000 communicants, using individual communion-cups.

(2) About seventy per cent. of these churches are of the Baptist, Congregational, and Presbyterian denominations, and nearly equally distributed among them; the precentage of those using the individual cups to those not using them being obviously greatest among the Congregationalist.

(3) The Methodist Episcopal, Reformed, Lutheran, and Christian (Disciples) churches follow in order and in nearly equal proportion.

(4) There are a few Protestant Episcopal, Universalist, Swedenborgian, and other scattered denominations using the individual cups.

(5) There are twice as many churches with the cups now as in 1898, thus showing a steady and more rapid increase than for the four years preceding the latter date—the inception of the movement being in 1894.

(6) By far the largest proportion of the churches with individual cups in use are in New York and Pennsylvania, and in New England States. However, the States of the middle West, as Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa, are rapidly increasing in the number of these churches. Colorado and California have many in the list.

(7) There are several churches in Canada, Australia, the British West Indies, and New Zealand, as well as in England, that have adopted the individual cups. Even Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, and Japan are represented.

From the tenor of previous editorial utterance in *The Lancet* which I have noted, it does not seem likely that the Church of England authorities will, on account of the ritual, sanction the use of individual communion-cups; but recommend rather the revival of the custom of *intinction*, or of dipping the bread into the wine by each communicant. This would be, of course, a distinct sanitary improvement, altho a practise bound to meet with objection on traditional or ceremonial grounds in most of the other denominations.

The earlier objection to individual cups by *The Lancet*, namely, their impracticability, was based upon a misapprehension of their use here in America, as pointed out by me in a letter published in its columns recently.

HOWARD S. ANDERS, M.D.
PHILADELPHIA.

### An Optical Delusion and Its Explanation.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.—In your issue of February 23 mention is made of a "new and curious optical illusion." The illusion in question (the shadowy appearance of the intersections of white bands laid upon a black surface) is, and has been for some time, part of the stock in trade of the laboratory student of optics. Several of its variations were published by Prof. W. Prever in *The American Journal of Psychology*, October, 1897, and Preyer's diagrams were made some years before this. The illusion is also to be found in popular sets such as Milton Bradley's 'Pseudoptics,' compiled by Professor Muensterberg.

It may be worth adding that the explanation does not depend upon the hazy nature of indirect vision, as the writer quoted implies, but upon the well-known principle of simultaneous contrast. The blackness of the squares causes the immediately adjoining portions of the white bands to appear very white; consequently, the middle of the white bands is relatively grayish, and the square at the intersection of *two* of them becomes, accordingly, distinctly gray. If the figure be constructed on a larger scale than in your illustration, these facts wil' be at once obvious.

PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY, G. M. WHIPPLE.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.

### Buddhists and Religious Freedom.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.—Apropros of the recent articles in your paper concerning "New Missionary Plans of Buddhism," and the letter sent to representatives of foreign missionary societies, I would say that the Buddhists in Japan are doing the very thing they censure Christians for doing. They present their best side, but recently have been going from house to house telling people not to buy portions of the New Testament which missionaries and other Christians are selling. Recently it has come to my knowledge that in one viliage, at least, they refused burial, in the temple grounds, to Christians. The matter was brought to the notice of the police, who reprimanded the priests, saying the constitution of Japan grants religious freedom. It is hardly fair to criticize Christianity while doing what its opponents condemn.

A. V. BRYAN.
MATSUYAMA, JAPAN.

### A Clock Without Hands.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.—A handless clock similar to that described in THE LITERARY DIGEST April 13 was advocated in *Scribner's Monthly*, August, 1875, page 524.

ROBERT P. REEDER.
PHILADELPHIA.

## CURRENT POETRY.

### Fiona Macleod, a Poet of Womanhood.

Selections from the poetry of Fiona Macleod, a Scotch poet and novelist, were published in a recent number of *The Bibelot*. In a prefatory note, the editor writes:

"Here is a verse which 'speaks to the heart because it came from the heart.' . . . . Consider the concluding rune—'The Rune of the Passion of Women.' The words of this unrimed poem—a magnificent vindication of *vers libre* in itself—are words of fire and tears. Herein the soul is stripped as bare as the erst-while beautiful body was stripped bare to the anguished eyes of her whom Villon limned for all time—The Fair Helmmaker grown old."

From "The Rune of the Passion of Women," we quote the following:

. . . Bitter, alas, the sorrow of lonely women,
When no man by the ingle sits, and in the cradle
No little flower-like faces flush with slumber:
Bitter the loss of these, the lonely silence,
The void bed, the hearthside void,
The void heart, and only the grave not void:
But bitterer, oh, more bitter still, the longing
Of women who have known no love at all, who never,
Never, never, have grown hot and cold with rapture
Neath the lips or 'neath the clasp of longing,
Who have never opened eyes of heaven to man's devotion,
Who have never heard a husband whisper "wife,"
Who have lost their youth, their dreams, their fairness
In a vain upgrowing to a light that comes not.
Bitter these: but bitterer than either,
O most bitter for the heart of woman
To have loved and been loved with passion,
To have known the height and depth, the vision
Of triple-flaming love—and in the heart-self
Sung a song of deathless love, immortal,
Sunrise-haired, and starry-eyed, and wondrous:
To have felt the brain sustain the mighty
Weight and reach of thought unspanned and spanless,
To have felt the soul grow large and noble,
To have felt the spirit dauntless, eager, swift in hope and daring,
To have felt the body grow in fairness,
All the glory and beauty of the body
Thrill with joy of living, feel the bosom
Rise and fall with sudden tides of passion,
Feel the lift of soul to soul, and know the rapture
Of the rising triumph of the ultimate dream
Beyond the pale place of defeated dreams:
To know all this, to feel all this, to be a woman
Crowned with the double crown of lily and rose
And have the morning star to rule the golden hours
And have the evening star thro' hours of dream,
To live, to do, to act, to dream, to hope,
To be perfect woman with the full
Sweet, wondrous, and consummate joy
Of womanhood fulfilled to all desire—
And then . . . . oh then, to know the waning of the vision,
To go through days and nights of starless longing,
Through nights and days of gloom and bitter sorrow:
To see the fairness of the body passing,
To see the beauty wither, the sweet color
Fade, the coming of the wintry lines
Upon pale faces chilled with idle loving,
The slow subsidence of the tides of living.
To feel all this, and know the desolate sorrow
Of the pale place of all defeated dreams,
And to cry out with aching lips, and vainly;
And to cry out with aching hearts, and vainly;

**For Sick Headache**

**Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

Dr. H. J. Wells, Nashville, Tenn., says: "It acts like a charm in all cases of sick headache and nervous debility." Gives quiet sleep.

*William D. Howells on Young Contributors and Editors*

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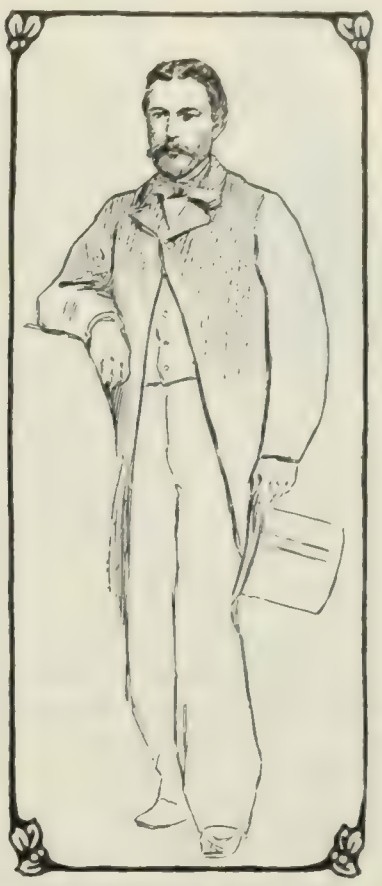

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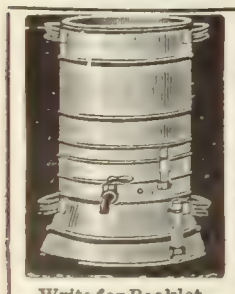

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And to cry out with aching brain, and vainly;
And to cry out with aching soul, and vainly;
To cry, cry, cry with passionate heartbreak, sobbing,
To the dim wondrous shape of Love Retreating—
To grope blindly for the warm hand, for the swift touch,
To seek blindly for the starry lamps of passion,
To crave blindly for the dear words of longing!
To go forth cold, and drear, and lonely, O so lonely,
With the heart-cry even as the crying,
The lamentable crying on the hills
When lambless ewes go desolately astray—
Yea, to go forth discrowned at last, who have worn
The flower-sweet lovely crown of rapturous love:
To know the eves have lost their starry wonder;
To know the hair no more a fragrant dusk is
Wherein to whisper secrets of deep longing.
To know the breasts shall henceforth be no haven
For the dear weary head that loved to lie there—
To go, to know, and yet to live and suffer,
To be as use and wont demand, to fly no signal
That the soul founders in a sea of sorrow,
But to be "true," "a woman," "patient," "tender."
"Divinely acquiescent," all-forbearing,
To laugh, and smile, to comfort, to sustain,
To do all this—oh, this is bitterest,
Oh, this the heaviest cross, oh this the tree
Whereon the woman hath her crucifixion.

---

### The Summoner.

By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

'Twas this morning when the winds were rocking
Larch and linden with a rhythmic swing,
That the crested woodpecker came knocking
For admission at the door of Spring.

"Open! open!" seemed he to be saying;
"For the portal has been shut too long;
We are grown impatient for the Maying,
And the sweet processional of song!

"For the buoyant outring of brook-laughter;
For the meadows goldening to smiles;
For the soft green on the woodland rafter,
And the bloom-burst down the forest aisles!"

Still I saw about me glow and glisten
Ancient Winter's white environing,
As I leaned in eagerness to listen
To the sibyl answer of the Spring.

Then, responsive to the bird's insistence,
From the margin of some cloistral shore
Came a murmur up the hollow distance,
"On the morrow will I ope the door!"

Hail, thou summoner of the azure weather,
Herald of Spring's portal backward thrown!
With another sunrise we together
Once again shall win unto our own!

—In *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* (April).

---

### The Tomb of Shakespeare.

By EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

Such was his greatness, we may stand to-day
As at his grave, tho half the world away.
It matters little where his dust may lie;
Earth is his coffin, and his vault the sky.

—In *The New Lippincott* (May).

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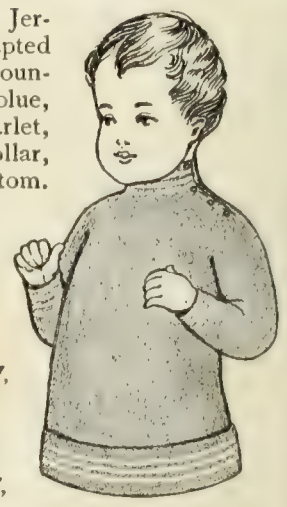

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## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Resisting.** — PATERFAMILIAS: "Tommy, stop pulling that poor cat's tail."

TOMMY: "I'm not pulling it, pa. I'm only holding on to it. The cat's pulling it."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Celestial Costumes.** – HUSBAND: "I wonder what we shall wear in heaven."

WIFE: "Well, if you get there, John, I imagine most of us will wear surprised looks." -*Smart Set.*

**Admiration.** — "Mean ter say she's a white gal?" "In course she is." "Golly! I reckon no cullud gal cud look as much like a white gal as dat gal looks like a cullud gal."—*Puck.*

**Personal.**—The young man, leading a dog by a string, lounged up to the ticket-office of a railway station and inquired: "Must I—aw—take a ticket for a puppy?" "No; you can travel as an ordinary passenger," was the reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

**Very Plausible.**—JED: "Cholly has just returned from a hunting trip. He says he shot the biggest bear on record."

NED: "That might be so. If it hadn't been a big one he would never have hit it."—*Smart Set.*

**Consolation.**—MR. FONDPAR: "Ask the doctor to come to my house immediately. My wife doesn't quite like the baby's looks."

NORAH: "He's out, sure, but don't yez worry—the homeliest babies sometimes grow up quite good-looking."—*Brooklyn Life.*

**The Right Side.**—"I wouldn't fight, my good men," said the peacemaker. "But he called me a thief, sir," exclaimed one of the combatants. "And he called me a lazy loafer," cried the other. "Well," said the peacemaker serenely, "I wouldn't fight over a difference of opinion; you may both be right."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Opposites.**—FIRST LADY PASSENGER: "If that window isn't opened this minute I know I shall die."

SECOND DITTO: "Who opened that window? If it is not shut, I shall die, I'm sure."

PHILOSOPHICAL GENTLEMAN: "Conductor, please keep that window open till one of these ladies dies, then shut it and give the other an opportunity to quit this vale of tears."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Might Have Been Worse.**—MA: "Gracious! What's the matter with the baby?"

PA: "Oh, he bumped his head against one of the pedals of the piano."

MA: "Poor little dear! Perhaps he's seriously hurt."

PA: "Nonsense! It was the soft pedal he struck."—*Philadelphia Press.*

**Not His Business to Inquire.**—"Uncle," said the dusty pilgrim, "how far is it to Sagetown?" "'Bout a mile and a half," replied the farmer. "Can I ride with you?" "Sartin. Climb in." At the end of three-quarters of an hour the dusty pilgrim began to be uneasy. "Uncle," he asked. "how far are we from Sagetown now?" "'Bout four mile and a half." "Great grief! Why didn't you tell me we were going away from Sagetown?" "Why didn't you tell me you wanted to go thar?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

**Modern Education.**—A school teacher in Sheffield received the following from a complaining parent a few weeks ago: "Sir,—Will you please for the future give my boy sum easier somes to do at nites. This is what he brought hoam to or three nites back: 'If fore gallins of bere will fill thirty-to pint bottles, how meny pint and a half bottles will nine-gallins fill?' Well, we tried, and could make nothing of it at all; and my boy cried and sed he didn't dare go back in the morning without doin' it. So I had to go an buy a nine-gallin cask of bere, which I could ill afford to do, and then we went and borrowed a lot of wine and brandy bottles, besides a few we had by us. Well,


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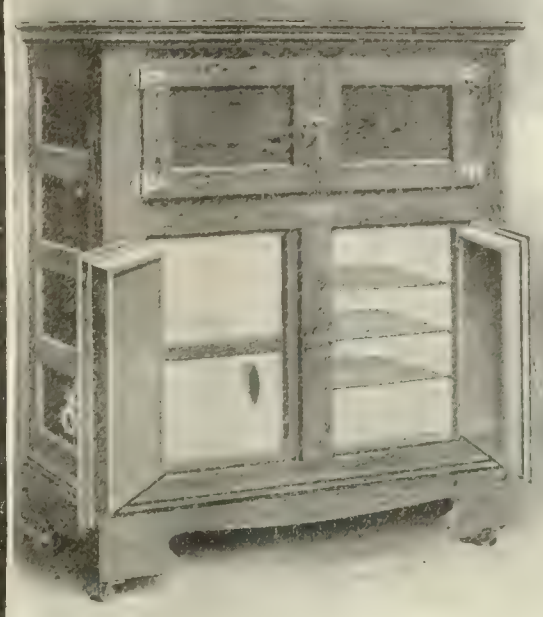

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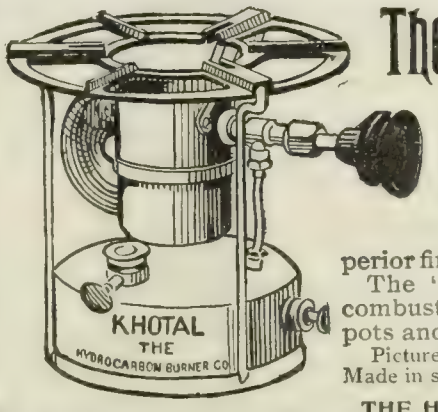


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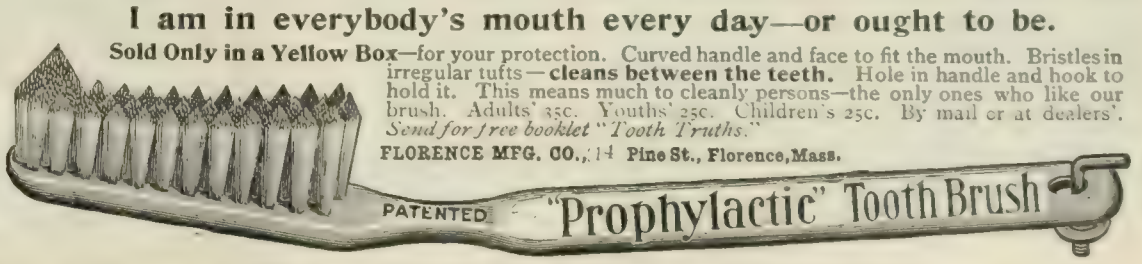

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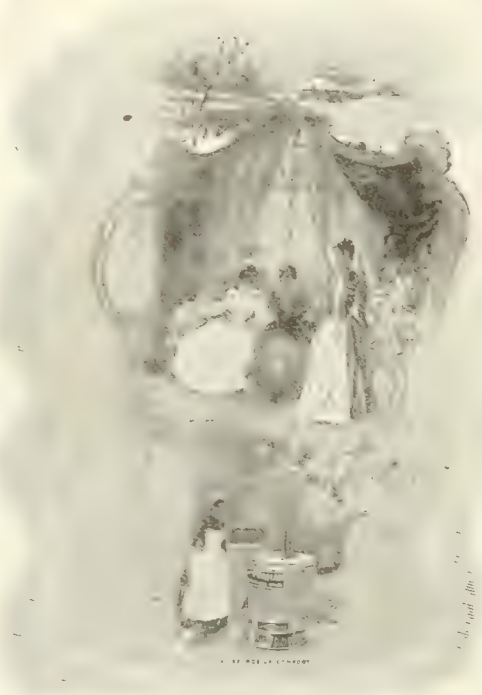

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we emptied the cask into the bottles, and then counted them, and there were 19, and my boy put the number down for an answer. I don't know wether it is rite or not as we spilt sum while doin' it. *P. S.* Please let the next some be in water, as I am not able to buy any more bere.'"—*Bangkok Weekly Mail.*

---

**Improved Proverbs.**—

Quacks are stubborn things.
It's a wise girl who knows her own mind.
Society's the mother of convention.
Home was not built in a day.
Modesty is the best policy.
Circumstances alter faces.
A rolling gait gathers no remorse.
All's not old that titters.
Let us eat, drink, and be married, for to-morrow we dye.
Charity uncovers a multitude of sins.

—CAROLINE WELLS, in *The Smart Set.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

April 23.—Many requests are made by Chinese to Mr. Rockhill and General Chaffee that American troops should not be withdrawn; an imperial decree appoints a number of Chinese officials to report on the question of reforms.

April 25.—The Chinese army under General Liu withdraws behind the great wall on the approach of the German and French expedition from Pao-Ting-Fu; it is reported that Russia will advance China money to pay the indemnities to the powers; taking Manchuria as her guarantee.

April 26.—The Empress-Dowager of China will be relieved of her public functions by the newly created board of national administration; a force of Chinese regulars reappears in the area held by the international forces.

April 27.—Count von Waldersee reports that the German force attacked the Chinese near Hai-Shan-Kwan, and drove them into Shan-Se province with heavy losses.

April 28.—Count von Waldersee transmits news to Berlin of the defeat of General Liu by the Germans under General Ketteler near the Great Wall; eight highwaymen are executed within the American district of Peking, after being sentenced under Chinese law.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 22.—General Kitchener reports continued successes on the British side in South Africa, a Boer commandant, with his force, being among the recent surrenders; Albert Cartright, a Cape Town editor, is sentenced to a year's imprisonment for attacking Kitchener.

April 26.—General Kitchener reports more serious losses inflicted upon scattered Boer commandos in South Africa, many surrendering to the British.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 22.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland refuses to pay the debts of the Prince Consort, and is angry at the threats of the creditors to negotiate the Prince's paper on the Amsterdam Bourse.

April 23.—The British budget excites much hostile criticism, but Sir Michael Hicks-Beach refuses to make any changes in his recommendations; the income tax resolution is adopted by a large majority in the House of Commons.

Turbulent scenes occur in the Reichsrath at Vienna.

M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, confers the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor on Count Lamsdorff at St. Petersburg.

April 24.—A consolidation of transportation routes in Canada, including the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways, is reported at Montreal.

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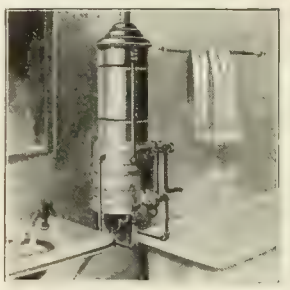

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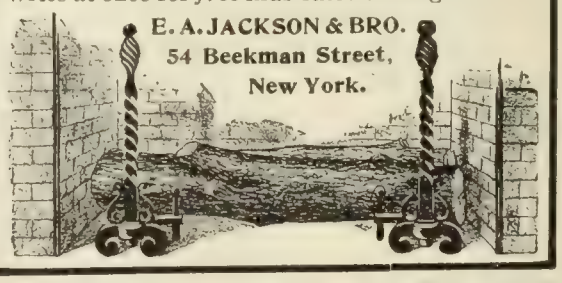

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A despatch from Rome says that Monsignor Falconio will succeed Cardinal Martinelli as papal delegate to the United States and that Monsignor Zaleski, papal delegate to the West Indies. will succeed Monsignor Falconio as papal delegate to Canada.

Emperor William accompanies the Crown Prince of Germany to Bonn, where the latter matriculated.

April 25.—One hundred and fifty people are killed and wounded as the result of the explosion of chemicals in the Griesheim Electro-Chemical Works In Germany.

A financial panic is prevailing in Japan, more than twenty banks closing at Osaka and elsewhere.

Admiral Remey in the flag-ship *Brooklyn* arrives at Sydney, N. S. W.

April 26.—Negotiations are in progress between Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland in regard to the ratification of the Blaine-Bond convention desired by Newfoundland.

April 28.—The coal-miners throughout France are voting on the question of a general strike, in support of the strikers at Montceaules Mines.

Mexican troops capture the capital and practically end the rebellion of the Maya Indians in southern Mexico.

### Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 22.—Floods, due to continued rain, cause alarm in the Middle West.

The New York City charter revision bill passes both houses over Mayor Van Wyck's veto, and is signed by Governor Odell.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, talks of the political situation in the South and a "white man's Republican party."

Fifty million dollars worth of the new British war loan are subscribed for in New York.

April 23.—Minister Loomis of Venezuela has a conference in Washington with Secretary Hay, and it is announced that the minister's course is fully approved by the State Department.

Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, in refusing to speak at the "Get Together Club" with Prof. George D. Herron, of Iowa, bitterly attacks the latter, describing him as a "monster," or a "coward," on account of the divorce proceedings brought against him by his wife.

April 24.—The Cuban Commissioners arrive in Washington, with Gen. Leonard Wood.

Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Hay confer at the State Department regarding the isthmian canal question.

April 25.—The Cuban Commissioners are received by the President, and a dinner in their honor is given at the White House; Secretary Root makes it plain that no modification of the Platt amendment can be looked for.

Minister Conger arrives in San Francisco from China on the steamship *Nippon Maru*; he makes a statement vindicating the conduct of the missionaries in China.

The "Citizens' Union" of New York elects a city committee, drafts a platform for the coming municipal campaign, and elects a committee of one hundred to carry on the work of the campaign.

Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, in refusing to speak with Professor Herron, says that the latter's martial conduct has been "despicable beyond the powers of my vocabulary to express."

April 26.—It is reported at Washington that the Cuban Commissioners will, on their return to Havana, recommend acceptance of the Platt amendment.

The Administration learns the views of Sena-


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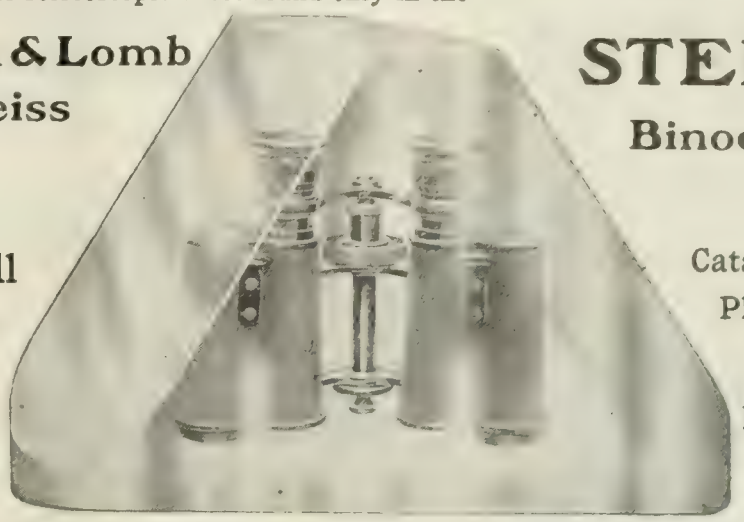

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tors regarding an isthmian canal treaty, and it is expected that a new convention will soon be drafted.

Mrs. Herron makes a statement at Tryon, N. C., showing herself to be out of sympathy with the statements of her defenders in regard to her divorce, and declaring that the "Grinnell people are actuated not so much by sympathy for me as by a desire to down Dr. Herron politically."

April 27.—The Cuban Commissioners have a final and decisive interview with President McKinley, at which trade relations are discussed; the President assures them that after they have formed their government he will appoint a commission to consider the question; the commissioners start for New York, and General Wood leaves Washington for Havana.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 22.—*Philippines:* Aguinaldo talks to an interviewer of his efforts toward the pacification of the Philippines.

April 24.—Many bands of Filipinos surrender, taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

April 28.—A detachment of Americans under Captain Wilson Chase surprised the camp of General Cailles, in Southern Luzon, and nearly captured this Filipino leader. Considerable damage was inflicted on his forces.

## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Solution of Problems.

No. 549.

Key-move, R—B 5.

No. 550.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Q—Kt 3 / R x Q | 2. R B 7 / K x R | 3. R—B 4, mate |
| | 2. ..... / Other | 3. R—K 7, mate |
| 1. ..... / R—B 5 | 2. Q x P, ch / K x Q | 3. B—R 7, mate |
| 1. ..... / R x B | 2. R x Kt P / R x R | 3. R—B 4, mate |

The other variations depend on the line of play given above.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; A. H. Gansser, Bay City, Mich.; J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; A Queen, Sherman, Tex.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.

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Comments (549): "Excellent"—C. R. O.; "Decidedly original and interesting"—M. M.; "Fine, compact, beautiful"—A K.; "Ingeniously constructed; but rather threadbare theme"—J. H. S.; "Beautiful and difficult"—H. W. F.; "One of best in type"—P. A. T.; "Key splendidly hidden"—F. L. H.; "One of the most difficult I ever tackled"—A. De R. M.; "Very illusive"—W. N.

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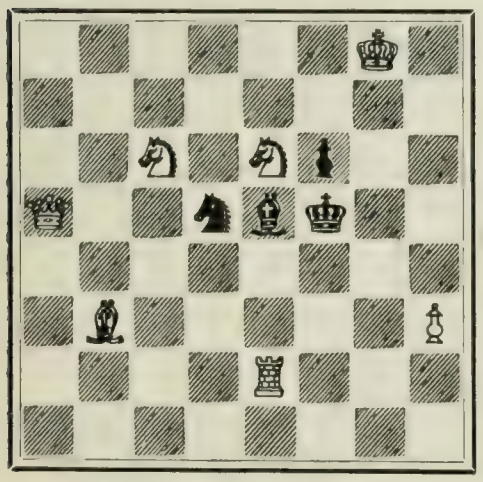
In addition to those reported, W. W. S., F. F. C.; C. J. Jacobs, Des Moines, Ia.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn., got 547 and 548. The Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla., and F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, Cal., C. E. L., and J. B. Coe, New York City, 547; E. C. Z., Philadelphia, C. J. J., N. L. G., and F. F. C., 545.

549 proved to be a puzzle and caught several expert solvers. They relied upon Q—K 6 and R—Q 6. The reply to the former is P—Kt 4; to the latter, Q—Kt 3.

### Problem 555.

By Dr. Jentz.

Black—Four Pieces.



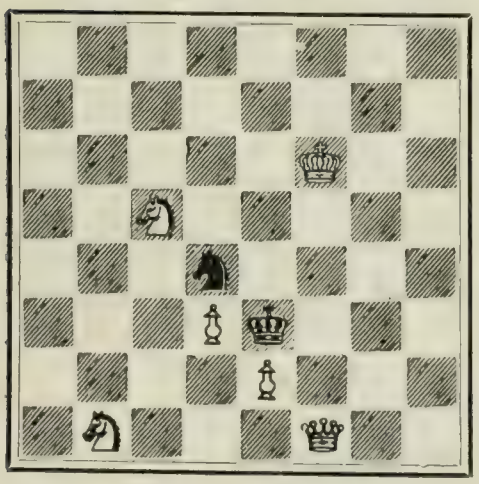
White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Problem 556.

By Dr. A. W. Galetzky.

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### An Elegant Ending.

*From Deutsches Wochenschach.*

White (8 pieces): K on K Kt sq; Q on Q B 6; B on Q 7; R on Q R 4; Ps on K B 2, K Kt 2, K R 3, Q Kt 6.

Black (8 pieces): K on Q Kt sq; Q on Q 6; Rs on K R sq, Q Kt 2; Ps on K 4, K B 4, K Kt 2, K R 2.

White forced mate in seven moves.

This happened in actual play between Herren Niedermann and Szacs.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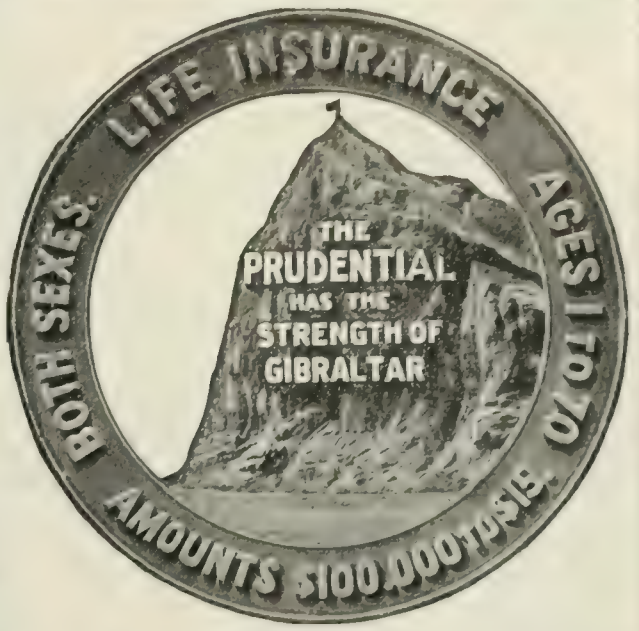


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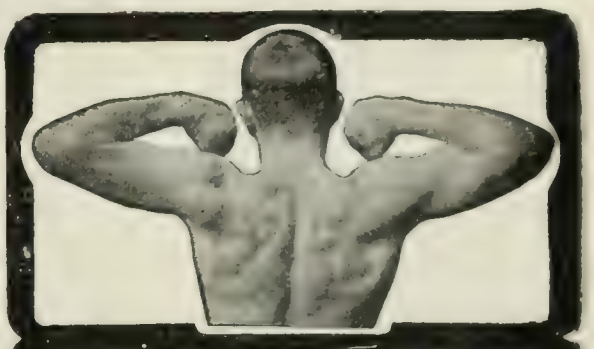

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## Inter-Collegiate Chess.

The third annual match by cable between Oxford and Cambridge, on the British side, and Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia, on the American side, was played on Friday and Saturday of last week, and resulted in a Draw. The Rice trophy will therefore remain with the English students for another year at least. The score:

| | AMERICA. | | GREAT BRITAIN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Bd.* | | *W.* | *L.* | |
| 1. | Perry (H.) | 0 | 1 | Colman (C.) 1 0 |
| 2. | Falk (C.) | ½ | | Wiles (C.) ½ |
| 3. | Sewall (C.) | 1 | 0 | Lane (O.) 0 1 |
| 4. | Rice (H.) | 1 | 0 | Grandy (O.) 0 1 |
| 5. | Hunt (P.) | 0 | 1 | Davidson (O.) 1 0 |
| 6. | Keeler (C.) | ½ | | Wright (C) ½ |
| | Total | 3 | 2 | Total 3 2 |

## A Blackburne Gem.

The following game was played by the English Champion against two amateurs in consultation:

Berlin Opening.

| AMATEURS. *White.* | BLACKBURNE *Black.* | AMATEURS. *White.* | BLACKBURNE. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P K 4 | 10 B—Q B 4 | B—K B 4 |
| 2 P—Q 4 | P x P | 11 B—Kt 3 | K Kt x P |
| 3 Q x P | Kt—Q B 3 | 12 Kt x Kt | Kt x Kt |
| 4 Q—K 3 | P—K Kt 3 | 13 Q-K B 3 (d) | Q—B 3! |
| 5 B—Q 2 | B Kt 2 | 14 P—B 3 | Kt—Kt 5 |
| 6 Kt—Q B 3 | K Kt—K 2 (a) | 15 B—B 4 | Q—R 3 (e) |
| 7 Castles | Castles | 16 P—Kt 4 | Q x P |
| 8 P—B 4 (b) | P—Q 4 (c) | 17 B—K 3 | B x Q B P |
| 9 P x P | Kt—Kt 5 | 18 Resigns. | |

(a) Kt—B 3 is probably better.

(b) Here White could improve their game by 8. Kt—Q 5, followed, if R—K (sq), by P—Q B 4.

(c) Vigorously assuming the attack.

(d) If 13 B x Kt, Q x B attacks two Pawns.

(e) Beautifully played.

(f) An exquisite finish.

## The International Cable Match.

THE GAME PILLSBURY WON.

Sicilian Defense.

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|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—Q B 4 | 32 P—R 4 | K—R 2 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 33 B—Kt 4 | R—Q B sq |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | P—K 3 | 34 P—B 3 | Kt—K sq |
| 4 P—Q 4 | P x P | 35 R x R | Q x R |
| 5 Kt x P | Kt—B 3 | 36 Q—Q B 2 | Q x Q |
| 6 K Kt—Kt 5 | B—Kt 5 | 37 B x Q | Kt—B 2 |
| 7 P—Q R 3 | B x Kt | 38 B—Q 3 | Kt—K 3 |
| 8 Kt x B | P—Q 4 | 39 P—R 5 | K Kt 2—B 4 |
| 9 B—K Kt 5 | P—Q 5 | 40 B—B 4 | K—Kt 3 |
| 10 Kt—K 2 | Q R 5 ch | 41 P—Kt 6 | P x P |
| 11 B—Q 2 | Q Kt 3 | 42 P x P | Kt—Kt 2 |
| 12. Kt—Kt 3 | P—K R 4 | 43 B—Q 5 | Kt(K 3)—B 4 |
| 13 B—Q 3 | P—R 5 | 44 K—B sq | P—B 4 |
| 14 Kt—K 2 | P—R 6 | 45 Q B x Kt | Kt x B |
| 15 P K Kt 3 | P—K 4 | 46 P—Kt 7 | Kt—R 3 |
| 16 Kt—Q B sq | B—K 3 | 47 B—K 6 | P x P |
| 17 P—Q Kt 4 | Kt—K 2 | 48 P x P | K—B 3 |
| 18 R—Q Kt sq | Kt—B sq | 49 B x P | K—K 2 |
| 19 Kt Kt 3 | B x Kt | 50 K—B 2 | K—Q 3 |
| 20 R x B | Kt—Q 3 | 51 B—B sq | Kt—Kt sq |
| 21 Q—K 2 | K B sq | 52 B—B 4 | K—B 2 |
| 22 Castles | R—K sq | 53 B—Q 5 | Kt—Q 2 |
| 23 R—Q B sq | Q B 3 | 54 P—R 4 | Kt B 3 |
| 24 P—Q Kt 5 | Q Q 2 | 55 K—B 3 | K—Kt sq |
| 25 P—Q B 4 | P—Q Kt 3 | 56 P—Kt 4 | K—B 2 |
| 26 P—B 5 | P x P | 57 P—Kt 5 | Kt—R 4 |
| 27 R x P | Kt Kt 2 | 58 B—B 7 | Kt—B 5 |
| 28 R B 2 | R—B sq | 59 P—R 5 | P—Kt 3 |
| 29 R (Kt 3)—Kt 2 | K—Kt sq | 60 P—R 6 | Kt—R 6 |
| 30 R x R (ch) | Q x R | 61 K—Kt 4 | Kt B 7 ch |
| 31 R—B 2 | Q Q 2 | 62 K—R 4 | Resigns. |

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By W. A. P.

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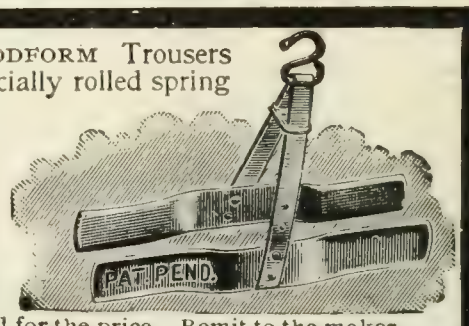


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# The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., NO. 19 NEW YORK, MAY 11, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 577

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### FILIPINO LEADERS GIVING UP.

ACCORDING to the news reports, only two insurgent bands are now left in the field in the Philippines—a large band led by Cailles and a small one led by Lucban. Lucban's force is not very dangerous, and it is expected that General MacArthur will bend his energies to hunting down Cailles, an outlaw who has violated the laws of war so flagrantly that he will be executed if caught. It is believed that Cailles knows the fate in store for him, and that he will die with his boots on rather than surrender. This simplifying of the Philippine military situation has been brought about recently by an almost wholesale surrender of Filipino generals. Delgado, Sandico, Alejandrino, Tinio, Padre Aglipay, Baldomero Aguinaldo, and Pedro Aguinaldo are the names of the principal leaders who have surrendered in the last two or three weeks. General Malvar has not surrendered, but his force has been broken up and put out of the reckoning.

Brigadier-General Bell, who reached Washington last week direct from the Philippines, says in a newspaper interview that "one-sixth of the natives of Luzon have either been killed or have died of fever in the last two years." Altho "the loss of life by killing alone has been very great," he adds, "I think that not one man has been slain except where his death served the legitimate purposes of war." The American forces have lost 1,216 by deaths from wounds and accidents, and 2,337 by deaths from disease, and 2,652 have been wounded. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) considers this "an extraordinarily small score" in view of the fact that we sent 100,000 men across the Pacific and have kept them fighting for nearly three years in a tropical climate.

The New York *Times* (Ind.) says:

"The news from Manila makes it increasingly evident that the capture of Aguinaldo, followed, so to speak, by his surrender and his voluntary adhesion to the American cause, meant and marked the collapse of all organized resistance in Luzon. Every day's despatches assure us more fully of that. It is a great result. It shows that we have achieved in three years more than Spain achieved in three hundred. For it is at least doubtful whether the Spanish authority has in our generation been so extensively acknowledged in Luzon as the American authority is now. . . .

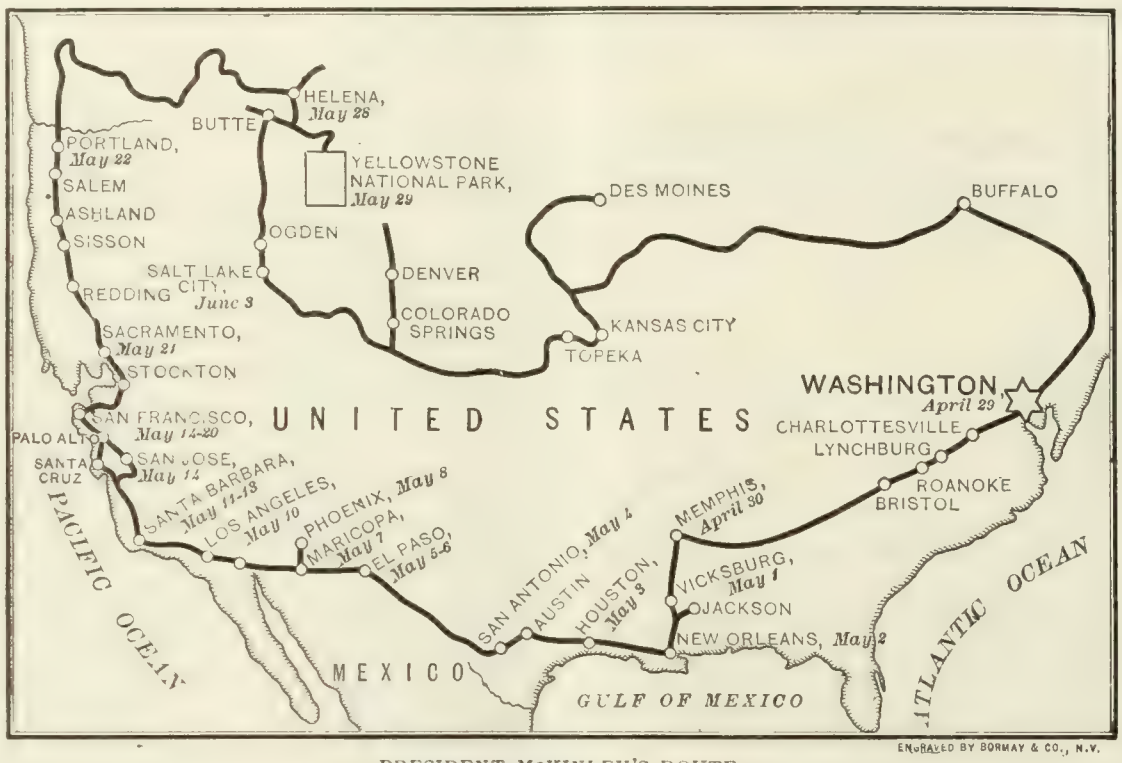
"Our work of conciliation is yet to come. It is different from the work we have thus far had to do and have done. It means consulting the native ways of thinking, in some cases humoring them, in all knowing what they are, even if it seems wise to defy them. That requirement involves a knowledge of the Filipinos which few Americans now possess, and which it is important that all Americans engaged in the administration of the islands shall acquire. It involves, for one thing, a knowledge of the Spanish language. It involves, for another, a knowledge of Spanish law, since 'justice according to law,' in the mind of a Filipino, is justice according to the civil law, and does not otherwise seem justice at all. The gradual supersedure of the army by the civil service should be so gradual as to secure a specially trained class of civil servants, as we have had the good fortune to possess a specially trained class of military servants. It is to be supposed that the members of the Philippine commission have already and seriously considered these requirements, and have devised some method of fulfilling them."

### THE PRESIDENT IN THE SOUTH.

A JOURNEY of fifteen thousand miles by the President and his companions, extending to twenty-five States and lasting six weeks, is a program that has fixed the attention of the whole nation, and called out a great deal of comment. The papers consider particularly noteworthy the applause that has greeted the President's remarks on expansion in a section—the South—that voted solidly against that policy in the last election. The main theme of the President's speeches in the Southern States has been the expansion of our territory and our trade, and our successful invasion of foreign markets. Last week he spoke especially of the importance of the "open door" in China to the United States, "a country that produces three-fourths of all the cotton that is produced in the world." At Corinth, Miss., he said: "We can now supply our own markets. We have reached that point in our industrial development, and in order to secure sale for our surplus products we must open up new avenues for our surplus. I am sure that in that sentiment there will be no division North or South." At Roanoke, Va., he said: "We are not only expanding our markets, but we are expanding our territory. The policy of the United States has always been to keep what it originally started with and hold all it honorably gets. We refused to divide our original possessions, and we will be the last to desert our new possessions." Both these sentiments, expressed in nearly all the speeches of the trip, have been roundly cheered. In the first, some papers think they perceive that the President is abandoning the extreme protectionist view; in the applause for the second some think that the people of the South show their approval of the Republican expansion policy. "The election contest being over," remarks the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), "the Southern people are ready to admit now that they believe in expansion." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says: "This is the supreme hour in McKinley's career." Says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.):

"A section from which not one electoral vote was cast in approval of this policy, but which has more to gain from it than any other section, was a fitting place for the President to begin to unfold his plans. All the South is prosperous under Republican administration, and the President can point the people of

the South to their own record of completed work, accomplished results, and prosperous progress as irrefutable evidence of the wisdom and soundness of the course he advocates. With the evidence all about it, with the persuasive eloquence of the President's words in its ears, the great Southland can not deny that its support of Bryan and anti-expansion in the election last fall was foolish and ill-advised. As soon as a confession of this kind is made the ground will have been prepared to receive the seeds of Republicanism which President McKinley is sowing as he journeys. Too many messages of this kind can not be carried to the people of the South, and, judging by the demonstrations of approval that have greeted them, it will be strange if the President's words do not assist in the political revolution brewing in the Southern States."




PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S ROUTE.

A number of the Southern papers have warm words for the visiting Chief Magistrate. The Atlanta *News* (Dem.), for example, says: "There has been much criticism of the President's course in certain matters, but he is generally and deservedly taken at his true worth by men of all parties, who recognize in him a patriot who, despite the limitations of his environment, and some of his policies which many deplore, is yet a high type of American manhood earnestly desirous of advancing the general good." The Washington *Times* (Dem.) and the Louisville *Post* (Dem.) also express themselves in similar vein; but the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) warns the Republican press against believing that this marks "the beginning of a stampede of the South to Republicanism," and adds: "The Southern people will honor the President because he is the President, not because they have abandoned their Democracy for Republicanism. Mr. McKinley will have a good time in the South—which is much more than can be said for the Republican candidate for President in 1904." The Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.) says:

"William Jennings Bryan might tell William McKinley a helpful lesson. He might warn him that popular applause and the bravos of the multitudes are not to be depended on. He might name towns through which McKinley is now passing in mighty triumph that a few months ago gave Bryan the same sort of an ovation. Bryan knows how changeable is popular favor, and McKinley will know some day. They all find it out, soon or late—politicians and heroes. . . . . .

"McKinley is now at the zenith of his glory. It is an undeserved glory, to be sure, but that is a mere detail. He commands his party and the other party, he lords it over former friend and erstwhile foe, he patronizes the plain people and cajoles the high and mighty. The masses are his to praise him and the classes are his to serve. The public supplies the applause—a deliciously intoxicating beverage—and the men behind the scenes furnish the palace cars and the servants. Thus equipped—with a royal train, lacking not one thing to make luxury superlative, and fawning populace to salute and cheer—thus equipped, what more can one want? A crown? Did Cæsar need a crown?

"But this will pass. It is only a dream. We can not believe the American people will long tolerate, much less adore, a man of the McKinley stamp—a time-server, a trafficker in politics, a trader in principles, a violator of sacred pledges. Why rehash it all? The public knows but does not fully understand. Some day it will, and then, perhaps repudiated and scorned, the memories of a triumphal tour will be bitter-sweet to one who cries: 'Where is it now, the glory and the dream?'"

THE PRESIDENT: "How tame the wild animals are around here!"
ARIZONA PETE: "Oh, they know you ain't Teddy."
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) quotes the President's words on expansion and observes:

"This is as grand and as indefinite as anything we have had from him on any former occasion. . . . Nobody is discussing now the question whether we shall keep our 'possessions' or not. What the tobacco-growers of Connecticut want to know is whether the Philippines are going to be held as a colony or a territory of the United States. Are they to be a part of the United States, or are we in the business of holding the Filipinos as our subjects? It is worth while following all that the President may have to say on this tour, for he may attempt to disclose some features of his plan (of course he must have a plan) of 'keeping' and yet not really annexing the Philippines."

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**The Dog Pest in Tennessee.**—A plethora of dogs running wild and inflicting damage on live stock and all kinds of property is responsible for a condition of affairs in Tennessee that is certainly unique. The state legislature a few days ago passed a law which makes it "unlawful for any person to allow a dog belonging to him . . . to go upon the premises of another, or upon a public road or street." This act, however, does not apply to "a dog on a hunt or a chase," nor to "a dog guarding or driving stock," nor to "a dog upon which its owner has paid to the county trustee or treasurer $1 and taken a receipt therefor, spe-

cifically describing the dog upon which payment is made." Any person violating this law is liable to a fine of not less than $2 nor more than $50. "The annals of fearful and wonderful legislation would be searched in vain," remarks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "for a parallel to this cheerful piece of tomfoolery." "It will be observed," it continues, "that when a dog can show a receipt, it can go upon the premises of another and upon public roads just as freely as it does now. When a dog has been properly described, it will of course refrain from doing anything objectionable!" The Charleston *News and Courier* declares:

"The effective and needed 'dog law' for every State is one that will not fail to induce the owners of dogs to keep their pet nuisances on their own premises, and will as certainly insure the death of the animal if it is allowed to go abroad without a responsible attendant. Add a stiff penalty for any and all damages done by the straying and preying beasts, and taxes and tags may be dispensed with."

## TEXAS AND THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

RECENT discoveries of petroleum in Texas, in large quantities, have aroused wide interest and are responsible for something approaching a whirlwind of excitement and speculation within that State. "There is abundant evidence that this wealth in oil is practically inexhaustible," remarks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "and investors who temper their daring with caution are likely to reap a rich reward." "The new industrial awakening in this great State," responds the Houston *Post*, in enthusiastic vein, "has a solid foundation and has come to stay. It means progress, prosperity, and vast wealth. It means that Texas does not intend longer to sleep upon her matchless resources!" Says the New York *Evening Post*:

"Texas is now enjoying a season of remarkable prosperity, due not to her oil-wells, but to fine crops and good prices for her wheat, corn, cotton, and cattle. She has 'money to burn,' and she is putting it into oil speculation with a recklessness and abandon quite mournful to contemplate. Barbers and bootblacks, printers and reporters, cooks and chambermaids, salesmen, railroad hands, small tradesmen, and others, mostly in the humbler stations of life, are investing their savings in so-called oil companies, where the chances are forty to one that they will never again see a dollar of the money so expended."

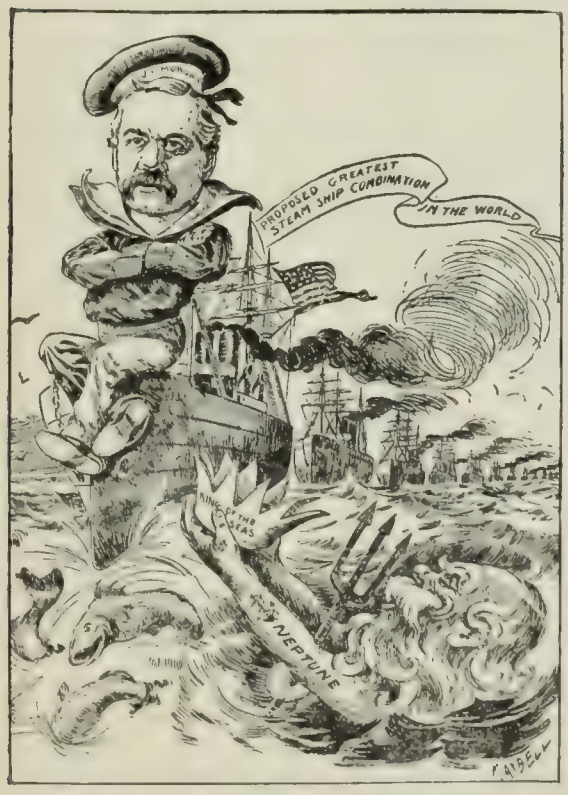
There is curiosity as to the effect these new oil discoveries will have on the methods and business of the Standard Oil Company, and the report last week that this trust had bought up the wharves, railroad terminals, and shipping facilities at Port Arthur, the natural shipping port of the Beaumont oil-field, is the subject of considerable comment. It is believed that the intention of the company is to "bottle-up" the oil product, unless its owners pay such tribute for its transportation as may seem good to the company. The suggestion is even hazarded that the Standard Oil Company intends to buy up all the wells not yet

SUGGESTION FOR A MAY DAY FESTIVAL IN 1901.
—*The Detroit Tribune.*

secured (it already has a large part of the oil territory in Texas), and thus further intrench its enormous economic power. Says *The Rocky Mountain News* (Denver):

"That it will exercise its power is not open to a moment's doubt. Its whole history is marked by the wrecks of rival enterprises, by outrage, wrong, and oppression. The markets for the output of the new fields will, therefore, be local or limited, unless means can be found to break the hold that the Standard has on the railroads. Unless the products of an oil-field can be distributed, it is as valueless as a coal-mine a thousand miles from a human habitation. Here is a question for Congress to tackle, as it involves a matter of interstate traffic. It presents fairly and squarely the startling question: Does the Standard Oil rule this country?"

The New Orleans *Picayune* thinks that, if the published story of the purchases in Port Arthur be true, "the remedy will be a pipe line to New Orleans." "This oil yield will make vast business for New Orleans," it observes. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* is inclined to doubt the truth of the reports, but declares that, even if the expected developments take place, "it would not be beyond the power of Louisiana, surely, to pass an enactment which would as effectually put an estoppel on the




THE CONTEMPLATED STEAMSHIP TRUST.
NEPTUNE: "I surrender to you, Mr. Morgan."
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

UPS AND DOWNS IN WALL STREET.
THE BEAST WITH HORNS: "Will he ever come down again?"
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

EX-GOVERNOR HOGG OF TEXAS: "Bailey, this is my friend Rockefeller. You've often heard me speak of him."
*Harper's Weekly*

CARTOON VIEWS OF RECENT FINANCIAL CHANGES.

trade-restraining movements of the trust in this State as the anti-trust legislation of Texas has done there."

## OUR CONSULS AND OUR TRADE.

THE original object of diplomatic and consular service, it is said, was to spy out the points where military forces could most easily enter a foreign country. While that purpose may still characterize the service of some countries, to some degree, the change of international rivalry from arms to commerce has worked a similar change in the consular service, and the American consul abroad now spies out the places where American bicycles, typewriters, steel rails, butter, shoes, apples and meat, rather than American troops, can be introduced. Dr. Vosberg Rekow, a high German official, in a recent book upon commercial treaties, speaks of the American consular officers in Europe as "inspectors of our exports and vigilant sentinels who spy out every trade opening or advantage and promptly report it." He goes on to say:

AND THERE'S MORE TO COME.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

"The Americans have acted judiciously in establishing a system which is of the greatest advantage to themselves, but costly and inconvenient to their competitors. In all countries with which it has trade relations, the United States has stationed consuls and consular agents. Every shipment of goods to a United States port must pass through the hands of these officials, and the amount, value, place of origin, market price ruling in the country of production, method of production, etc., are noted. The consuls thus dive deeply into the economic condition of their districts and obtain information the result of which is discernible in the steadily increasing exportations of their home country."

Mr. Frederic Emory, chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of our Department of State, who quotes Dr. Vosberg-Rekow's plaint in an article in *The World's Work* for May, says that the British Government, too, has had its attention called by some of the British chambers of commerce to the fact that the American consul is doing a great deal more for the extension of trade than the British consuls are doing; so that we can congratulate ourselves, apparently, that our machinery for stimulating foreign trade is not behind that of the other two most active commercial countries in the world—Great Britain and Germany. The Department of State asks our consular representatives to report frequently upon trade conditions and openings in the countries where they are stationed, and publishes the reports in a little daily that is sent to all the newspapers and manufacturers who are interested. One New York firm reports that the perusal of this little daily has resulted in nearly doubling their foreign trade, and other firms tell of like results in less degree.

The service is not faultless, however. Mr. Emory admits that the short tenure of office, depending often on the changes of party politics at home, hurts the service; but the spoils system method of choosing the officers is, he believes, not so bad as painted. He says:

"It is very doubtful whether the consular service would have accomplished the commercial work of the past few years which it has accomplished had it been composed of mere *literati*. A large percentage of such a force might have consumed valuable time that has been expended in practical work for the every-day use of our manufacturers and exporters, in studying subjects of real utility and interest only to themselves or to a comparatively narrow circle of congenial spirits, or in perfecting themselves in social accomplishments. As cases in point, the fact may be mentioned, in no spirit of harshness, that two of our most accomplished literary men who held important consular posts some years ago were among the most difficult to extract commercial information from, and yet they have figured in the magazines as authoritative purveyors of advice as to how the consular service should be reformed in order to make it a satisfactory instrument of trade!

"The truth is that the politician who is appointed to a consular post is usually something besides a mere party worker. As a rule, he is a newspaper man, a merchant, a manufacturer (even if it be only in a small way), who is more or less in touch with business affairs, and there are but few who rely upon politics exclusively as a means of support. And it must be admitted that even with the handicap of the 'spoils' instinct, he sometimes does better work for our business men than would a carefully trained noophyte who has never rubbed about in practical life."

## OPENING OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO.

"HERALDED by the booming of a national salute, announced by the flight of thousands of carrier pigeons, and made vocal by the music of the great military bands, the gates of the 'Rainbow City,' known to the world as the Pan-American Exposition, were thrown open to the public to-day." So runs the fervid description of the Buffalo *News* of May 1. "The promise that the Pan-American would be the electrical marvel of the opening century has been kept," continues the same writer, "and last night, as the mighty energy of Niagara Falls burned on tower and cornice, spire and dome, in a dream of splendor, it needed no stretch of the imagination to feel that the spirit of the new century has touched the earth just here and was giving to mortals a forecast of the marvels to come in the next hundred years of American progress."

Writing of the spectacular side of the Exposition, Mary Bronson Hartt declares that it is "consistent and harmonious throughout," and, above all things, it is new—"mint new." "The architecture is new, the color is new, the landscape gardening is new, the fountains are new, the court effects are new, the electrical effects are new." She continues (in *The Independent*):

"Esthetically speaking, the distinct original note sounded by the Exposition is that of color. The buildings are delicately tinted in the open wall spaces, while in archways, vestibules and window-soffits, and under the wide tiled eaves, brilliant color is lavishly used. Nowhere else in the world, I think, has exterior wall tinting been attempted upon so heroic a scale. One might, perhaps, fancy that so free a use of vivid color would produce an effect both garish and tawdry. But the whole color scheme is in the hands of an artist, Mr. C. Y. Turner, of New York, who regards the Exposition grounds much as he would a gigantic canvas upon which he is to produce a picture rich but harmonious, a perfect whole. Taking into account the natural setting of sky, turf, and water, he has worked out a nicely graduated color plan which includes even the curious buildings on the Midway. No reporter's 'word-painting' can reproduce the effect. It is necessary to judge of the daring experiment with one's own eyes.

"It is very much so with the sculpture, used so freely about the grounds, with the landscape effects, the elaborate fountains, and even with the marvelous electric illumination—they must be seen, for they can not be described. Just a word, tho, about the character of the illumination. Arc lights are to be banished from the grounds, as too glaring and too unbecomingly blue; and instead thousands of incandescent lamps will flood the Exposition with mellow light. Then the exterior of the buildings will be lighted in an entirely novel way. Instead of flashing forth at

JOHN G. MILBURN.
**President of the Exposition.**

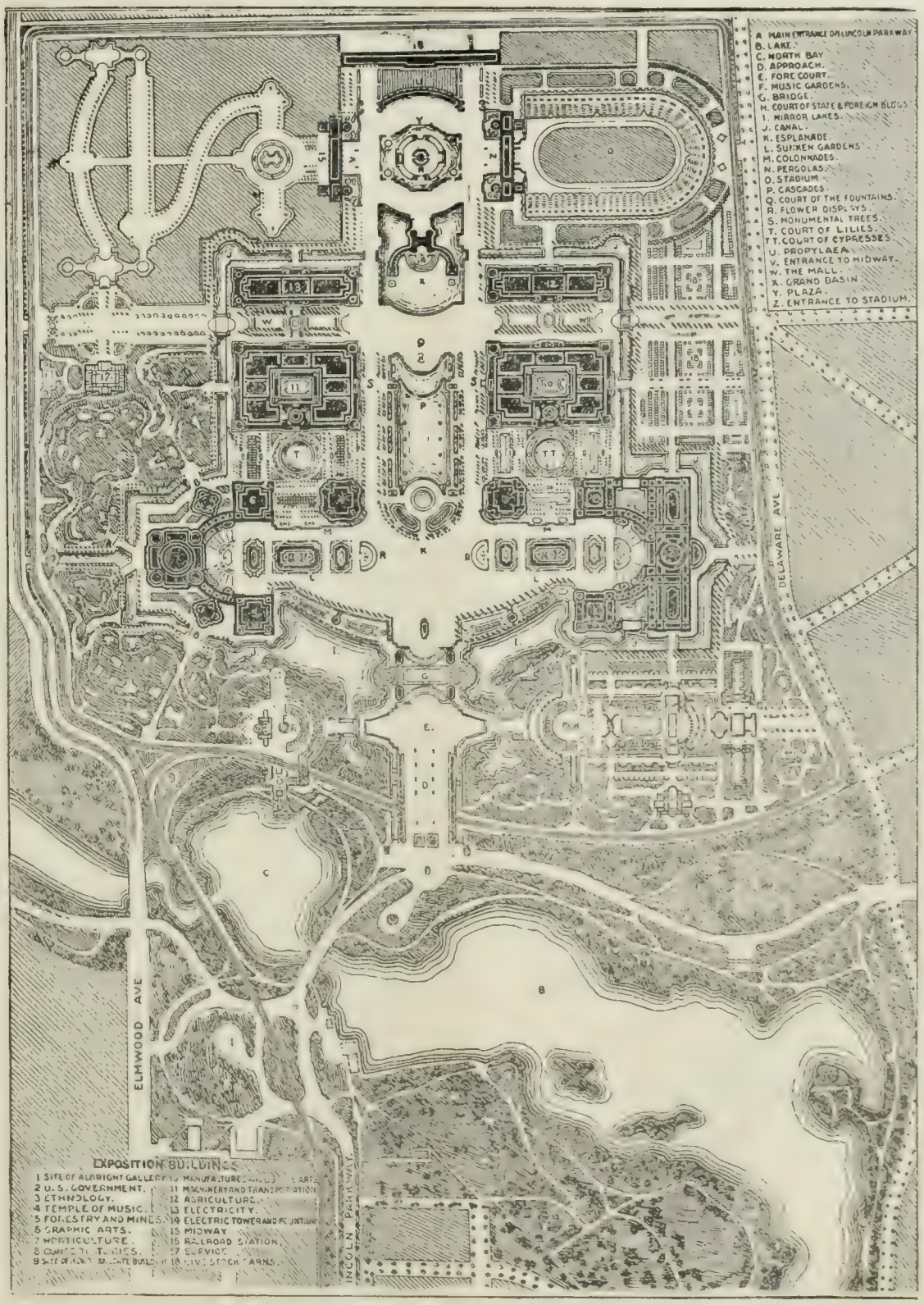
JOHN N. SCATCHERD,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN,
Director-General.

## MAKERS OF THE EXPOSITION.

nightfall into sudden brilliancy, gemming tower and dome with a fine fringe of stars, the light will rise like the tide, mysteriously, from a faint glow as the sun sets, to the splendor of the sun itself when once the sky is wholly dark. Then, when every tiniest bulb of light, hidden in archway, window, and under broad eaves, glows with its full effectual fire, the whole marvel of the lovely tinted architecture will stand out bathed in soft radiance against the summer night like an enchanted city. Of course, the climax of the night will be the Electric Tower, gemmed from base to tip with incandescent lights, the great geyser fountain gushing from a niche set seventy feet up in the shaft, and tumbling in broken cascades of colored light into a basin which the light of thousands of floating lamps will make glow like a pool of liquid fire."

It is along the lines of mechanics and industry, however, that the Exposition will be chiefly remarkable and of most lasting




GROUND-PLAN OF THE EXPOSITION.

benefit, for it gives the first opportunity to the American continent to get a complete view of its own industrial achievements. Says Mrs. Hartt:

"The Pan-American will illustrate recent scientific achievements of immense importance; the amazing advance in wireless telegraphy, the manufacture of liquid air, the surgical use of *x*-rays, the rise of the new illuminator, acetylene gas (which will have a building to itself), and the developments in electrometallurgy and electrochemistry, what might be termed 'electrocosmogony,' reproducing as they do by mechanical means the age-long processes by which the world was made. Maps and models will illustrate the canal schemes just now so much in the public thought, and the practical efficiency of the harnessing of Niagara will be demonstrated by the great service plant employed in stepping down electricity from the Falls to a potential suitable for transmission about the grounds. . . .

"But the most novel

of all the exhibits will be the elaborate ones from our reluctant dependencies in the Pacific and the Caribbean Sea. Collections made by the national Government at immense expense will do all that collections can to introduce to us our brothers of the Philippine, Hawaiian, West Indian, and Samoan islands. Their homes, their methods of warfare, their picturesque costumes and customs, and their wonderful natural resources will all be elaborately displayed."

While the exhibits are necessarily confined for the most part to the products of this continent, there are features which make the Exposition appear almost as universal as the Chicago World's Fair. "Here are Mexican, African, Eskimo, Hawaiian, German, Japanese, and Filipino villages," says the writer, "all as genuine and complete as care could make them, Beautiful Orient—a magnified Cairo Street—Venice in America, an Indian Congress of real blanket Indians from the far West; a whole handful of clever illusions like the House Upside Down and the Trip to the Moon; and a variety of queer locomotory sensations, such as the Aëro-Cycle and the shooting Scenic Railway. "It is too late in the day," she concludes, "to discuss the 'to be, or not to be' of expositions. The American people have contracted the exposition habit."

## A FLOATING EXPOSITION.

OUR foreign trade has been helped so much by expositions set up in the United States and visited by strangers from the ends of the earth that some may wonder that it has but just occurred to the Yankee mind to set up an exposition on shipboard and carrry it to the doors of the people who buy. The merchants of Hamburg, Germany, have had such an exposition afloat for two years, and, according to the *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* (Paris), it has been an astonishing success. It has cost about $100,000, and has brought in about $5,236,000 worth of trade. Mr. O. P. Austin, chief of the United States Treasury Bureau of Statistics, has suggested in *The National Geographic Magazine* (February) that American merchants put a similar exposition afloat, and a Washington despatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce* reports that a "floating exhibition to visit the cities bordering upon the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea has been organized at Buffalo and will be made ready during the summer and leave in the autumn of the present year for that field, and a number of other enterprises of this character have been suggested."

The plan of the chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics is outlined and commented upon as follows by the Boston *Journal*:

"Mr. Austin, who has been an industrious student of commerce, believes that if we should send out a fleet of steamers loaded with American goods—one with breadstuffs, another with textiles, another with agricultural implements and vehicles, another with manufactures of iron and steel, another with household conveniences, and another with Yankee notions—it would be a mighty effective advertisement of the cheap and excellent products of our farms and factories. Mr. Austin would have, too, a corps of experts sent along with this floating exposition to gather samples of the goods now being sold in these foreign countries, the prices obtained, the length of credit given, the banking and exchange facilities, and other essential information calculated to assist us in lines of trade where there is now no foreign market whatsoever. . . . . .

"The idea is a unique one, it must be acknowledged. The United States has never done anything of this kind before. But there is a very persuasive argument for some such enterprise in the fact that the imports of Asia, Oceanica, Africa, and the South American countries amount to more than $2,000,000,000 every year, and that only about $200,000,000, or ten per cent. of their purchases, comes from the United States, altho most of the goods which they consume are goods which we produce very cheaply and are eager to sell—breadstuffs, provisions, cotton cloth, kerosene oil, machinery, and miscellaneous manufactures. . . . . .

"But it may be insisted that very much better and more effective even than this plan of a floating exposition would be the enactment of systematic legislation for the upbuilding of an American merchant marine. The ships launched and sailed under such a policy would be a floating exposition of American goods not this year only, but next year, and many years to come, and they would go freighted with American products not to Asia and Oceanica and Africa and South America only, but all over the world wherever there was the slightest chance for American trade to gain a foothold."

## IS THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WORN OUT?

IT is nothing new for the "anti-imperialist" papers to raise the outcry that the McKinley Administration is violating the Declaration of Independence by its policy in Cuba and the Philippines; and the outcry usually ends in a demand that the Government return to the traditions of the fathers. It is something new, however, to hear that the Declaration is contrary to the history and spirit of our Government and the welfare of the world, and that it should be disavowed as a guiding principle. "Notwithstanding its frequent and perfunctory avowals to the contrary," maintains Leon C. Prince, of Dickinson College, in *The Arena*, "the United States has persistently refused, wherever its own interests have so dictated, to be governed in its conduct by that instrument whose maxims it pretends to accept as its God-given and infallible guide," and he thinks that it would be the part of honesty and candor to discard it. In denying the ballot to women, to men under twenty-one, and to all persons in the Territories, we violate the doctrine of "government of the people, by the people, and for the people"; in every acquisition of new territory we have disregarded the principle that "Government rests upon the consent of the governed"; and in the American Civil War, the right of revolution, a right glorified and upheld throughout the Declaration, was stamped out with sword and fire. Our very form of government, declares Mr. Prince, is imperial, for "there is no monarch in Europe, with the exception of the Sultan of Turkey and the Czar of Russia, who possesses independent powers of so dictatorial a type as the President of the United States, and none to whom the title of *imperator* may be more logically and truthfully applied."

Coming to present-day affairs, Mr. Prince thinks that "the preeminent significance of the Spanish-American war lies in the fact that it has uncovered the essential humbug of the Declaration of Independence and demonstrated to the rest of the world the pretense and insincerity of our devotion to the doctrines therein set forth." We went into the war with Spain, he says, professedly to free Cuba—"we emerge with new and valuable possessions in two hemispheres, and the incorporation of Cuba itself with our system is a foregone conclusion of no distant date."

Far from criticizing the Government for this disregard of the Declaration, Mr. Prince criticizes the Declaration itself. He calls it "a few glittering phrases of French sophistry and exploded sham borrowed from the agitators and pamphleteers of the Revolutionary period, and which never have and never can become a serious part of any system of political truth," and says:

"The main trouble with the Anglo-Saxon in both branches of the family is that he constantly professes to act on higher principles than those that govern the policy of other nations. He is too fond of praying upon the housetops and in the public streets. Hence, when, in the pursuit of common ends or ambitions, he resorts to the usual methods of attainment, he is apt to be met with the not unreasonable charge of hypocrisy. This characteristic has distinguished the foreign policy of England to an almost nauseating degree, and is undoubtedly the secret of her unpopularity among the European powers. . . . . .

"We are engaged in building an empire; that is to say, a great nation, which is to incorporate other peoples and extend its laws

and government to remote corners of the earth. This will necessitate the employment of methods distinctly hostile to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence. The extinguishment of petty states means the abrogation of the doctrine of self-government, but it should occasion no regret. It is not the course of empire in conflict with the God-ordained principles of justice; it is presumptuous fallacy disputing the right of way with progress and necessity. The subjugation of small, independent states and their assimilation by the great powers will remove the most fruitful cause of international jealousy and discontent; and it is the only proposition that offers any assurance of the ultimate fulfilment of the world's dream of universal peace."

## JAPAN OUTSTRIPPING AMERICA IN EASTERN TRADE.

THE apprehension of the European nations over America's rapid strides toward commercial supremacy is a striking feature of newspaper comment the world over at the present time. The London *Telegraph*, for example, commenting upon J. P. Morgan's purchase of the Leyland line of steamers, says: "America has superseded our agriculture, beaten our coal output, left us far behind in the production of iron and steel, and has passed us at last in the total volume of exports. She has only commenced her final onslaught on our carrying trade, and with these beginnings we may wonder, if such things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry." And the London *Statist* says: "If these vast plans for controlling the production of the United States and the means of transport to the markets of the world can be consummated and effectively carried out, the United States will become the most powerful and most wealthy country in the world."

But while the British are undergoing this wholesome self-flagellation, Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, in *The Iron Age* (New York), calls attention to the fact that in the vast new market in the far East, America herself is being outdistanced by Japan. Mr. Ford, who lived in Japan several years and is familiar with the conditions of which he speaks, says:

"The opening days of the new century disclose the startling fact that it is no longer England, but Japan, threatening American commercial supremacy in China and the far East. This little island nation which we opened up to the commerce of the world but a few years ago is not only underselling our manufactured articles in the markets of Asia, but is actually passing us by, with every indication that another decade will see her supreme mistress of the Pacific, unless America awakes to the importance of the trade she seems about to lose and takes some steps toward retaining the hold she has lately gained in the markets of the far East."

This throws some light on the springs of Russo-Japanese enmity. To quote again:

"It is to maintain her commercial hold upon China that Japan opposes every territorial move of Russia in the far East, and keeps her army and navy always in fighting order, for the success of the 'open-door' policy, which we have advocated so warmly, is of even more vital importance at present to Japan than it is to America. We may, for some time yet, live upon our surplus fat. Japan has none to spare; her 44,000,000 people already overcrowd the little islands, whose total area does not equal that of California, and but one-twelfth of this is fit for cultivation. So that Japan can continue her prosperity only by becoming a manufacturing nation and finding an outlet not only for her commodities, but also for her surplus population, which is increasing at the rate of 400,000 a year. The little nation, cramped for breathing space, already fears stagnation and commercial death if her opportunities are circumscribed, hence it is that she is ready to fly at the throat of Russia and exhaust her entire strength, if necessary, in an attempt to throttle the Russian bear before it can squeeze to death the Chinese dragon."

The Great Northern Railroad is projecting a great Pacific steamship line that will be an immense help to American trade in that quarter of the globe. Four huge steamers of 28,000 tons each, or almost twice the capacity of the largest steamships now entering the port of New York, are under construction, and to supply them with freight "hundreds of the largest steel freight-cars ever constructed are being built so as to adequately equip the Great Northern Railroad for the change of conditions, and enable it to reduce freight rates to the Orient to just one-half what they are at present." "It will take 20 miles of such cars as I have described," adds Mr. Ford, "to carry a full load for one of the new boats, which are to be placed in commission perhaps before the end of the first year of the twentieth century, in readiness to compete with Japan for the carrying trade between the termini of our transcontinental lines ending at Puget Sound and the Transsiberian Railway system terminating at Vladivostok." But, he goes on to say:

"In her merchant marine Japan excels Russia, as well as the United States, possessing in the Nipon Yusen Kaisha one of the greatest steamship lines in the world. This company, purely a Japanese enterprise, is the pride of the nation. It maintains a regular line to our Pacific coast, another to London, one to the coast of Peru, others to Australia, India, the Philippines, and Siberia, to say nothing of the coasting service, the steamers of which penetrate to every Chinese port, making the fleet of the Chinese-Eastern Railway seem insignificant in comparison, threatening to drive it and the ships of all other nations out of those waters; yet this is but one of the numerous Japanese steamship lines encouraged by the Government, every boat of which is but an auxiliary cruiser of the navy.

"While in Nagasaki recently I visited the dockyards located there. Several fine ocean steamers as beautiful in design as any of our Atlantic greyhounds were in course of construction, besides many smaller steamers and numerous torpedo-boats and launches for service on the rivers of China, which Japan had recently succeeded in having opened up to international commerce. A Scotch-American was superintendent of the dockyard, but all other employees were Japanese subjects. The completeness of Japanese shipyards may be understood when it is stated that of the twelve 6,000-ton boats being built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, none are to make a less speed than 14 miles an hour, and the eight destined for the San Francisco and Seattle lines, of this and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, are to record a sustained speed of 17 miles an hour. . . . . .

"It is Japan that is now suffering from industrial and financial depression; who knows when our turn may come? When it does, it must surely prove the opportunity of our recuperative rival in the far East. It will pay our people to study the conditions of trade in Asia now and watch our opportunities to secure a foothold in advance, or at least abreast, of our rivals, instead of waiting until they have closed ranks ahead of us and shut our products out of the greatest prospective market of the world."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE specialty of the European concert seems to be chin music.—*Puck.*

MARK TWAIN and the missionary boards should hold a peace conference.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

WHAT the Emperor of China needs is some friendly advice from the Sultan.—*The Baltimore American.*

THAT deep hoarse chuckle is only Oom Paul reading to himself the British budget.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

WHEN the British taxpayer looks over the budget he must be glad that Mr. Chamberlain isn't twins.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE South African war has certainly succeeded in staggering that part of humanity that is called on to pay the freight.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

WOUNDED IN THE CHEST.—Sixto Lopez still refuses to believe the news from the Philippines. There is reason to fear that Sixto has been hard hit in the pay-roll.—*The Washington Star.*

IT appears that the Hon. Tom Johnson is for a 5-cent fare in Johnstown, Pa., where he owns the street railways, and for a 3-cent fare in Cleveland, where other people own them.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THERE was a heavy falling-off in the number of novels produced in England last year. The truth is affording the Britons all the excitement they care for at present.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"Do you think a man could save money on a salary of two or three dollars a day?" "He might," said Senator Sorghum, reflectively, "if he was drawing that salary as a member of a state legislature."—*The Washington Star.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

### THE ITCH FOR NOVELTY IN LITERATURE.

IN every branch of science and philosophy the search for something "new" and "original" appears to be one of the chief characteristics of the day, and the fever for novelty is perhaps even still more pronounced in the literary world. A recent writer, Mr. Albert Schinz, of Bryn Mawr College, calls this tendency "the most salient feature of contemporary literature." He is of the opinion that to find anything really new is impossible, yet something "striking" and "original" is demanded by the public. Between this demand and this limitation the author of to-day is hard-driven, says Mr. Schinz, and his struggle to please the public under these difficult conditions has given current literature its most characteristic tone. Writing in *The Forum* (April) he says:

"The circumstances under which the authors write to-day are very different from what they once were. The knowledge that the reading public acquires is much greater than it formerly was. The women of the middle classes of to-day know more than was known to the grand ladies of the eighteenth century, whose celebrated *salons* had such a profound influence upon the ideas and events of the civilized world. Also the means of making knowledge known are far greater than in the past—not only through books, but through magazines and newspapers. Consequently, even tho the actual knowledge possessed by the masses may not have become deeper, it is yet considerable enough for them to decline to accept something appearing novel, but which is not so, as willingly as they did formerly, when their only intellectual nourishment consisted of the events of every-day life and the catechism. Finally, there is science in general, the science of professional scholars, which has become greatly enriched by the researches made within the last decades. The professional men constantly publish the results of their investigations. Their avidity in making inquiries concerning the origin of ideas expressed by modern authors has already been mentioned. And, besides, they are continually narrowing the field of action to the newcomer through the old books they are editing, thus placing before the reader the celebrated men of past centuries. Thus, day by day the task of laying hands on some idea that does not seem trite to the reader becomes harder.

"Under these circumstances, what could be done by our poets and prose writers? They were obliged to develop other ideas than those which naturally interest every human being, which obtrude upon every thinker, and which had already been treated over and over again by well-known authors. Next, they had to treat their subjects in a way to make them appear more striking and important than they actually were, *i.e.*, in an extraordinary, abnormal fashion. Eccentricity in all respects became their watchword. Not that they chose it: they were forced to accept it if they wished to write anything that might be considered worthy of attracting the attention of a surfeited public.

"Take, for example, the Symbolists, in France, who have been so frequently an object of mockery, even to the most serious people. Among them we may find some clowns, perhaps; but a great many of them are serious and sincere, even when their zeal leads them on to the ridiculous. Their great mistake, after all, is that having fully realized the circumstances which they have had to face, they have acted accordingly. They have clutched the last straw that was left to them by a century which seems to have seen everything and known everything; and their principle, in a few words, is about this: 'Until now we have walked on our feet; let us then try to walk on our heads.' (Huysmans has boldly entitled one of his most suggestive works 'À Rebours' [Upside Down].) 'Until now things have been done in one way; let us try the opposite way. Let us do the contrary of everything that constitutes the basis of life's work; for this, at all events, will not be commonplace—we shall certainly find new emotions, new pleasures, new art. Until now we have prayed because we have been pious, because we have believed in God; let us then go to church not because we have religious faith, but in order to gain for ourselves an artificial excitement of our religious nature. On the whole, let us look for everything that is artificial, abnormal, and morbid, and proclaim it; and let us submit the results to our readers.'

"Max Nordau made a reputation for himself by treating these authors as degenerates, and by giving a pathological reason for everything that is out of the common in their works. I do not wish to deny the existence of a pathological element in many a modern literary and artistic production. I even positively believe that there is such. But this pathological element accounts for exceptional cases only; it is not the rule. The mere fact that Nordau puts all these authors in the same class, from the Preraphaelites down to Nietzsche and the Symbolists, makes us feel suspicious. It involuntarily reminds one of the sally of Montesquieu: 'Of course . . . they lock up a few fools in a house, in order to convince the world that those who are outside are not crazy.'"

### OPERATIC PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR.

ACCORDING to a statement given out lately through the New York *Herald* (April 19), and said to be authoritative, the grand opera season for the coming year is to be characterized by several new features. Instead of the usual sixteen or eighteen weeks at the Metropolitan Opera-House in New York, there are to be but ten weeks. Several changes are reported among the artists, and an attempt may be made to limit the increasing demands of singers for enormous salaries. *The Herald* says:

"It has been decided, likewise, that the season shall be in no wise a 'cheap' one, but that the standard of this and the preceding winters under the Grau régime shall be fully maintained. It is not true, as reported in some quarters, that the Wagnerian operas are to be cut out and Wagnerian singers not engaged, or the usual proportion of Wagner performances lessened. The directors are well aware that the public, accustomed to the present wide variety and high standard, would turn their back on any scheme less excellent, and also that Mr. Grau himself would decline to direct so fruitless a task as attempting to run second-class performances at the Metropolitan. There is neither profit nor glory in such an undertaking, they all agree.

"One point on which the directors are united is that the constantly increasing salary demands of the artists is a grave danger that threatens the future of opera in America. Salaries that would have been thought outrageously high even three years ago have in some cases doubled and trebled, and there seems to be no limit that will satisfy some of the singers. It only remains to be settled at what point the directors will refuse to indorse re-engagements. Mr. Grau is free to make all engagements, but some directors have intimated that a halt should be called and unreasonable salaries must meet with non-approval.

"Engagements for next winter are as follows:

"Mme. Calve, Mme. Gadski, Mme. Suzanne Adams, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Louise Homer, Miss Carrie Bridewell, and Fräulein Fritz Scheff. Assurances are received that Mme. Emma Eames will return here, tho no engagement is yet actually signed.

"Mme. Nordica no doubt will be willing to resume her place in the New York company, and the directors believe that Fräulein Ternina and Mme. Sembrich will not be averse to singing here next season. No engagement, however, is yet definitely made with them. As to Mme. Melba, she has planned to go to Australia next winter, but next winter is a long way off yet, and who knows what slip 'twixt to-day and the trip may occur? Mlle. Bréval's return is not yet decided upon, tho she has been greatly pleased with her first American tour.

"M. Saleza, M. Salignac, and Herr Dippel have been engaged. M. Jean de Reszke will not return next winter. This seems settled, tho he has been known to change his mind. His absence will be greatly regretted. Tho a successful season has been given in his absence, it is hoped that his present 'No' may be modified. At present, however, he is counted as off the list. M. Van Dyck is anxious to return and will probably be here, and Signor Tamagno or Señor Alvarez is also expected.

"Signors Campanari and Scotti are reengaged. Mr. Bispham, it is said, desires to resume permanent connection with the Grau company, and will doubtless be on the roster, while Herr Van Rooy will be here if his terms, greatly raised since his American

success, come down to the figures the Metropolitan is willing to pay. M. Edouard de Reszke's return is still 'in the air.'

"M. Bars, Herr Muhlmann, MM. Journet, Blas, and Gilbert are engaged, as are M. Declery, a new barytone, and Signor Perelio, an Italian basso.

"The tour will open at Albany early in October, one performance, and will include the following cities, the numbers indicating the days in each place:

"Albany, 1; Montreal, 4; Louisville, 2; Memphis, 2; Nashville, 2; Toronto, 3; Detroit, 3; Atlanta, 2; New Orleans, 5; Houston, 2; Dallas, 2; Denver, 4; Omaha, 2; Kansas City, 2; St. Louis, 2; Los Angeles, 2; Cleveland, 2; Buffalo, 2; Rochester, 2; New York, 10 weeks, December 23 to March 1; Boston, 2 weeks; Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 12; Pittsburg, 6; Washington, 3; Baltimore, 3; New York, farewell performance in April.

"Philadelphia will have opera during the New York season, as has been the custom in the past."

## THE "DEGENERACY" OF CONTEMPORARY ACTORS.

WE have heard much in recent years about "the degeneracy of the stage"; but, for the most part, the modern critic has directed his attack against the playwright or the manager rather than the actor. A well-known British dramatic critic, Mr. Allan Laidlaw, now turns his battery on the players themselves. "Nothing," he says, "has struck me more forcibly on our English stage than the rapid degeneration of our actors, and I use the term advisedly, both in the physical and mental sense." Not only are actors with striking physique and voice becoming rarer, he adds, but so also are actors who can conceive a part in a bold and vigorous spirit. In *The Westminster Review* (April) he continues:

"Nothing [better] proves how much morbidity has caught hold of our present generation of actors than the charm they seem to find in taking the gloomiest view of every character they enact. Everything is pitched in the minor key. I have seen a well-known and popular artist playing Captain Absolute and Charles Surface as if these rollicking heroes had been educated by a process of persistent pessimism. Much of the tameness of all our theatrical performances is undoubtedly due to this vein of depression which enters into everything. It is only in the variety theaters that one finds any sense of the affirmation of life. But it is not only an absence of joyousness which one finds in modern acting, but an absence of strength and an almost entire elimination of real passion, unless it be in the depiction of something malign, sinister, horrible, such as Coupeau in 'Drink,' Jagon in 'The Grip of Iron,' or the two fighting harlots in 'Woman and Wine.' Music-drama is tainted also in the same way; our singers have succumbed to what Nietzsche, in his indictment of Wagner, aptly describes as *Senta*—sentimentality, the constant assertion of abnegation, self-sacrifice, altruism, as opposed to healthy egoism and individualism.

"The philosophic case against pronounced altruism is that it can not be sincere; insincerity and vulgarity are the defects of most of our present-time art. Morbidness in actual life, or in art, is always insincere, unless the motivation of morbid acts or expressions proceed from an unhealthy, depressed, diseased organism. Most of our modern acting is insincere, hence it is tame and fails to convince or move the spectator. Of course all art is *seeming*, but it need not be *false* seeming. The essence of all classic art is that it is verisimilitude to ascending life, not verisimilitude to debasement and decay; hence the vitalizing effect of classic art as compared to the deadening, indeed maddening, effect of much so-called realistic art of to-day. Nietzsche's wonderful parallel between the music-dramas of Wagner and Bizet's opera 'Carmen' is a real instance of the blight that rests upon modern stage art, and he rightly lays the blame upon the morbid egoism of the actor. He speaks of Wagner as the actor-musician. Adopting a parallel comparison for drama, not to overweight the argument, I will compare such a play as 'The Lady of Lyons' with 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.' However bombastic Claude Melnotte may be in his language, there is nothing morbid in his character. He fights his difficulties, he does not shirk suffering, he redeems his own errors, conquers the love of a woman who scorns him, and gains for himself a name and position that none can take from him. In 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' we have a woman who has every chance given her to amend her life and assert the character she undoubtedly possesses, and yet who weakly submits to circumstances, frets, pules, and rages, and finally goes down in weak suicide in obedience to a sham morality. Now the actors of thirty years ago who played Claude Melnotte rendered the character heroically, accepting the strong side of his nature; but modern actors who attempt this rôle make him a maudlin, posturing, self-centered dreamer who bewails his fate before he seeks to rectify it. The last vigorous actor I remember was John Clayton. I saw him play De Mauprat in 'Richelieu' with Phelps, Charles Rennell, Herbert Standing, George Barratt, Rose Leclercq, and Louisa Gourlay. What a performance that was, how stirring and bracing—chivalrous in bearing, ringing in voice, strong in action! And Phelps as Richelieu, what a strong complex performance! every aspect of the many-sided cardinal carefully delineated—not special stress laid upon the bitter, sarcastic side of his character, or upon his senile weaknesses. Phelps was an actor who tried to get all he could out of his author, who grappled with every difficulty in a part and conquered it. Such acting is interesting, it fills the scene; costumes and scenery are but a background. In the present-day theater we get only luxury and enervation. If the theater is ever to regain the ground won from it by the music-hall, our actors must quickly get rid of this drawling, languid method, and the hopeless, gloomy pessimism which hangs like a pall over them. William Terriss seems to have been the last of our 'bracing' actors. What we require now is a few young artists who can infuse vitality and passion into some of the leading characters of our standard drama, and so prove that acting is an affirmation of the joy of life, *not* the morbid insistence on phases of temperament typical of decadent nature."

## THE "RUBÁIYÁT" IN FRENCH.

A LITERARY novelty which has lately attracted the book-lover is "Le Rubáiyát de Omar Khayyám de Naishápúr," translated from FitzGerald's version by two young French men of letters, MM. Charles Sibleigh and Léon Gobeille, as a memorial of Mlle. Beatrice Sylvie, a remarkable young student of Persian, who died by her own hand last year in Paris. A writer in *The Critic* (April) says of it:

"The familiar quatrains of the 'Rubáiyát' have become so generally considered as a sort of short-cut to culture that, outside of its beauty, this first French translation of FitzGerald's poem must appeal to the scholar as well as to the casual reader and collector. And how happily has Mr. Sibleigh caught the true spirit of the work! How happy the manner in which he puts life itself into the companionship of those two with the 'crust of bread' and the 'jug of wine':

Un livre de poésie sous les branches, une cruche de vin, une croûte de pain, et toi près de moi, chantant dans le désert . . . O, le désert serait le paradis pour moi!

And again, in the last quatrain:

Et quand à son instar, O Sáki, tu passeras parmi les hôtes parsemés sur l'herbe comme des étoiles, et dans ta joyeuse course tu viendras à l'endroit où autrefois j'en étais un retourne un verre vide.

"It seems almost as tho 'retourne un verre vide' means the turning of the hour-glass of the span of life. As the hour-glass is supposed to have been first known in Persia about the tenth century, it would not be unreasonable to gather this interpretation, and to assume that Omar, in those final lines, vaguely retracts all that he had formerly given utterance to concerning the ennui of life and the joys of wine-drinking, and begs, at the conclusion of his song, that the glass might be turned—that his life might once again be lived over. If we dare accept this view it changes the whole meaning of the poem, and makes 'ducks and drakes' of some fine old philosophizing.

"Mr. Sibleigh seems to have worked out, at least to his own satisfaction, some reason for this inference. He changes Omar, the hopeless pessimist, looking forward to the dissolution of this life with keen desire, into quite a different being; one who craves just as keenly a new lease on existence, longing to have 'le verre

vide' turned again that he might be given another chance to find greater beauties in life and make it well worth the living. . . . .

"To the student it will become a valuable text-book of the French tongue, if ever it is more widely distributed. At present it can reach but the very aristocracy of book collectors, and serves as the herald of the epitaph which shall one day be written in praise of the scholarship and achievements of Charles Sibleigh, and as a splendid tribute to the memory of Beatrice Sylvie."

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## HOW TO KNOW SHAKESPEARE THE MAN.

WHETHER we can really know anything of Shakespeare's personality has long been a subject of contention. A class of writers like Mr. Sidney Lee, whose "Life of Shakespeare," in spite of its omnipresent dogmatism, is regarded as the most authoritative of recent biographies of the poet, maintain that we can not know the personality of the author of "Hamlet." A directly opposite view is taken by Professor Brandes, who tries to show that a certain spiritual history indicated in the plays may be more or less correlated with incidents in Shakespeare's outward personal history. In an exceptionally strong article in *The National Review* (April), Mr. Leslie Stephen steers a somewhat middle course. He does not assert that we can take "Mr. W. H." or "the dark lady" of the Sonnets literally, but makes the broad claim that the power of a literary artist to conceive and depict certain qualities of human nature shows that within his own personality, and necessarily seen to some extent in his outward life, were the aptitudes and qualities that enabled him to respond to them. He says:

"I confess that to me one main interest in reading is always the communion with the author. 'Paradise Lost' gives me the sense of intercourse with Milton, and the Waverley Novels bring me a greeting from Scott. Every man, I fancy, is unconsciously his own Boswell, and, however 'objective' or dramatic he professes to be, really betrays his own secrets. Browning is one of the authorities against me. If Shakespeare, he says, really unlocked his heart in the Sonnets, why 'the less Shakespeare he.' Browning declines for his part to follow the example, and fancies that he has preserved his privacy. Yet we must, I think, agree with a critic who emphatically declares that a main characteristic of Browning's own poetry is that it brings us into contact with the real 'self of the author.' Self-revelation is not the less clear because involuntary or quite incidental to the main purpose of a book. I may read Gibbon simply to learn facts; but I enjoy his literary merits because I recognize my friend of the autobiography who 'sighed as a lover and obeyed as a son.' I may study Darwin's 'Origin of Species' to clear my views upon natural selection; but as a book it interests me even through the defects of style by the occult personal charm of the candid, sagacious, patient seeker for truth. In pure literature the case is, of course, plainer, and I will not count up instances because, in truth, I can hardly think of a clear exception. Whenever we know a man adequately we perceive that, tho different aspects of his character may be made prominent in his life and his works, the same qualities are revealed in both, and we can not describe the literary without indicating the personal charm. . . . . .

"The most demonstrable, tho it may not be the highest merit of Shakespeare's plays is, I suppose, the extraordinary variety of vivid and original types of character. The mind which could create a Hamlet, and a Falstaff, and an Iago, and a Mercutio, and a Caliban, a Cleopatra, and a Lady Macbeth, and a Perdita, must undoubtedly have been capable of an astonishing variety of moods and sympathies. That certainly gives a presumption that the creator must have been himself too complex to be easily described. The difficulty, again, is increased by the other most familiar commonplace about Shakespeare, the entire absence of deliberate didacticism. . . . My inference then would be, not that Shakespeare can not be known, but that a knowledge of Shakespeare must be attained through a less obvious process. His character, we must suppose, was highly complex, and we are without the direct and unequivocal clues which enable us to feel ourselves personally acquainted with such men as Dante or Milton, to say nothing of Wordsworth or Byron. . . . One remark will be granted. A dramatist is no more able than anybody else to bestow upon his characters talents which he does not himself possess. If—as critics are agreed—Shakespeare's creatures show humor, Shakespeare must have had a sense of humor himself. When Mercutio indulges in the wonderful tirade upon Queen Mab, and Jacques moralizes in the forest, we learn that their creator had certain powers of mind just as clearly as if we were reading a report of one of the wit-combats at the 'Mermaid.' . . . . . .

"When we agree that Shakespeare's mind was vivid and subtle, that he shows a unique power of blending the tragic and the comic, we already have some indications of character; and incidentally we catch revelations of more specific peculiarities. Part of my late reading was a charming book in which Mr. Justice Madden sets forth Shakespeare's accurate knowledge of field sports. It seems to prove conclusively a proposition against which there can certainly be no presumption. We may be quite confident that he could thoroughly enjoy a day's coursing on the Cotswold Hills, and we know by the most undeniable proof that his sense of humor was tickled by the oddities of his fellow sportsmen, the Shallows and Slenders. It is at least equally clear that he had the keenest enjoyment of charms of the surrounding scenery. He could not have written 'Midsummer Night's Dream' or 'As You Like It' if the poetry of the English greenwood had not entered into his soul. The single phrase about the daffodils—so often quoted for its magical power—is proof enough, if there were no other, of a nature exquisitely sensitive to the beauties of flowers and of springtime. It wants, again, no such confirmation as Fuller's familiar anecdote to convince us that Shakespeare could enjoy convivial meetings at taverns, that he could listen to, and probably join in, a catch by Sir Toby Belch, or make Lord Southampton laugh as heartily as Prince Hal laughed at the jests of Falstaff. Shakespeare, again, as this suggests, was certainly not a Puritan. That may be inferred by judicious critics from particular phrases or from the relations of Puritans to players in general. But without such reasoning we may go further and say that the very conception of a Puritan Shakespeare involves a contradiction in terms. He represents, of course, in the fullest degree, the type which is just the antithesis of Puritanism; the large and tolerant acceptance of human nature which was intolerable to the rigid and strait-laced fanatics."

As to the much-disputed question of Shakespeare's religion, Mr. Stephen believes that from his plays it is impossible to determine whether he was Anglican or Roman Catholic; but, he says, this is of little or no consequence, for a man's real religion is not to be defined by the formula which he accepts, largely "a matter of accident and circumstance, not of character":

"We may, I think, be pretty certain that Shakespeare's religion, whatever may have been its external form, included a profound sense of the mystery of the world and of the pettiness of the little lives that are rounded by a sleep; a conviction that we are such stuff as dreams are made of, and a constant sense, such as is impressed in the most powerful sonnets, that our best life is an infinitesimal moment in the vast 'abysm' of eternity. Shakespeare, we know, read Montaigne; and if, like Montaigne, he accepted the creed in which he was brought up, he would have sympathized in Montaigne's skeptical and humorous view of theological controversialists playing their fantastic tricks of logic before high heaven."

Then, too, just as from the poems of Byron and Burns, without any knowledge of their lives, we should be justified in inferring that they were men of strong passions—whether or not circumstances permitted these poets to give them outward expression—so we may infer that the author of "Romeo and Juliet" was capable of Romeo's passion of love. As for his politics, Mr. Stephen is unwilling, in spite of Shakespeare's undeniable admiration of Coriolanus and his no less evident dislike of mobs, to admit that he was a political aristocrat. But Mr. Stephen nevertheless admits that he was clearly "an intellectual aristocrat."

Mr. Stephen pays tribute to the great service which nineteenth-century scholarship has performed in establishing with a close

approximation to certainty the order in which Shakespeare's plays were written, thus furnishing us with a priceless key to the development of his mind and art. Through the researches of Delius, Halliwell-Phillips, Furnival, Furniss, and a multitude of other investigators, we now have the familiar division of his artistic life into the four periods: the first period, "In the Workshop," from about 1589 to 1594, when he was beginning as an adapter of other men's works, in "King Henry VI.," and writing his first light comedies of "Love's Labor's Lost" and "The Two Gentlemen of Verona"; his second period, "In the World," from about 1595 to 1600, when he had become master of his art in "The Merchant of Venice" and the great Lancastrian histories of "Richard II.," "Henry IV.," and "Henry V."; his third period, "De Profundis," or as Dr. Furnival calls it, "Out of the Depths," from about 1601 to 1608, when in "Hamlet," "Othello," "Lear," and "Timon" he was sounding with the plummet of mental doubt and torture the deepest mysteries of human existence; and his fourth period, "On the Heights," from about 1609 until his retirement from dramatic writing, when the serene romances of reconciliation and returning faith—"Cymbeline," "The Winter's Tale," and "The Tempest"—were written.

## GREAT PROFITS OF NOVEL-WRITERS.

THE phenomenal sales attained by a number of novels during the past year are a subject of general comment in book circles. It is stated that one book has attained a sale of 500,000 copies, and that four others have had an aggregate sale of nearly 1,000,000 copies, while several others have reached a sale of about 200,000 each. The estimated product of fiction for the year is about 2,000,000 volumes. The expert statistician, according to Frederick Stanford, reckons five readers to each book sold, and he proceeds (in *The Evening Post*, New York, March 23) to multiply the 2,000,000 by five, and to announce the result as 10,000,000 novel-readers, or "one-eighth of the entire population of the United States." This is startling, but a little reflection shows that it is correct only on the assumption that each one of the 2,000,000 novels is read by five persons who have not read any other novel during the year. If but 200,000 persons buy ten novels each in the course of the year, that accounts for a sale of 2,000,000 volumes, and counting five readers to each purchaser gives us not 10,000,000 but 1,000,000 readers, or about one-eightieth of the population.

Never before in the history of the world, it is thought, have such great financial temptations been held out to authors, particularly in fiction. Mr. Stanford gives the following facts concerning novelists and their profits:

"The profits which the authors have received from these sales, taken collectively, it is believed by those who know pretty well what they affirm, have amounted to not less than $288,500. Individually, the authors' profits on the five novels that have led all the others in sales will stand at present about as follows: $75,000, $45,000, $39,000, $34,000, and $30,000. Four of these novels have been dramatized, and are now presented on the stage. With one exception, the publishers are not in a position to state definitely what additional royalty the authors receive for the right of dramatization. It is said that two authors sold the right for a stipulated amount. The lowest royalty considered for a success is usually five per cent. of the gross receipts of every performance. Those, therefore, whose good fortune has been associated with the three plays which have enjoyed continuous success since the early autumn, and often drawn audiences paying eight and nine thousand dollars a week, will have received between four and five hundred dollars every seven days from the theatrical manager. Old Dr. Johnson's notion that Thrale's brewery afforded 'the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dream of avarice' may be suggested in comparison with the idea of wealth aroused by the contemplation of the new novelist's revenues. And it should be added that two of these novels were published serially, for which separate payment was received before they were brought out in book form.

"The author and the publisher of the novel that has met with such unexampled favor are at the present time enjoying the most agreeable frame of mind. About eighteen years ago the late Joseph Harper wrote to James G. Blaine, who was then writing his 'Twenty Years in Congress,' that to the historian the publisher came to the door and took off his hat. All that is changed now. The historian will be detained cooling himself in the anteroom, while the publisher holds his hat in his hand and awaits the arrival of the novelist, especially the historical novelist. The profit on that kind of fiction has been so much of a genuine surprise that the majority of the publishers are eagerly watching for every book in manuscript offered, with the hope that it may be a novel of one sort or another, and give some promise of proving a prize-winner. If the author of 'David Harum' were alive, he could command a very large amount in advance for another book. The others who followed with success in the wake of that novel are already counting substantial returns from their next productions. Should the next offerings prove much less attractive, it is believed, even in that event, that the financial return will be at the lowest one-fourth of the first harvest. These new authors, therefore—quite unknown to the public until recently—will have acquired in money what the majority of those who toil in one occupation or another might be glad to consider independent fortunes."

## WHICH IS THE GREATEST OF MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS?

AN enterprising English journalist, Mr. Frederick Dolman, has lately made an attempt to discover what is the consensus of expert musical opinion as to the greatest achievement in music, and with this end in view he has obtained opinions from some of the most distinguished composers and interpreters of music. Among these are M. Jean de Reszke, Sir Alexander MacKenzie, Madame Albani, Dr. Frederic H. Cowen, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Walter Parratt, Mr. Ben Davies, and Miss Clara Butt.

The opinion of Sir Walter Parratt, the organist of St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, is given and commented on as follows (*The Strand*, April):

"'In varying moods I should give you different answers. Beethoven's C-minor Symphony, Bach's B-minor Mass, Brahms's "Schieksalied," even a far-off Palestrina would each at the psychological moment stir me most deeply.' The 'far-off Palestrina,' it may be added, lived through the greater part of the sixteenth century and is sometimes referred to as 'Princeps Musicæ'; whilst the three works specially mentioned by Sir Walter were written at long intervals from each other during the past two centuries. Bach's Mass in B-minor dates from about 1734, but with the rest of this master's work had to wait many years before its genius was appreciated. Brahms's 'Schieksalied' was composed some years before his death in 1894."

M. Jean de Reszke states that his favorite composition is the prelude of "Parsifal," one of the latest of Wagner's scores. Wagner and Beethoven appeal with equal strength to Sir Alexander MacKenzie, who since the death of Sir Arthur Sullivan is commonly regarded as the first of living English composers. He says:

"The first three movements of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony have always appeared to me to be the highest achievement in purely instrumental music. In answering your question, however, I find it difficult to ignore opera, and in this art Wagner's 'Meistersinger' holds the first place in my estimation."

Madame Albani agrees with several other artists in choosing a song from "The Messiah"—"I Know that My Redeemer Liveth"—as "the most musicianly, melodious, and expressive."

MR. DUFFIELD OSBORNE, the well-known New York writer, is said to have anticipated, in a magazine article written over a year ago, the capture of Aguinaldo, which he there described in imagination, but with almost all the details of the actual event.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## HOW NATURE MAY MAKE MISTAKES.

WE hear a good deal about the curative powers of nature and the desirability of leaving nature to herself as much as possible. This is all very well when nature is working under her own conditions; but when these have been interfered with at the start, she may misinterpret her own messages and make a mistake. This is illustrated in a striking article by Dr. Louis Robinson in *The North American Review* (April), entitled "A Curious Human Document." The "document" in question is the common—the altogether too common—corn or bunion, and Dr. Robinson shows that its growth is due to just such a misinterpretation by nature. He says:

"If we would understand how this odd perversion has been brought about, we must, firstly, bear in mind that the period during which man, by completely encasing his feet in hard boots, has become a sort of *amateur ungulate*, is very short indeed compared with the immeasurable epoch during which he wore no foot-covering at all. In those ancient days, also, when every man was a hunter who had to pursue game afoot—and was in danger of starvation if he did not succeed—pedestrianism was of much greater importance in the economy of life than it is now. Secondly, we must remember that little or no change has taken place in man's physical framework since those remote times when he was an absolute savage. Thirdly, nature's methods of meeting physical emergencies, as applied to man, are appropriate, not to his recent and as yet brief environment of civilization (and boots), but to the state of universal bootlessness which prevailed throughout the long stone ages."

Nature meets friction on the skin, Dr. Robinson reminds us, by a growth of horny cells at the threatened spot, forming a callosity that protects the skin from harm. This is especially true of the foot, which in primitive times was exposed to this kind of injury more than any other part of the body. Says the author:

"As long as man ran barefoot, all went extremely well. If one part of the foot, owing to some personal peculiarity of gait or habit, wore away faster than the rest, and was in danger of becoming abraded, that fact alone caused small *papillæ*, filled with active blood-vessels and nerves, to spring up at the threatened spot, so that horny cells were produced in great abundance. Hence, any primitive savage who habitually rubbed one part of his foot in climbing to his rock shelter, was protected from consequent disablement; and if, through some change in his habits, another part became chafed more than the rest, the new need was met in a precisely similar fashion. No accumulation of this thickened cuticle took place at such a spot, because it was rasped away by the wear and tear of locomotion just as rapidly as it was formed.

"Now, let us see what takes place under modern conditions. . . . Under the stimulus of undue local pressure caused by an ill-fitting shoe, certain nerves (forming the intelligence department of the disturbed region) become excited, and send an alarming report to headquarters. . . . From the spot 'where the shoe pinches,' a message is despatched along the conducting nerves to the central bureau: 'Much friction here. Send help at once or skin will be abraded.'

"There is no delay in responding to this appeal. . . . A rapid accumulation of the cuticle takes place over the spot 'where the shoe pinches'; and this being artificially protected from attrition from without, continues to thicken until it causes a severe aggravation of the pressure upon the tender parts below. The nerves in the advanced *papillæ* become acutely aware that matters are going from bad to worse, and send agonized appeals for further relief to headquarters. Our central repair department, still taking it for granted that the chief thing it fears—namely, abrasion of the surface—is taking place in spite of all that has been done, redoubles its former efforts. Fresh supplies are hurried to the front, and the local authorities are instructed to increase the pile of horny cells, at the spot where the pressure is greatest, by every means permitted by the laws of nature.

"As a result, the thickened cuticle over each new *papilla*, instead of being rasped away, as in the case of the barefoot savage, is at first heaped up upon the surface like one of the horny cones covering a dog's paw. But, being unable to get any further in an outward direction, on account of the unyielding boot, it presses inward upon the tender and vascular tissues of the *papilla* itself, and at length penetrates them in the form of an inverted cone of corneous matter. . . . . .

"We may see from this that it will not do blindly to 'trust to nature,' in medical and surgical emergencies, until we have succeeded in convincing nature as to the existence and worth of the appliances of modern civilization. In the case in point, I fear there is no prospect whatever of her changing her methods, unless, during the course of many hundred generations, those with corns should be steadily eliminated as 'unfit'; so that, at length, the whole surviving population can wear ill-fitting footgear with impunity."

## TOTAL ECLIPSES AND THE EARTH'S MAGNETISM.

THAT there is a close connection between the sun and the earth's magnetic condition most scientific men are reasonably certain, altho they can not tell exactly the nature nor the mechanism of such a connection. That the relation is a close one is demonstrated anew by the magnetic observations made during the last total solar eclipse by Dr. L. A. Bauer, of the United States Coast Survey, and described by him in *Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity*. From an editorial notice of this article in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (April 6) we quote the following paragraphs:

"On plotting the observations it was observed that there was a depression in temperature at each station accompanying the eclipse, but lagging somewhat behind it in time. This local fall of air temperature was, of course, to have been expected. Accompanying the temperature variation, however, it was found that there was at each station a small magnetic disturbance occurring not at the same moment of standard time, but associated at each station with the time of maximum obscuration of the sun's disk by the moon. The duration of the magnetic disturbance was apparently about the same as that of the eclipse, or about two and one-half hours. . . . The analysis of the disturbance seemed to show that the disturbing causes were external and not internal to the earth's crust, or were such as might be due to magnetic forces residing in the atmosphere; and the presumption seems to be that the origin of the disturbance was owing to the abstraction of the sun's rays from the atmosphere by the moon. The effect upon the needles of the observers seems in each case to have been such as might have been produced by a long, thin, straight, weak bar-magnet approximately coincident with the axis of the moon's shadow, and moving along with that axis over the surface of the earth, the lower end of this imaginary moving magnet being a south-seeking pole, or attracting the north-seeking pole to the observer's needles. It is stated that traces of this feeble magnetic disturbance accompanying the eclipse were felt as far from the line of totality as Toronto, Canada."

The variations were very small—too small, indeed, to be recorded on any but the very sensitive magnetometers used by the government observers. Dr. Bauer believes that in order to show variations of the order here considered, the ordinary recording magnetometers ought to be more sensitive and register over a wider scale. Says the writer of the editorial already quoted:

"If the observations here considered had been made by standard magnetometers, instead of having been made by indicating instruments of considerable sensibility and recorded by skilled observers, the results here in question would have probably escaped observation. It is to be hoped that the next total solar eclipse which makes itself visible in the United States will be followed with many more magnetic instruments and observers than that of May 28, 1900. Fortunately, such observations do not entirely depend on fine weather for their conduction. If it is really true that the solar eclipse is accompanied by a feeble local magnetic disturbance of the earth, the fact is of great im-

portance is throwing light upon the nature of the earth's magnetism. Assuming that Professor Bauer is right in his conclusions—and they certainly seem to be supported by many individual observations—then the general conclusion is suggested that the daily variation of the earth's magnetism is due to the effect of the sun's rays upon the atmosphere. This, indeed, has been the most recently prevailing theory; in fact, if the sun's rays incident upon the northern hemisphere seem to repel the north poles of suspended needles, as in the daily variation, then a shadow cone in these rays should appear to attract the said north poles as in these observations."

## WHY ARE WE GAINING INDUSTRIAL VICTORIES?

THE world seems to have made up its mind that we are successfully wresting the scepter of industrial supremacy from the British grasp. It has given up discussing the fact, and is now busily asking "why," apparently as a preparation for entering the struggle with us on our own ground. Various are the reasons that are put forward. Our high protective tariff; our systems of industrial education; our scientific methods of organization; the great use that we make of automatic machinery with the resulting increase of product per man—all these have been given credit for our progress. Probably the most interesting reason is given by a recent correspondent of *Engineering* (London), who says that we Yankees are so lazy that we are driven to the invention of cute devices for saving ourselves exertion. He says:

"It seems to me that there is one trait that is generally overlooked by strangers; and, indeed, not always recognized even here at home. A man will come and speak of some way he wishes to do the work, or some little appliance he would like to have made, or some change in the casting, that certain operations can be shortened or eliminated.

"Why does he do this?

"Does he expect more pay? He is now getting as much as the shop ever pays.

"Does he expect to get a patent on the appliance? He is surrounded on every hand by them, and not a patent in the lot.

"Does he expect to shorten his day? He has his full hours to work the same as his fellows, and will have.

"Does he expect to be able to take it easy by the change? Not a bit of it, as the reason he gives for the change is increased production or better work.

"He isn't working piecework to get the increase.

"To think he would do this without any reason would be absurd.

"In some ways he is the laziest man in the world. His dislike to doing anything that don't accomplish something is intense.

"He wants every exertion to result in usefulness in some direction.

"To put it in another way, he wants the efficiency of his efforts to be as near 100 as possible. If dollars come from this, well and good; but after all that is not the mainspring.

"Put him at work where he has no chance to think and he loses his strap, and you will find that increase of wages will not keep it there.

"He will give up an easy job for a harder one for the sake of getting where he can plan and improve, and will forget how hard he is working in his pleasure in doing the work with less exertion than formerly it was done.

"Mechanically, he despises his fellow workman who frets and fumes and tugs and strains to do what a little thought and ingenuity would do in a much better way.

"A gentleman who had come in contact with a very competent mechanic for years expressed the opinion that he was the laziest man he had ever known; that he was so lazy, and hated to work so bad, that when there was anything to be done he would think of some little scheme to do it better and quicker than the ordinary way, so as to be able to do it without work, and would hustle around lively, making the scheme do the work as he planned it should.

"The opinion is a common one, even with those jobs that are hard work, that some men would be better mechanics if they had less muscle, and so had to think more to be able to do the work.

"The joy that an astronomer feels in discovering a comet, that a scientist feels in demonstrating the truth of a new theory, that an explorer feels in laying open the mysteries of a new country, that a chemist feels in producing hitherto impossible compounds; this joy is also felt by the true mechanic when he improves the efficiency of his efforts, and, unless recognized in his make-up, he is a puzzle.

"That following this feeling generally brings the money too is fortunate for the world at large, as they are the largest gainers by it, in material things, and surely no one should blame the Yankee who so arranged that he got as many dollars for as little effort as possible, as that is surely just in line with his usual work of high efficiency."

After a discussion of several of the recent English works in which this subject is handled, Prof. R. H. Thurston comes to the following conclusion, which he states in *Science* (New York, April 19):

"One can hardly fail to come to the conclusion that, while it is true that the American producer just now bursting into the field of foreign consumption with his cheap but well-made 'interchangeable' wares, owes his seemingly meteoric success to applied science and in large part, in these later years, to the introduction into his manufacturing and transportation organizations of scientifically trained men, and while it is unquestionably the fact that Great Britain is suffering from neglect of science, and from the barbarous spirit and ignorance of her trades-unions, the real, the fundamental, element of difference probably lies behind all this. The ultimate cause of these developments of the United States which have so astonished the world is that perfect freedom, political and conventional, that freedom of the individual to mark out his own life and strive for his own highest goals, unhampered by governmental dictation or by bonds of caste, which has given the American citizen hope, ambition, purpose, and effective energy. It is this which gave him invention, power of achievement, his patent laws, his legislation in behalf of essential industries, even his alert mind and his patriotism and love of country. It is this which has given us our common schools, which has promoted the organization of schools of the arts and trades and productive professions and the whole system of technical education and of industrially applied science. This has given our capitalists a new use for accumulated wealth in the endowment of schools of science and the promotion of education generally, has induced the adoption of organized industrial systems on such an enormous scale, and has permitted the introduction of labor-assisting machinery without serious opposition on the part of those certain to be ultimately most benefited by the resultant increase of wages and decreased costs of product. Great Britain is still under the enslaving influences, in large degree, of convention and caste, and it is mainly this which lies at the bottom of her slow progress in the adoption of modern scientific methods, of improved systems, and of extensive and intensive technical education."

**Speed Records on the Ocean.**—The following brief statistical review of ocean speed records for the various classes of ships is compiled by *Uberall*, the organ of the German Maritime Association: "The *Deutschland*, of the Hamburg-American line, is now the swiftest commercial vessel. She made the trip from New York to Plymouth (2,982 marine miles) in five days seven hours in September, 1900, which corresponds to an average speed of 23.36 knots.

"This speed is surpassed only by torpedo-boats. In 1870 the record was held by the *Miranda*, with a speed of 16.2 knots; in 1892 a torpedo-boat built in the Schichau works made 27.4 knots, and later this was surpassed by the English torpedo-boats and destroyers, with speeds of 31 knots. These were in turn beaten in 1897 by the *Turbinia*, another English torpedo-boat, driven by a steam-turbine and making 32.76 knots.

"In 1898 the Schichau works won back the record with torpedo-boats built for China, whose speed was 35.2 knots with a displacement of 280 tons. This record was not beaten until last summer, when the English torpedo-destroyer *Viper* made 36.8 knots at its trials. . . . A similar boat, the *Cobra*, built at Elswick, has made 35.89 knots. . . . . .

"Cruisers built specially to pursue trading-ships in time of war are also very swift. The first of this type were the American ships *Columbia* and *Minneapolis*, which at their trials made 23 knots, but which, on returning from the naval review at Kiel, were able to cross the Atlantic only at the average speed of 18.5 knots. The last French protected cruisers *Guicheu* and *Chateaurenault*, whose engines are of 25,400 horse-power, are the swiftest and also the largest ships of war; they have made 23.5 knots. In England the armored cruisers of the *Drake* class should also make 23 knots.

"The speed of armored vessels has also increased. In the first ships of this class we were content with a speed of 9 to 10 knots, and the *Lepanto* and *Italia*, built by Italy in 1880, made a great step forward with their 18 knots, a speed that has been since equaled by other nations, and which has even been exceeded in England by the armor-clads of the *Formidable* class (19 knots) and in Italy by those of the *Benedetto Brin* class, which should make 24 knots. In France the highest speed remains at 18 knots, but this speed has been made by all the armored vessels built since 1893."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## DISCOVERY OF THE PROTOZOON OF CANCER.

AN announcement is made by Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord that he has succeeded in isolating and culturing the parasite of cancer; that he has produced the disease in animals by inoculation with the parasite; and that he has proven the parasite of cancer to be a protozoon.

Dr. Gaylord is the director of the New York State Pathological Laboratory at Buffalo, which has concentrated its entire attention for three years on an investigation into the nature and causes of cancer; and as the work of the laboratory has profited by suggestions from several very eminent medical scientists in this country and Europe, it is believed by physicians who have reviewed Dr. Gaylord's announcement (in *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, May) that great importance may be attached to the results therein set forth.

Dr. Gaylord's article, which is quite technical, extends over nearly forty pages and is copiously illustrated. On the basis of the observations made, he says, he is prepared to state that all the organs, including the blood taken from all regions of all patients dying of cancer, including sarcoma and epithelioma, contain large numbers of the organisms.

Following the same lines, he and his associates have likewise observed in all cases of carcinoma and sarcoma thus far examined in which cachexia was well marked, that the organisms, especially the younger forms, can be detected in the peripheral blood.

The time of the appearance of these organisms, and the utilization of the fact as a means of diagnosis, now form the subject of research in the laboratory. At the present stage of the discovery, however, the hopes of those afflicted with cancer are darkened rather than lightened, since it appears that even the surgeon's knife can not bring lasting relief. However wide and deep it may cut, it can not reach the whole circulatory system, and altho the central mass of organisms may be removed, many will remain and the relief given will be temporary.

Of even greater interest than the fact that he has isolated the germ of cancer is the identifying by Dr. Gaylord of the protozoon with bodies long observed, but supposed to be the products of degeneration, and which have for this reason been passed over in the exhaustive researches of the bacteriologists. Now that Dr. Gaylord seems to have proven that these are living parasites, an enormous amount of very close attention will at once be given them. Bacteriologists have proven, to their own satisfaction at least, that bacteria, or vegetable organisms, are the cause of tuberculosis, the plague, influenza, diphtheria, Asiatic cholera, leprosy, pneumonia, typhoid fever, and lockjaw, and they are confident that yellow fever is in the same category. But they have been thus far baffled in attempts to discover the nature of the parasites supposed to be the cause of such important maladies as cancer, measles, smallpox, syphilis, rheumatic fever, hydrophobia, and scarlet fever. The antitoxin used to prevent smallpox is secured by purely empirical means, and comparatively little is known of its nature. Dr. Gaylord, however, declares that he has already proven a close relation between his cancer germ and the vaccine organism, and that they are of the same group. The hope is entertained, therefore, that researches into the nature of these so-called "products of degeneration," hitherto passed over by microscopists, may soon bring to the world news of relief not only from cancer, but from a long list of other serious diseases.

## THE NUMERICAL VALUE OF A MAN.

A NOVEL method of expressing a person's physical strength, by means of a number derived from comparison of the height, the chest-measure, and the weight, has been invented in France by M. Pignet, who describes it in the *Archives Médicales d'Angers*. M. Pignet takes the difference between the height and the sum of the chest-measure and weight as his standard, measurements being made in centimeters and kilograms. Thus, if a man has a chest-measure of 80 centimeters [31 inches], weighs 60 kilograms [132 pounds], and is 1.60 meters [5 feet 3 inches] high, the number representing his strength would be 160— (80 + 60), or 20. A man whose chest-measure was 75 centimeters [29 inches] and whose height was 1.70 meters [5 feet 7 inches], his weight being the same as the other, would be represented by 170— (75 + 60), or 35. This formula is somewhat confusing at first sight, as with the same height, increase of weight and chest-measure would lessen the number representing strength; but the vigor of the man, we are told, is supposed to be inversely proportionate to his standard number, and the author is convinced from a study of conscripts in the French army that his method furnishes a very exact objective measure of physical aptitude. He gives the following table:

| NUMERICAL VALUE. | CONSTITUTION. |
|---|---|
| Less than 10 | Very strong. |
| 11 to 15 | Strong. |
| 16 to 20 | Good. |
| 21 to 25 | Average. |
| 26 to 30 | Weak. |
| 31 to 35 | Very weak.' |
| Above 35 | Feeble. |

Commenting on this in the *Revue d'Hygiène*, M. Valin remarks that it should be said that when the numerical value exceeds 35, the person is completely unfit for military service. For instance, a man who only measures 76 centimeters [30 inches] around the chest and is 1.60 meters high [5 feet 3 inches] and who weighs but 50 kilograms [110 pounds], giving him a numerical value of 34, is really not physically fit. Men of 20 years whose numerical value is zero are rarely found. From the author's standpoint these would of course be physically perfect. Such a man, for instance, would be one whose chest measure was 90 [35½ inches], weight 80 kilograms [176 pounds] and height 1.70 [5 feet 7 inches]. Says *Cosmos* (April 13), in a note on M. Pignet's article:

"Experience shows that the thoracic measurement plays the preponderant rôle among the three numbers that make up the 'numerical value.' A small chest-measurement always means a small numerical value, and inversely. The weight has not nearly so much importance.

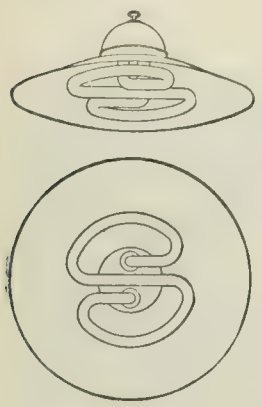
"A prolonged study of the five hundred and ten men observed by M. Pignet has also brought out the fact that a person is more subject to disease, and spends a greater number of days in the hospital, as his numerical value is weaker.

"These observations confirm the investigations already published by M. Vallin on methods of measuring the physical value

of conscripts (*Mémoires de Médecine Militaire*, November and December, 1876); and altho the so-called 'numerical value' is entirely conventional and represents a negative value, it enables those who understand it to comprehend at once the bodily fitness of a conscript or a soldier. M. Pignet's memoir deserves to attract attention."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ELECTRIC LIGHTING BY INCANDESCENT VAPOR.

FOR several years past we have noted in this department the work of various experimenters in the direction of producing cold light—that is to say, of transforming electricity into light without excessive waste of the energy as radiated heat. In lamps that use the ordinary carbon filament, to attain a large proportion of visible radiation, the filament must be raised to a temperature so high that it will last only a very brief time. Attempts have been made to replace the carbon filament with other things. The most successful of these, that of Dr. Nernst, which has recently been described in these columns, consists in the use of refractory oxids like those of the Welsbach mantle. Even in these lamps, however, a large proportion of the radiated energy is in the shape of heat, and undoubtedly the highest efficiency can never be attained with high-temperature sources of light. There has accordingly been much experimenting with vacuum-tubes and the like as sources of "cold light"; but none of the inventors has yet devised a commercially successful system. One that may become so, according to accounts in the technical papers, is that of Peter Cooper Hewitt, of New York. Says *The Electrical Review* (April 27):



SPIRAL LAMP.

"After much experiment along other lines, Mr. Hewitt hit upon the simple expedient of using a metallic vapor enclosed in a glass tube as his conductor. . . . His discoveries in this direction are of deep interest and at the same time rather calculated to astonish those who have not closely followed recent investigation as to the nature of attenuated gases and of electrical phenomena taking place in them. The results he has attained, while by no means commercially perfect, are certainly highly interesting and such as to arouse strong hopes for the ultimate perfection of an exceedingly efficient system of lighting along these lines. At present the lamps of this system, while giving forth powerful and steady light, are handicapped by the peculiarly disagreeable color of the light emitted. It does not seem difficult to correct this defect. Certainly the effort is worth making, for the efficiency already attained is nearly ten times as high as that of the ordinary carbon-filament incandescent lamp, and with this is coupled great certainty and steadiness of working.

"It is too early yet to indulge in any speculations as to the industrial outcome of the interesting researches which Mr. Hewitt has conducted, but they certainly merit careful attention, and the beauty and brilliance of the phenomena, together with the simplicity of the apparatus and methods employed, make them of peculiar interest at this time."

One of the shapes of lamp used by the inventor (who is a son of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt) is shown in the accompanying diagrams from the paper already quoted.

**The Trouble with Dirigible Torpedoes.** — Some writers and inventors have asserted that wireless telegraphy would solve the problem of the dirigible torpedo. They assume that the trouble with such torpedoes has been that they are handicapped by the conducting wire that connects them with the shore, and that when this is done away with they can be steered easily. We are told by *The Electrical World and Engineer*, however, that this is not the trouble; the real difficulty is that the operator on shore can not see the torpedo that he is steering when it gets far away from him, and wireless control will not help this. Says the writer: "The difficulty with such torpedoes lies not in the motive power or mechanism, nor with the need for paying out cable, at least for steering purposes, but in the practical work of the operator. Long before the end of the reel has been reached steering becomes exceedingly difficult on account of the practical impossibility of locating the torpedo itself. Unless the portion of the apparatus which protrudes from the water is not outrageously conspicuous, it becomes very hard to locate accurately from a point near the level of the water before it has gone half a mile, even with a glass. Perhaps the markers can be seen in the chop by persistent attention, but the chance of alining them and locating them with reference to the mark is very small. At a mile the task is nearly impossible, and in the experiments carried out by the United States Corps of Engineers, such torpedoes have repeatedly run ashore or turned completely around, owing to no failure of the mechanism, but solely to the inability of the operator to see what he was doing."

**Sensitiveness of Plants to Poisons.**—The sensitiveness of a seed sprouting in water to extremely minute traces of copper in the water was noted some time ago in these columns, in connection with experiments on the supposed toxic qualities of distilled water. It will be remembered that one experimenter believed that he had proved that distilled water was injurious to seeds, whereas the real injury was done by a small copper wire used in the experiment. More recently M. Raulin has found that mushrooms are very sensitive to poisons, and on March 11 M. Henri Coupin reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences, according to the *Revue Scientifique*, some interesting investigations on the susceptibility of the higher vegetables to very minute doses of poisonous substances. Says that paper: "He took young plants of Bordeaux wheat, and was able to prove . . . that the higher plants, as well as (and often more than) the lower fungi, enable us to detect the presence of toxic substances, such as silver, mercury, copper, or cadmium, in doses which chemical analysis is powerless to detect."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Longevity in Spain.**—If we may credit a recent revision of the electoral lists in Spain, says the *Revue Scientifique*, the Asturias must be one of the regions of the world where man has the best chance of living to old age (doubtless owing to the proverbial Spanish sobriety). Five electoral districts have each one centenarian; two have two apiece, and besides this we find three electors of 101, 103, and 104 years at Salas; three of 101, 105, and 106 at Caugas de Tineo; two of 101 and 102 at Baol; one of 107 at Franeo; two of 105 and 107 at Valdes; two of 102 and 104 at Petona; and Panes has three electors of 103, 105, and 107 years respectively. In one province there is a total of twenty-eight centenarians in a population of 600,000 persons. This is a large proportion, if it is correct. We should, of course, know what the value of the report is and what guaranties of authenticity were required of the twenty-eight old men provided they did not produce the records of their births. Of course this proportion is not impossible, but we should have very convincing proofs of its correctness."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE population of Italy has practically doubled in the last twenty-years, a rate of increase that surpasses that of all nations of Europe and even the United States," says *The National Geographic Magazine* (April). "This, too, notwithstanding the burdens of excessive taxation, that would tend to diminish the birth-rate. The last census was taken twenty years ago, in 1881, and showed a population of 21,000,000. According to the census taken early this year the population now numbers 35,000,000. It is safe to estimate the number of emigrants during the twenty years as at least 5,000,000, so that the increase by birth has been about 20,000,000. It has taken the United States thirty years, aided by 12,000,000 immigrants, to double its numbers."

PHYSIQUE AND MENTAL ACTIVITY.—About eight years ago Dr. W. T. Porter, by comparing the weights of school children with their class standing, showed that the duller children were on the average smaller in size for their age than the bright ones. "More recently," says *Modern Medicine*, "Dr. H G. Beyer, of the United States navy, has made a similar investigation with results strongly confirmatory of Dr. Porter's conclusions. This view is at variance with notions which have been expressed by some other observers, but on the whole agrees with the conclusions reached by common experience. A man possessed of a large, strong body ought on the average to be able to do more mental work, as well as physical work, and of a better quality. But it is not always the biggest man who is the strongest physically, and it is especially noticeable that men of smaller size often show greater endurance than do large men. In a twenty-five mile running race held last April, in Massachusetts, ending in Boston, only one of the men who finished weighed more than one hundred pounds at the start. The light-weight men were the winners."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE DOCTRINE OF CONDITIONAL IMMORTALITY.

THE doctrine that the soul's continued life after death is not a natural gift to all men, but is conditional upon proper use of this life, has been held almost or quite from the first ages of Christianity. Dr. Frederic Henry Hedge, who has written upon this theme, was able to find in the New Testament only two passages that express or imply the natural immortality of man. Professor Toy has gone even farther, and appears to believe that we can find this doctrine nowhere in the Old or New Testament; for, like all Protestants, he does not accept as true Scripture the Alexandrian canon containing the Book of Wisdom, which says that "God has created man to be immortal, and hath made him the image of His own eternity."

A new presentation of this doctrine of Athanasius and other early Christian Fathers has just been made by Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, under the title "The Evolution of Immortality." In the New York *Tribune* (April 27) Dr. John White Chadwick, pastor of the Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, says of it:

"While Dr. McConnell's pages abound in chapter-mottoes and quotations favorable to his conception, it is strange that somehow he has forgotten or overlooked Matthew Arnold's sonnet, 'Immortality,' which is quite the noblest expression of the idea of ethical immortality of which I am aware, and I can not deny myself the pleasure of introducing it into this notice:

> Foiled by our fellow men, depressed, out-worn,
> We leave the brutal world to take its way,
> And, Patience! in another life, we say,
> The world shall be thrust down, and we upborne!
> And will not, then, the immortal armies scorn
> The world's poor, routed leavings; or will they,
> Who failed under the heat of this life's day,
> Support the fervors of the heavenly morn?
> No, no! the energy of life may be
> Kept on after the grave, but not begun;
> And he who flagged not in the earthly strife,
> From strength to strength advancing, only he,
> His soul well knit, and all his battles won,
> Mounts, and that hardly, to eternal life.

"Dr. McConnell's book attains to a peculiar interest in the alliance which he makes with the scientific on the basis of an ethereal substance pervading all matter and all space. It is of this ethereal substance that he believes the immortal organism to be made, and, seeking for confirmation of his view, he pounces upon his own wherever he finds it—in spiritism, in hypnotism, in the Röntgen rays, and in the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. My impression is that he is somewhat more daring than scientific in his confidence as to the nature and possibilities of the ether. Moreover, he seems much less scientific in dealing with the resurrection of Jesus than in the earlier chapters of his book. But the weakest link in his whole chain is that which is made to bear the greatest weight. What he attempts is to convince us that a sufficient amount of goodness may build up in man an ethereal body which will survive the shock of death. But, granted the ethereal body, we have not a particle of evidence that a good life has any constitutive power with this body or upon it. The resurrection of Jesus is not an exception, because the ethico-ethereal doctrine must first be established before it can be applied to that resurrection. We are moving in a vicious circle when we use it both as an illustration of a known principle and as an argument for that principle.

"Dr. McConnell is too honest to conceal the difficulties that inhere in the doctrine of which he is enamored. One of these is that it seems to wipe the little children out, and Dr. McConnell's disclaimer is so faint that it does not encourage us. It also wipes out the people who have never had a chance. Another is that, at one point, it requires a mystical expansion of the historical Jesus into a Christ who was before all worlds, at which point Dr. McConnell forgets all his science and becomes wildly theological. There is another difficulty which he does not meet, or even name. If immortality is a reward of merit, where shall the line be drawn, like that which divides water from ice on the one hand and from steam on the other? How many degrees above zero must a man be morally to achieve immortality? A modest man would hesitate to draw the line so low as to include himself. But Dr. McConnell is confident that he presents a great ethical motive. The dread of annihilation will, he thinks, hold the wretch in order as the fear of hell did not. It depends upon the kind of hell. The most of us would infinitely prefer annihilation to the hell of Jonathan Edwards's Enfield sermon. Nor do I see that the terror of annihilation is more ethical than the fear of hell. The woman who met St. Ivo (in the Chronicles of St. Louis) should have had another vase for the destruction of this also, so that men might serve God without hope or fear—even of annihilation—and for love only."

## MARK TWAIN AND THE MISSIONARIES.

THE controversy which has been waged during the past three months between Mark Twain and the Christian missionaries over the alleged misdoings of some of the latter in China suggests to many the battle between the lion and the whale. The parties to the conflict live for the most part in different elements and have considerable difficulty in getting to close quarters. The battle has covered too much ground for us to do more than give a view of the field here and there. Mark Twain opened his attack with a charge all along the line in *The North American Review* (February), in an article called "To the Person Sitting in Darkness." Part of this consisted of an arraignment of civilization in Christian countries, especially in New York, with the aim of showing that the worst features of pagan civilization can be found at our very doors after nineteen centuries of Christian domination. The writer then quoted a despatch from China in the New York *Sun*, italicizing portions of it, as follows:

THE REV. DR. AMENT.

"The Rev. Mr. Ament, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has returned from a trip which he made for the purpose of collecting indemnities for damages done by Boxers. *Everywhere he went he compelled the Chinese to pay.* He says that all his native Christians are now provided for. He had 700 of them under his charge, and 300 were killed. He has *collected 300 taels for each* of these murders, and has *compelled full payment for all the property belonging to Christians* that was destroyed. He also assessed *fines* amounting to THIRTEEN TIMES the amount of the indemnity. *This money will be used for the propagation of the Gospel.*

"Mr. Ament declares that the compensation he has collected is *moderate*, when compared with the amount secured by the Catholics, who demand, in addition to money, *head for head.* They collected 500 taels for each murder of a Catholic. In the Wenchiu country, 680 Catholics were killed, and for this the European Catholics here demand 750,000 strings of cash and 680 *heads.*

"In the course of a conversation, Mr. Ament referred to the attitude of the missionaries toward the Chinese. He said:

"'I deny emphatically that the missionaries are *vindictive*, that they *generally* looted, or that they have done anything *since* the siege that *the circumstances demand.* I criticize the Americans. *The soft hand of the Americans is not as good as*

*the mailed fist of the Germans.* If you deal with the Chinese with a soft hand they will take advantage of it.'

"The statement that the French Government will return the loot taken by the French soldiers is the source of the greatest amusement here. The French soldiers were more systematic looters than the Germans, and it is a fact that to-day *Catholic Christians*, carrying French flags and armed with modern guns, are looting villages in the province of Chihli."

Upon this Mark Twain comments as follows:

"By happy luck, we get all these glad tidings on Christmas Eve—just in time to enable us to celebrate the day with proper gaiety and enthusiasm. Our spirits soar, and we find we can even make jokes: Taels I win, Heads you lose.

"Our Reverend Ament is the right man in the right place. What we want of our missionaries out there is, not that they shall merely represent in their acts and persons the grace and gentleness and charity and loving-kindness of our religion, but that they shall also represent the American spirit. The oldest Americans are the Pawnees. . . . . .

"Our Reverend Ament is justifiably jealous of those enterprising Catholics who not only get big money for each lost convert, but get 'head for head' besides. But he should soothe himself with the reflection that the entirety of their exactions are for their own pockets, whereas he, less selfishly, devotes only 300 taels per head to that service, and gives the whole vast thirteen repetitions of the property indemnity to the service of propagating the Gospel. His magnanimity has won him the approval of his nation, and will get him a monument. Let him be content with these rewards. We all hold him dear for manfully defending his fellow missionaries from exaggerated charges which were beginning to distress us, but which his testimony has so considerably modified that we can now contemplate them without noticeable pain. For now we know that, even before the siege, the missionaries were not 'generally' out looting, and that, 'since the siege' they have acted quite handsomely, except when 'circumstances' crowded them. I am arranging for the monument. Subscriptions for it can be sent to the American Board; designs for it can be sent to me. Designs must allegorically set forth the Thirteen Reduplications of the Indemnity, and the Object for which they were exacted; as Ornaments, the designs must exhibit 680 Heads, so disposed as to give a pleasing and pretty effect; for the Catholics have done nicely, and are entitled to notice in the monument. Mottoes may be suggested, if any shall be discovered that will satisfactorily cover the ground. . . .

"Shall we go on conferring our civilization upon the peoples that sit in darkness, or shall we give those poor things a rest? Shall we bang right ahead in our old-time, loud, pious way, and commit the new century to the game; or shall we sober up and sit down and think it over first? Would it not be prudent to get our civilization-tools together, and see how much stock is left on hand in the way of Glass Beads and Theology, and Maxim Guns and Hymn Books, and Trade-Gin and Torches of Progress and Enlightenment (patent adjustable ones, good to fire villages with, upon occasion), and balance the books, and arrive at the profit and loss, so that we may intelligently decide whether to continue the business or sell out the property and start a new Civilization Scheme on the proceeds?"

These statements brought out soon after a long letter to Mark Twain by the Rev. Judson Smith, of Boston, secretary of the American Board of Missions, in which he said in part (New York *Tribune*, February 15):

"Dr. Ament has been a missionary for twenty-three years and my correspondent above sixteen years, and I have heard from him frequently during these last months since he escaped from the siege in Peking. The last letter from Dr. Ament was written on November 13, and gives a full account of the events to which presumably *The Sun's* despatch refers. This letter was given to the Associated Press soon after its arrival, on January 7. In it he says:

"'I have been in Cho-Chow. This time I proposed to settle affairs without the aid of soldiers or legations. The visit was a complete success. Every one of our dispossessed church-members in that region has been reinstated and a money compensation made for his losses. This has been done by appealing to the sense of justice among the villagers, where our people lived and where they were respected by all decent people. The villagers were extremely grateful because I brought no foreign soldiers, and were glad to settle on the terms proposed. After our conditions were known, many villagers came of their own accord and brought their money with them.'

"Nothing is said of securing 'thirteen times' the amount of the losses. There is not a word about using this indemnity 'for the propagation of the Gospel.' The whole procedure is in accordance with a custom among the Chinese of holding a village responsible for wrongs suffered in that village, and especially making the head men of the village accountable for wrongs committed there. Not a cash has gone to Dr. Ament or his associates, or for mission purposes of any kind; all has been used for the relief of those hundreds of refugees whom the Boxers and their fellow villagers dispossessed of home and property in the wild fury of last June, who shared the siege in Peking with the legations and the missionaries, and won Mr. Conger's unstinted praise, and who, homeless and helpless, are dependent on the missionaries for food, raiment, shelter, and all things. This is Dr. Ament's own explanation, and you will note that it lacks all those features on which your arraignment rests. We give unhesitating credence to Dr. Ament's narrative; we find it confirmed by what his associates write; we have not one intimation from authoritative sources that it is not true."

On the strength of these statements, Dr. Smith and many religious and secular journals called upon Mark Twain to retract his allegations and "apologize." In *The North American Review* (April), however, he refuses to take back what he has said and returns to the charge. He says in part:

"In a brief reply to Dr. Smith's open letter to me, I said this in *The Tribune*. I am italicizing several words for a purpose:

"'Whenever he (Dr. Smith) can produce from the Rev. Mr. Ament an assertion that *The Sun's* character-blasting despatch was not authorized *by him*, and whenever Dr. Smith can buttress Mr. Ament's disclaimer with a confession from *Mr. Chamberlain*, the head of the Laffan News Service in China, that that despatch was a false invention *and unauthorized*, the case against Mr. Ament will fall at once to the ground.'

"Brief cablegrams, referred to above, which passed between Dr. Smith and Dr. Ament, and were published on February 20:

"'Ament, Peking: Reported December 24 your collecting thirteen times actual losses; using for propagating the Gospel. Are these statements true? Cable specific answer. SMITH.'

"'Statement untrue. Collected 1-3 for church expenses, additional actual damages; now supporting widows and orphans. Publication thirteen times blunder cable. All collections received approval Chinese officials, who are urging further settlements same line. AMENT.'

"Only two questions are asked; 'specific' answers required; no perilous wanderings among the other details of the unhappy despatch desired.

"What was the 'one-third extra'? Money due? No. Was it a theft, then? Putting aside the 'one-third extra,' what was the *remainder* of the exacted indemnity, if collected from persons not *known* to owe it, and without Christian and civilized forms of procedure? Was *it* theft, was it robbery? In America it would be that; in Christian Europe it would be that. I have great confidence in Dr. Smith's judgment concerning this detail, and he calls it 'theft and extortion'—even in China; for he was talking about the 'thirteen times' at the time that he gave it that strong name. It is his idea that, when you make guilty and innocent villagers pay the appraised damages, and then make them pay thirteen times that, besides, the *thirteen* stand for 'theft and extortion.' Then what does *one-third* extra stand for? Will he give that one-third a name? Is it modified theft and extortion? Is that it? The girl who was rebuked for having borne an illegitimate child excused herself by saying, 'But it is such a *little* one.' . . . . . .

"Is there no way, then, to justify these thefts and extortions and make them clean and fair and honorable? Yes, there is. It can be done; it has been done; it continues to be done—by revising the Ten Commandments and bringing them down to date: for use in pagan lands. For example:

"*Thou shalt not steal*—except when it is the custom of the country.

"This way out is recognized and *approved* by all the best authorities, including the Board. I will cite witnesses.

"*The newspaper cutting, above:* 'Dr. Ament declares that

all the collections which he made were approved by the *Chinese* officials.' The editor is satisfied.

"*Dr. Ament's cable to Dr. Smith:* 'All collections received approval *Chinese* officials.' Dr. Ament is satisfied.

"*Letters from eight clergymen*—all to the same effect: Dr. Ament merely did as the *Chinese* do. So they are satisfied.

"*Mr. Ward, of The Independent.*

"*The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden.*

"I have mislaid the letters of these gentlemen and can not quote their words, but they are of the satisfied."

Various views are taken of the controversy. The Protestant Church papers, which are, as we have before pointed out, almost unanimous in support of the "expansion" policy, defend Mr. Ament and the missionaries, and, like many of the secular "expansion" papers, refer to Mark Twain as now having "no ground to stand upon" and his argument as a "weak dodging of the question." Zion's *Herald*, for instance, says:

"Poor Twain is certainly running tailings. Having hastened to slander Dr. Ament on the basis of a hearsay which afterward

CAN THE MISSIONARY REACH THIS OLD SAVAGE?
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

proved false, he now seeks to crawl out of a manly apology on a pettifogging quibble. The original charge was that Dr. Ament had assessed damages on the Chinese thirteenfold for their plunder and massacre of missionaries and native Christians. This was based on a clerical error by which 1-3 was taken for 13. Dr. Ament calculated the damages on a moderate scale of value, and added one-third. This sum was paid, and used to feed and clothe the starving and naked victims of the Boxer outrages. We venture to think that not one manly man between the seas, or beyond them, who is not under the necessity of writing an article or making a 'point,' will find any fault with this.' But Twain thinks that that extra third is just as bad as thirteen. It is a sin to steal a pin. No account is to be taken of the distress, the terror, the life-long horror of the victims and their friends. These things don't count when Twain is auditing the bill for damages—at so much a page for the magazine. And the decent world wonders."

The Philadelphia *Press* speaks in like fashion:

"This kind of an argument takes care of itself. By Mark Twain's logic, indubitable damages inflicted by known villages, for which these villages were responsible and would have paid by Chinese practise, can not be collected by Christian missionaries and converts because the villagers who inflicted the damage have laws and a government so poor that wrong will be done in collecting the damages.

"This is neither Christianity nor common sense, neither law nor morality. Indemnities collected by the law and practise of the country in which the damages were done, on a plan which meets the approval of its authorities, are just."

Mr. Edwin H. Conger, Minister to China, who has just returned from the Orient, also defends the missionaries, taking a very different view of them and of the foreign troops from that already given by Sir Robert Hart in *The Fortnightly Review* (THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 9, page 168) and from the late German Minister to Peking in *The Independent* (THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 6, page 419), who strongly recommends that for the peace of the country all missionaries in the future be restricted to the treaty ports. In a Victoria (B. C.) despatch of April 23 Mr. Conger says:

"There were really no acts on the part of the missionaries that were not entirely justified, when the circumstances are known. The missionaries did not loot. The missionaries there found 20,000 destitute men and women on their hands. There was no government, no organized authority. There were the houses of men who had been firing on the foreign quarter, directing the attack, leaders of the Boxers; their property had been abandoned as a result of a state of war, and was taken in order to succor hundreds of suffering and destitute Chinese, whose lives the original owners had been laboring to destroy. The winter was coming on and measures of some kind were imperative, and the appropriation of the property for the ends in view was unquestionably justified. That briefly was the situation. I am prepared to justify the conduct of the American missionaries before the siege and after the siege."

On the other hand, many secular journals, including the Boston *Transcript*, the Hartford *Courant*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Detroit *Journal*, and the New York *Sun*—all of them, except the third, "expansionist" papers—either take strong ground against Mr. Ament and the missionaries, or believe that their case is anything but a strong one. *The Sun*, in particular, has devoted a large amount of space to the topic. A lengthy analysis of Dr. Ament's defense occurs in its issue of March 30. It says in part:

"We fear that there is something yet to be cleared up concerning the methods and details of the systematic exaction of indemnity. Meanwhile, Dr. Ament's statement establishes the fact of that systematic collection of indemnity by a self-constituted court of equity or claims commission consisting of the missionaries themselves, responsible to no lawful authority and acting under no legal warrant. The interference was not even in behalf of American citizens. It was between Chinese and Chinese. There is nothing in our treaties with China conferring upon the missionaries the functions they admit having exercised in this respect.

"Secondly, as to the infliction on the villagers of an additional penalty, over and above the indemnity assessed, to go into the mission funds. This extra fine of thirty-three and one-third per cent. is distinctly admitted by Dr. Ament:

"'In general the process has been as follows: To *demand* the rebuilding of houses, or an equivalent in money; to *demand* payment for tools and grains carried off, or for animals stolen; in case the head of a family has been murdered, or one who was the provider, the sum of 500 taels is *demanded* for the support of the survivor.

"'In most cases, a sum equal to about one-third of the above mentioned indemnity was *demanded for the church*, which sum was used more or less entirely to provide for the present needs of distressed people. If money was left over, it was made a fund for the support of widows and orphans who have no other visible means of support.'

"No comment is needed here. However satisfactory to the Rev. Dr. Ament's conscience was the motive of his demands upon the villages, the collection of the indemnity and the collection of the additional exaction for the mission funds was conceived and carried out in the spirit of lynch law; and in many, if not most cases, the penalty imposed by the Rev. Dr. Ament must have fallen not upon the persons guilty of the original outrage, but upon those innocent of participation in it.

"As to the general attitude of the Rev. Dr. Ament toward the Chinese who have not accepted the Gospel he went forth to preach, his statement is illuminating. There is not one word from beginning to end that is in sympathy with the spirit of brotherhood and mercy and forgiveness which is so large a part

of the religion Christ taught to mankind. The reverend doctor is a missionary of the church militant. He is a practical man. He believes in making examples of the wicked. In questions of punishment for crimes committed against the native Christians, he seems at every point disposed to demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

*The Sun* further says that "the association of Christian missionaries for the collection of pecuniary indemnity . . . without warrant of civilized law and in defiance of the spirit and precepts of Christianity" is so radically opposed to the religious conception that "enthusiasm for Christian missions has been chilled by it as never before in their history." The Boston *Transcript* says that "if there is the slightest danger that the Chinese people in and about Peking will associate motives of revenge and extortion with the actions of those who stand as the representatives of Christianity, it would be better for the boards to undo at once what has been done and disavow to the Chinese people, at the earliest possible moment, all approval of the questionable acts."

The Detroit *Journal* says: "Surely the missionary was under peculiar and pressing obligations to set an example for native and foreigner which should be not only above criticism, but above suspicion. It is not necessary to occupy a too high moral standard to reach the conclusion that the example set was not above criticism—and a pity 'tis 'tis true."

*The Ave Maria* (Roman Catholic) commenting on *The Sun's* "vigorous and pretty thorough analysis" of Dr. Ament's statement, remarks:

"The result can scarcely be gratifying to the gentlemen [of the American Board] in Boston. The American missionary in question is convicted of having conducted himself rather in the retaliatory spirit of the Old Law than in accordance with the gentle teachings of the Gospel he was presumed to preach; and his statement—which the secretary styled 'frank, manly, comprehensive, and satisfactory'—proves to be in more than one respect the reverse of what is implied in these several epithets."

In another issue we hope to give further particulars of the controversy, which is continued by Dr. Judson Smith in *The North American Review* (May), and by *The Sun*, which criticizes his statements in a series of recent articles.

## THE APPROACHING PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY AND CREED REVISION.

THE most important subject to be discussed at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which opens in Philadelphia on May 16, is the question of revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. Whether or not this great historic document, which has been the official creedal statement of the Calvinistic churches since the seventeenth century, is to be so modified or reinterpreted as to soften its apparent teachings in regard to the fate of non-elect infants, the condemnation of the heathen, and other applications of the doctrine of predestination, is still uncertain and will be decided at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly. In its report, the committee on revision of the creed appointed by the General Assembly of last year is unanimous in thinking that some change is necessary. It finds, from the answers sent by the presbyteries to the committee, that the church desires some creedal change, and that it is "the mind of the church that the confession shall be interpreted throughout in harmony with the teaching of Scripture, that God is not willing that any one should perish; nor is it the decree of God, but the wickedness of their own hearts which shuts some men out from the salvation freely and lovingly offered in Christ Jesus to all sinners." The report proceeds as follows:

"In view of these facts we recommend that a committee, as provided by the form of government, chapter xxxiii., section 3, be appointed by this assembly.

"We recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare a brief summary of the reformed faith, bearing the same relation to the Confession which the Shorter Catechism bears to the Larger Catechism and formed on the general model of the consensus creed prepared for the Assembly of 1892, or the Article of Faith of the Presbyterian Church of England, both of which documents are appended to the committee's report and submitted to the Assembly, to be referred to the committee that may be appointed.

"This summary is not to be a substitute for the Confession and is not to affect the terms of subscription, but to vindicate and clear the doctrines of the church from all false aspersions and misconceptions; to give a better understanding of what is most surely believed among us, and is in no sense to impair, but rather to manifest and maintain the integrity of the reformed faith.

"We further recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare amendments of chapter iii., chapter x., section 3, and chapter xiv., section 7; chapter xxii., section 3, and chapter xxv., section 6, of our Confession of Faith either by modification of the text or by declaratory statement, so as more clearly to express the mind of the church, with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions, and Holy Spirit, it being understood that the revision shall in no way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine set forth in our Confession and taught in the Holy Scripture."

## SOME CONSERVATIVE VIEWS OF "THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BIBLICA."

WE lately gave several opinions by clerics and laymen concerning "The Encyclopedia Biblica," now being issued under the editorship of the Rev. Dr. T. K. Cheyne, Canon of Rochester and professor of the Interpretation of Scripture in the University of Oxford (THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 23, page 352). Not all orthodox critics oppose this work, notwithstanding the fact that it represents in the main the most extreme school of modern higher criticism. The New York *Churchman*, for instance, altho differing from its views and methods in many particulars, speaks of its writers as "distinguished churchmen" who, it has no hesitation in believing, "are as sound in faith as they are bold in scholarship," and thinks that it is "a source of congratulation that an encyclopedia of such fearless and acute criticism should be issued under the editorship of a churchman [an Episcopalian]." It still finds "permanent and undissolved" in the "crucible fire of the critical furnace" some historical elements of Christianity for faith to discern.

A far different view is taken by other organs of the same church. In England several Anglican journals, including the cautious and middle-of-the-road *Guardian*, and the Free-Church *British Weekly*, strongly condemn what they deem the destructive radicalism of Dr. Cheyne, and go so far as to suggest his trial for heresy. A decade or so ago it was pointed out as a phenomenon of profound significance that in the leading cyclopedia of the Anglo-Saxon race—"The Encyclopedia Britannica"—the article on the "Gospels," altho written by a clergyman of the Church of England, and maintaining an attitude of apparent reverence to Christ, was so radical as practically to destroy (if its conclusions are adopted) any logical basis for belief in a special Christian revelation, and that according to the conclusions reached by this Christian minister after a lifetime of study, no one has any positive knowledge when, where, or by whom the Gospel narratives were written, only that they are a patchwork of various anonymous scribes, of credulous and uncritical minds. The same attitude toward these Christian documents as was taken in the "Britannica" is adopted in this latest work of Christian scholarship. That the work is in the highest degree destructive of all the historic Christian foundations is the view not only of *The Guardian* and *The British Weekly*, but of an American Episcopal journal, *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia, April 20). It says:

"We agree with the opinion of these two journals that Dr.

Cheyne's 'Encyclopedia' is, and is intended to be, a powerful agent in the propagation of unbelief. We find ourselves perfectly unable to understand how the editor of such a work can profess to believe in the Christian religion otherwise than with the sarcastic smile with which the later Roman augurs used to inspect the sacred chickens. At the same time, we suspect that a presentment and trial of Dr. Cheyne would do no good whatever. No man who is not morally and intellectually stone-blind can fail to see the inconsistency of Dr. Cheyne's public teachings with his position as a professor of the interpretation of Holy Scripture in the Church of England. That inconsistency is as offensive to the moral sense as it is unintelligible to the unsophisticated intellect; and any man who is openly involved in it is *ipso facto* condemned by the public opinion of honest and sincere men. We greatly doubt, nevertheless, whether Dr. Cheyne could be convicted of heresy on the mere ground of the editorship of this volume. He professes to give various views of the topics treated in its pages; and even if all the views which he presents on any subject, however vital, should be discovered to be fatally defective as statements of Christian truth, it would be very difficult for any court to convict him of heresy on account of what *he has not said*. On the other hand, if the handling of any subject is so destructive as frankly to deny some fundamental Christian verity, it would be equally difficult to convict the editor of responsibility for an opinion which *he only reports*, but for which he does not expressly make himself responsible."

## "ZOISM": ANOTHER NEW CREED FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, which, tho the youngest of great cities, has already been the birthplace or chief home of a considerable number of new religions, among the more interesting being Dr. Dowie's "Christian Catholic Church" and "Koreshanity," has of late years given birth to another religion called "Zoism," or "the higher development of magnetic healing, by which the life energy of the universe is transferred by the healer to the patient." This higher magnetic healing, it is asserted, has nothing in common with mental suggestion, thought-transference, or hypnotism. Hypnotism and its kindred sciences, it is explained, are "of the brain, and theoretical"; while Zoism, on the contrary, is "of the spirit, and practical." From *Light* (March 23), the London exponent of Spiritualism, we take the following summary of the new faith and its methods:

"The force used by the Zoist is 'Zone' (from *Zoö*, Greek for 'life'). It is a universal, all-pervading, creative, intelligent 'principle,' blending with earth, air, water, fire, electricity, and thought. It is 'the intelligence which creates'; 'the all-pervading Spirit of God'; the 'spirit of life.' 'Zone is the thought of God. It is the love which has created, and must evermore create.' Evil is ephemeral, but Zone, 'which is God's essence,' is eternal. Zone enables thought to act at a distance by blending with it. The perversely evil soul will lose its Zone at death, and have no longer a conscious existence. Mind is the soul of man, Zone his spirit. Zone is a 'practical God,' a universal, intelligent force, of which man can make use. So-called miracles are manifestations of Zone. 'God is health.' 'In a minor degree, every man is a god,' because he creates. 'Zone is the formative force, or spiritual intelligence, which shapes the building of plastic material into determinate forms.'

"It is evident that Zoism is a blend of the theories of Mesmer (not of his practises) with those of the Christian Scientists and of the occultists. It postulates, like Mesmer, a universal intelligent force, 'fluid,' or principle; it pronounces as the essence of everything to be love or good, like the Christian Scientist; and like the occultist, it proclaims the inherent power of man to arouse in himself and in others the divine-natural creative (or curative) force. The Zoist does not use the 'passes,' but cures by a kind of 'laying on of hands,' by which means Zone is communicated to the patient. He depends for his curative or other power upon the supply of Zone he draws from the atmosphere (the ether) and from food. The process by which he gets his supply of Zone is deep, slow breathing, which enables him after a while to go for days without eating, and makes him disease-proof, besides endowing him with a supply of Zone to give to others; at least, so he claims.

"In practice, the Zoist is a strict vegetarian. Tea, coffee, and cocoa he ranks with alcohol, strychnin, and cocain. He has no appointed meal-times, but eats when he is hungry. 'If he is hungry all day long, he may eat all day long.' That sounds rather gluttonous, but he eats only uncooked food, and as 'raw oatmeal is the ideal food,' he is not very likely to 'eat all day long.' The Zoist believe in 'immortality in the flesh,' altho, at present, habit and heredity prevent its attainment. He thinks that so long as the process of repair is efficiently kept up, a man need not die. What happens when he is run over and cut to pieces by a train is not stated. Immortality after death the Zoist believes to be conditional—the reward of the virtuous."

## THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST AND THE TRUSTWORTHINESS OF CHURCH STATISTICS.

IN our issue of April 20 (page 480), we quoted some remarks of the Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) reflecting upon the carelessness with which many denominational records of membership are kept, and in particular upon the alleged looseness of method adopted by the Disciples of Christ. In reply, the St. Louis *Christian-Evangelist* (April 25), a leading organ of the Disciples, characterizes *The Interior's* statements as "bitter and unjust," and worthy of "the narrowest backwoods journal." Quoting the excerpt in THE LITERARY DIGEST from *The Interior*, it says:

"There are several clear and distinct violations of the command, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor,' in the foregoing screed, among which we mention the following:

"1. The implied statement that the Disciples 'keep no official records of membership.' Each congregation keeps its roll of members in charge of a church clerk and subject to revision from time to time by the official board.

"2. 'Their growth is largely made up by defections from other denominations.' This is absolutely false. Not ten per cent. of our increase, we venture to say, come from other bodies. This charge smacks of the politician's cry before the election: 'We've got the enemy now, *if they don't buy us!*'

"3. 'There are without any central, official body,' etc. They have no 'central, official body' to try heretics, as 'our friends of the body which calls itself' Presbyterians have, but they do have a general Christian Missionary Society, under whose supervision statistics are collected and to which annual reports are submitted.

"4. The statement from the 'venerated leader,' if ever made, was a broad jest and was never intended to be taken seriously. We challenge *The Interior* to test the truth of this by giving name of the party, that his testimony may be taken.

"It *is* strange how slowly *some* religious people, especially religious editors, 'come to the conviction that it is as much a duty to tell the truth' about their religious neighbors as about anything else.

"The claim of 74 per cent. gain in ten years is 'absurdity' to *The Interior*. But it has been more than twice that per cent. in St. Louis, where we happen to know the facts personally. We do not affirm the infallibility of our statistics. What we do claim is that an honest effort is made to get at the facts, and that they are probably as accurate as the average church statistics. The comment of *The Interior* reveals an animus that is not numbered among the Christian graces. As it favors revision, it should revise its statement at once."

THE old question as to whether this country is a "Christian nation" has not been allowed to disappear wholly from view, tho at present those who oppose placing any explicit declaration on the subject in the federal Constitution point scornfully to the recent doings of the so-called "Christian powers" in China, all of which, except the United States, profess a nominal allegiance to Christ in their political constitution. In reply to a letter of inquiry, Mr. Moncure D. Conway, the well-known writer on religion, quotes from the treaty with the Mediterranean Mussulman nations, sent to the Senate by President Washington, and ratified by that body. The opening paragraph is as follows (*Evening Post*, March 30):

"As the Government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion—as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquillity of Mussulmans—and as the said States have never entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mohammedan nation, it is declared by the parties that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## FAR EASTERN COMMENT ON RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND KOREA.

THE press of the Far East continues to devote its attention almost exclusively to the occupation of Manchuria by Russia and the latter's alleged designs on Korea. The journals of Japan and China, published in English and generally under English auspices, discuss the matter with more freedom than is shown even by the press of Great Britain and the Continent.

Russia may promise all she pleases, says *The Japan Weekly Gazette* (Yokohama), but we have never thought she would loose her grip of Manchuria, despite her protests to the contrary. She is committed to a progressive policy there by much the same considerations that make England remain in Egypt, as she does under Conservative and Liberal ministers alike, tho the latter, by all rules of logic, ought to withdraw. *The Chronicle* (Kobe), also refers to English occupation of Egypt and says:

"It may be that the Russian Government is quite guileless in the matter, and really thinks that its occupation of Manchuria is merely temporary. History, however, shows us that the best of

CONCERT OF THE POWERS IN CHINA.
—*Simplicissimus.*

intentions often get placed in the background, and that a nation starting to do one thing is frequently led into doing something else, which, if not at complete variance with the original intention, is at least not a direct consequence of it."

*The Herald*, also of Kobe, is very bitter in its denunciation of Russia's course in Manchuria. The Muscovite empire, it says, has unquestionably stretched the meaning of the term diplomacy so that it covers, with a thin guise of decency, these dishonorable and lying proceedings. It continues:

"The result is not alone an offense to the morals of civilization and a wound to the interests of those injured by it, it is a lowering of those honorable standards by the maintenance of which the wheels of society run smoothly; by which mutual relations in international comity are sustained, so that the nations descend not to the level of brigands and thieves and live amid an anarchy of morals. . . . We make not the least doubt that the success of Russian knavery, all other considerations aside, must to a degree unsettle and disturb belief in and reliance upon the principles of honor and fair-dealing among the rulers and peoples of some contemporary powers."

The native journal, the *Asahi*, of Osaka, believes that Russia, "despite all her solemn agreements and promises, will continue her designs on Manchuria under pretension, and finally annex it to her domain after some years, for this is the true nature of Muscovite ambition." *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama) characterizes Russia's course as "a series of openly unscrupulous efforts to satisfy a colossal ambition," and adds:

"England has hitherto been the only effective obstacle to Russia's onward movement in Central and Eastern Asia. The hand

MAINTAINING HIS EQUILIBRIUM.

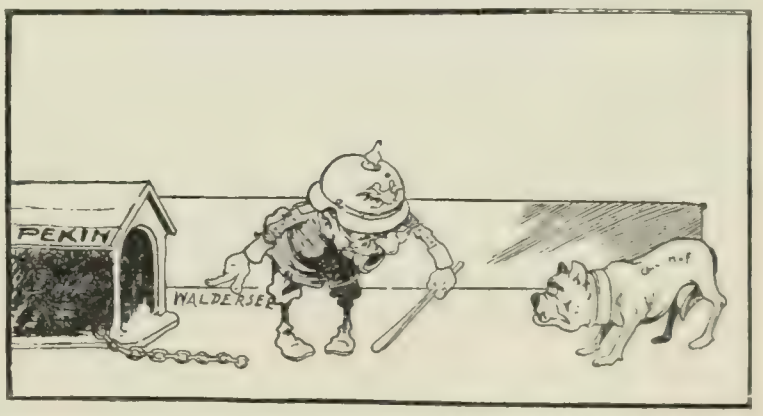
CHINESE EMPEROR: "Oh, do let me go? You're pulling me to pieces between you."

THE POWERS: "Don't be afraid. We're only maintaining your equilibrium." —*Westminster Gazette.*

that is now temporarily paralyzed is England's, and Russia's immediate haste to help herself to the good things thus left unprotected is almost comical. It is no longer a question of surmise or suspicion."

Arguing on the same lines, *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), declares, in an editorial entitled "Russia, Limited," that "Russian expansion has at last "run up against formidable barriers." *The Celestial Empire* continues:

"Hitherto growth on her part has been more of the overlapping envelopment of an amœba than of the calculated grasping of a vertebrate. Territories that adjoined hers have been absorbed rather than seized, and there was no chance of the cessation of the process until the Muscovite organism should find itself side by side with another at once vigorous, powerful, and resentful of absorption. On almost all sides this has now become the case. Russian progress in Europe has, at any rate for the time being, been absolutely checked. In Asia she is still face to face with Turkey, but not with Turkey alone. There is now a stiffening of the Mohammedan backbone by support from Berlin. The German has cast his eyes upon Asia Minor. In it he has seen a field for enterprise in various ways, for railways, for commerce, and




WALDERSEE INVITES THE CHINESE COURT TO RETURN TO PEKING
—*Nebelspalter, Zurich.*

even for colonization. How much this is resented by Russia we know full well."

It is generally recognized in the Far East that Japan's interest in the settlement of the Manchurian question entitles her, as an alternative to direct interference with the Russian absorption of Manchuria, to compensating territorial advantages. Japan, says *The Herald* (Kobe), must have Korea and a slice of territory around Amoy. But Japan must hasten, for the Russian

bear has already laid his paw on Korea. Russia has an interest in the Hermit Kingdom, at Masampo. A writer in this journal, who has lived in Korea for many years, sounds a note of warning, and recounts the Russian advance as follows:

"There is not a shadow of a doubt that Russia has designs on Korea, and in her own special way of hoodwinking the nation she is every day becoming stronger in Korea. Russia ten years ago was almost unknown in Korean politics. She was hardly known to have a ship or a soldier except by rumor. Of late she has been more and more in evidence. Her war-ships are thick upon the seas. Her ministers are engaged in a perpetual game of diplomatic skill at court, and she makes her power felt in the administration of the country. All this is no secret to some other powers, and Russia has not been alone in playing this game; she has, indeed, perhaps played the game with greater scruple than some others. Koreans who have crossed the northern border-line are well treated and are contented. Russia means to establish strongholds in several parts of the country, and no stronger place will she have than in Seoul [the capital] itself. Masampo is Russian, and for Russia only. It is a fine port and she means it to be her base of operations for the future."

The *Jiji Shimpo*, the native journal of Tokyo, declares that Russia obtained Masampo by purchase from the Korean Government with the condition that it should never be used for military purposes; but, continues the *Jiji*, she has violated this condition:

"Sentries are placed on the boundary of the Russian land and nobody is admitted within it; all the Russian vessels that come into the port are boarded by naval or military officers; and Russian war-ships which frequently visit the port have been carrying on a survey of Chinhai Bay. The extensive buildings which are now in course of construction at Masampo by Russia are alleged to be intended for hospitals, but the intentions of Russia are open to question, because those who are to be admitted to the hospitals must be military or naval men. In short, the Japanese do not regard the doings of Russia at Masampo in the light of ordinary events, and there is nothing to disabuse these suspicions."

The Kobe *Herald* points out that Russia's attempt to swallow Manchuria "enforces a somewhat significant fact in relation to modern types of government—the power of autocracies to realize ambitions of territorial aggrandizement with much greater facility than constitutional governments." It says further on this point:

"In a contest of territorial aggrandizement or even of necessary expansion it is the autocrat and not the constitutional ruler who wins. Territorially considered, France was greatest when her government was most autocratic; so was old Rome. Russia to-day is the crudest autocracy of the time. Under that autocracy she has advanced—again from the territorial point of view—more rapidly than perhaps any sovereignty in history, Great Britain not excepted. And in these present days we are seeing how wonderfully efficient her autocratic polity is for the purposes of expansion. The British Government dallies till it receives the prompting of the British electorate. America does nothing because its ponderous people care only for trade and the 'open door,' and even the German Emperor has a Reichstag to consult before he can have the ships and the men which are the instruments of territorial aggrandizement. And the while Lamsdorff of St. Petersburg makes an empire with his pen."

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**Suspension of the Pro-British French Paper.**—"A loss for enlightenment, a loss for sincerity, a loss for all those who applaud the defense of truth," is the way *The Times* (London) refers to the suspension of the *Siècle* (Paris). This journal was one of the two which espoused the cause of Dreyfus and has been the only continental newspaper to support Great Britain in the South African war. A year or more ago the publisher organized a stock company and the stock was exploited mainly in the British press, the fact of the paper's friendship for things British being made much of. "We believe M. Guyot (the editor) judged wrongly," says *The Guardian* (Manchester, "Radical), but we are convinced that his judgment was an honest one, and that being so, we can not but praise the courage with which he persisted in saying what he believed to be true in the face of a French public opinion strongly convinced that he was wrong." No matter how he came to his decision, continues *The Guardian*, "unremittingly to express the conviction—mistaken, as we think it—in a French daily journal during the last two years was an act of independence and courage which we do not think that any one who cares for the success of democratic politics ought to undervalue." *The Daily News* (London, Liberal) refers to the suspension of the *Siècle* under the heading, "The Death of a Shoeblack," and says: "Englishmen are not in any need of shoeblacks, and the attempts of M. Yves Guyot to perform that function for the race in general, and Mr. Chamberlain in particular, has been throughout highly distressing and ignominious to all right-thinking men. We are thoroughly glad to see that it has come to an end."

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## ITALY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

ITALY has for the last month or so occupied a position very near the center of the European stage. Is she about to leave the Triple Alliance and to become a third member in the alliance between France and Russia? Several incidents that

THE UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION OF KINGLY AUTHORITY IN GERMANY.
—*Kladderadatsch.*

seem to indicate such an intention have been the subject of a great deal of comment in the European press. The visit of the Italian fleet, under command of the Duke of Genoa, to Toulon, to pay its respects to President Loubet, of France, while a Russian squadron "happened" to be in the same harbor; the visit of the German Crown Prince to Vienna; the "friendly meeting" between the German Chancellor von Bülow and the Italian Premier; and the journey of M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to St. Petersburg—all have lent color to the persistent rumor that Italy, having found her alliance with Germany and Austria less advantageous than she had expected, will make a continuation of it conditional upon certain commercial advantages which she hopes to embody in treaties with her partners.

The treaties which she seeks thus to change expire almost simultaneously with the Dreibund itself—in May, 1903. As a year's notice of withdrawal or disagreement is required, next year will see the readjustment of Italy's foreign policy, if there is to be a readjustment.

The French papers rejoice over the *rapprochement* of France and Italy, as the two nations have been quite estranged ever since 1883, when Italy joined the Triple Alliance. The *Temps* (Paris) declares that there is in this *rapprochement* no cause for jealousy on the part of the other powers. If a similar understanding could be brought about between France and England, says the *Temps*, it would be an excellent thing:

"Bismarck tried to isolate France. He pushed her on in Tunis in order to awaken the enmity of Italy. He pushed England into Egypt to destroy even the possibility of an *entente cordiale* with us [the French]. For nearly thirty years Europe moved around these two points fixed by the powerful German states-

KING EDWARD AND HIS NEW SERVING-MAIDEN.

"If your majesty will only hire me, I promise to serve you well, and not speak unless spoken to."

"Well, my dear, you please me. I will engage you as a maid."

—*Humoristische Blätter.*

man. Now the evolution of general politics has brought forward new necessities. The equilibrium of international forces can not forever rest on the same bases."

France, concludes the *Temps*, does not wish to "coax" Italy out of the Triple Alliance, nor herself to leave the Russian alliance:

"Present alliances are perfectly consistent with the wants of the new situation, provided the letter of these alliances is interpreted in a reasonable, conciliatory spirit. The friendship between France and Italy threatens no one. Europe will hail with satisfaction an act of wisdom and conciliation. Public opinion in the two countries will gladly ratify an exchange of courtesies which will henceforth frustrate the efforts of the mischief-makers."

The *Matin* (Paris) declares that the meeting of the French and Italian fleets has "changed nothing at all." Italy will remain faithful to the Triple Alliance, and will try to obtain commercial concessions from Germany and Austria by feigning to approach France. Says the *Matin* further:

"Italy is the little fish which profits by the rivalry of the big ones. She finds her safety in that rivalry. Observe that her unity has issued out of the struggles of France, first with Austria and next with Germany. The present balance of power in Europe constitutes the safety of Italy, who would feel herself in danger were this to be disturbed."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says that the friendship of France is good for Italy as the friendship of Italy is good for France. Then, referring to the presence of a Spanish man-of-war at the Toulon festivities, and also to the charge that France has been scheming to restore the temporal power of the Pope in Italy, the *Débats* says:

"Let us cease talking of the Mediterranean as a French or an Italian lake, and accustom ourselves to considering it as a Latin lake, which it should really be. . . . Thus, the Mediterranean question not being calculated to pit France against Italy, we can discover nothing which might give umbrage to the Italians, for we will not insult them by imagining them capable of still believing in the machinations of the republic in favor of the temporal power. Convinced that they understand this situation, we turn to the future with much confidence, even should the government of Rome think proper to maintain the ties connecting Italy with the central powers."

The *Éclair* (Paris) says: "To-day there is only the question of friendship without an alliance; but when the time comes for the Emperor William to realize his plan for the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and he wants to annex that part of the Tyrol to the South of Trieste, then will Italy be on our side."

The Italian papers are very guarded in their references to the renewal of the Triple Alliance. The *Perseveranza* (Rome) declares that Italy is amply able to take care of her own affairs and really does not care for advice from outside. What Italy will do after May, 1903 [when the alliance must be renewed or dissolved], says this paper, "neither the foreign journalists nor their inspired correspondents can tell us; let them rest assured that she will be guided by her own interests—naturally, her commercial and social interests as well as her political ones." The *Tribuna* (Rome), Premier Zanardelli's organ, says that the *rapprochement* between France and Italy has no ulterior significance. The two nations have been drawn together—that is all. The *Osservatore Romano*, the organ of the Vatican, declares that France and Italy are bound together by many ties, and it rejoices in doing honor to the President of the republic.

The German papers profess to see nothing in the Toulon festivities more than international courtesy, and deny that Count Bülow's conference with the Italian premier had any political significance. The press of Berlin generally express the utmost good will to Italy, but warn her that the "isolation she would have forced upon her by withdrawing from the Dreibund, even with the Franco-Russian alliance to fall back upon, would be very expensive and dangerous to her." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that "such displays are necessary from time to time to satisfy French vanity." They are the most innocent safety-valve for the "most restless, most conceited, most ambitious, and most foolhardy nation—a nation which is, nevertheless, now satisfied with the rôle of a Russian sentinel."

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) says: "Friendly visits between powers which belong to different groups can be exchanged without affecting thereby the great international constellations. . . . The festivities at Toulon will arouse in Vienna and Berlin no feelings but those of satisfaction at the gradual disappearance of an antagonism of feeling, if not of interests. Italy abides in the Triple Alliance, and does not think of sacrificing her adherence to it to her improved relations with France." The *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest), Count Goluchowski's Hungarian organ (published in German), hails the event as a "new success won by the Central European policy of peace." The leading Hungarian journal, the *Budapesti-Hirlap*, declares, however, that the alliance between Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy has "always been a hot-house plant of the most artificial growth." While Hungary is grateful to Italy and Germany for several acts of international courtesy, the alliance has been of no economic advantage to the Hungarians. Because of the ties which bind her to Germany and Italy, Hungary has lost her market in France and has been compelled to favor Italian products. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) sees in the Franco-Italian *rapprochement* improved prospects of general European peace. The *Aftonbladet* (Stockholm) believes that an actual alliance is being arranged between the two nations. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) remarks that the time is past when Italian statesmen blindly obeyed all orders that came from Berlin, and insists that Italy can not be equally the friend of France and of Germany. The *Epoca* (Madrid) sees a possible alliance of all the Latin nations in the harmony and unanimity with wh-

French, Italian, and Spanish naval officers fraternized at Toulon.

The tone of the English comment is fairly well represented by the following from *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"We may welcome with the whole world the signs of international friendliness which these proceedings afford. The prolonged misunderstanding between France and Italy has been as unfortunate as unnecessary, and it becomes not any nation which has the cause of peace at heart to look with jealous eyes on the renewal of an ancient friendship. If Italy is now willing to forgive past injuries and to remember only past benefits, it lies not in the mouth of any foreigner to cavil. The political arrangements which control the affairs of Europe are no more jeopardized by the cultivation of friendliness between the two great Latin powers than they are by the strenuous efforts always made by Germany to live on good terms with Russia."

The usefulness of Italy, concludes *The Gazette*, turns on the friendship of England.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## VENEZUELA AND OUR FOREIGN CRITICS.

THE European press are watching developments in Venezuela very closely. The British journals can not forget Mr. Cleveland's famous message in 1895. Until the issue of Mr. Kruger's ultimatum, recent years, says *The Saturday Review* (London), have not seen "so wanton a provocation to war as the issue of Mr. Cleveland's insolent message regarding a private dispute between Venezuela and ourselves." This journal continues:

"We have little sympathy with the Venezuelan Government as such, but we have the deepest with any attempt to arrest the wholesale application of the Monroe doctrine that is practised by the United States. It menaces the legitimate development of European countries and, we have reason to know, excites the gravest apprehension for the future in the governing circles of Germany. In any case the irony of political nemesis has rarely been more delightfully apparent than in the present condition of affairs, and we await its development with no less amusement than interest."

We continentals, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), referring to Mr. Cleveland's recent speech in Princeton, in the course of which he defended his Venezuelan message, can not help rejoicing at any disillusioning of England as to the much-dreamed of Anglo-American alliance. Whatever effect Mr. Cleveland's message had on the United States or Great Britain or Anglo-American relations in general, says *The Daily Star* (Montreal), there is no doubt that it was a good thing for Canada:

"It crystallized Canadian national sentiment and forever stilled the voices of those pessimists who pretended that Canada had no future except as part of the United States. President Cleveland gave the Canadian people an opportunity to show their spirit, and then, even more than in connection with the South African war, Canada showed its determination to stand by the empire in time of trouble. The Venezuelan dispute was not Canada's quarrel. The settlement of the boundary question was not a matter that affected this country in any way; yet if Britain had refused to yield to the demands of the United States, and war had been declared, Canada would have had to bear the brunt of it. The United States navy was not strong enough to oppose the British navy, and it is doubtful if any American warship could have reached Venezuela. The only way in which the Americans could have had any hope of success in the war would have been by invading Canada.

"But not a voice was raised in Canada in favor of Britain yielding to the United States. At public meetings throughout the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, when any reference was made to the matter, the audiences showed unmistakably that they were unanimously opposed to any back-down on the part of the British Government. The incident did not end in war, but it settled the destiny of Canada."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## EUROPEAN COMMENT ON AGUINALDO'S MANIFESTO.

THE press of Europe continues to condemn the method by which Aguinaldo was captured. Very few leaders of important movements, remarks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, have been captured so many times as Aguinaldo and De Wet. Indeed, even now we are almost inclined to be skeptical as to his taking. But he was taken "on the American plan"; and "that means hypocrisy." The Yankees, concludes this journal, despite the fallen leader's specious pronunciamento, have still the hearts and good will of the islanders to win. Germans, says the *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin), have but little to choose between the war waged by the Americans on the Filipinos and the campaign of England against the Boers, altho they have a little more interest in the latter outrage. The Filipinos, this Berlin journal continues, have very little of the snap and vigor shown by the Boers. There are, no doubt, brave men among them; but one would never believe it from the pusillanimous tone of Aguinaldo's proclamation. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* believes that the islanders will very soon learn, if they have not learned already, just what American promises are good for, and will see their dream of liberty "to have been merely a bubble." The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) believes that the Filipinos will continue to hold out, even tho their leader is captured.

Never was a picturesque career "more effectively obliterated," says *The Daily Witness* (Montreal), than has been the "heroic resistance of Aguinaldo and his compatriots to a foreign invasion, by the proclamation issued by that leader." The *Witness* is inclined to believe that Aguinaldo never wrote the manifesto, but that it was "concocted as a trap for the rest of the Filipinos," the captured leader being forced to sign it. Aguinaldo, says this Canadian journal, admits that he has been deserted by most of his people, and that he himself looks upon the whole matter as a bad job. It concludes as follows:

"But this sudden access of worship of the banner which but now was the emblem of foreign invasion and tyranny, to escape which he had sacrificed the peace of his country for years and the lives of countless brave men, which had been confided without reserve to his own wisdom and loyalty to independence, will leave the impression that he is either an unmitigated sneak, willing at any cost to buy his life from his captors, or that his reverses have unhinged his judgment. It may be, and no doubt is, the highest and best future possible to the Philippine Islands to come under 'the glorious sovereign banner of the United States.' Those who have already 'united around it' were possibly after all the truest patriots. But for Aguinaldo, writing from an American guard-room, to declare this with no word of defense of his own mistaken course, is either a monstrous capitulation or a monstrous aberration."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**China's Temporary Capital.**—The city of Si-Ngan-Fu, in the valley of the Wei-ho, where the imperial Chinese court is temporarily installed, is a great grain and commercial center of the empire, and is thus described by a writer in the *Magasin Pittoresque* (Paris, April):

"Besides being in communication with the principal commercial and industrial centers of the empire, Si-Ngan-Fu occupies a most favorable position at the foot of the Tsing-lin mountains. This situation renders it inaccessible to foreign armies, and on this account it has been chosen more than once as an imperial residence. Few Europeans have visited it, and the information we have concerning it is somewhat vague. Its population is variously estimated at from five hundred thousand to a million. Unlike most Chinese cities, Si-Ngan-Fu is very closely built and contains neither squares nor public gardens. The Catholic mission counts about twenty thousand converts in this region. M. Michielis, who visited the city in 1879, reported that great deference was paid him by the crowds which followed him in his walks through the streets of the capital. The educated classes seem to predominate in this city, which contains the richest museum for the history of China in the country, the celebrated Pei-lin, or Forest of Inscriptions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CURRENT POETRY.

### Force and Freedom.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

Armed to o'erthrow, impatient to enchain,
Making the year all winter, how shall ye
Persuade the destined bondsman he is free,
Or with a signal build the summer again?
Oh, ye can hold the rivulets of the plain
A little while from nuptials with the sea,
But the fierce mountain-stream of Liberty
Not edicts and not hosts may long restrain.
For this is of the heights and of the deeps,
Born of the heights and in the deeps conceived:
This, 'mid the lofty places of the mind
Gushing pellucid, vehemently upheaved,
Heart's tears and heart's blood hallow, as it sweeps
Invincibly on, co-during with mankind.

—In London *Daily News.*

### The Swallow.

By JOHN BURROUGHS.

At play in April skies that spread
Their azure depths above my head
As onward to the woods I sped,
I heard the swallow twitter;
O skater in the fields of air
On steely wings that sweep and dare,
To gain these scenes thy only care,
Nor fear the winds are bitter.

Ah, well I know thy deep-dyed vest,
Thy burnished wing, thy feathered nest.
Thy lyric flight at love's behest,
And all thy ways so airy;
Thou art a nursling of the air,
No earthly food makes up thy fare
But soaring things both frail and rare,—
Fit diet of a fairy.

—In May *Harper's Magazine.*

### The Dandelion.

By EDWIN L. SABIN.

Brave little blossom, in the meadow-land
How like a soldier stanch you take your stand;
Bearing your oriflamme through storm and sun
From early spring until the summer's done.
Neighbors may change—the violet give way
To buds which, likewise, soon must have their day,
And when these, too, adorn the earth no more,
Behold, you greet us at our very door.

Freely the gold within your heart is spent,
Freely your sunshine to the mead is lent,
Freely your face smiles upward to the sky,
While, quite unheeding, hundreds pass you by.
And yet I venture, if amid our world
Each year an instant, only, you unfurled,
We all would cry, on seeing you displayed:
"Oh, what a beauteous dainty God hath made!"

—In May *Chautauquan.*

### Brotherhood.

By E. S. MARTIN.

That plenty but reproaches me
Which leaves my brother bare,
Not wholly glad my heart can be
While his is bowed with care.
If I go free, and sound and stout
While his poor fetters clank,
Unsated still, I still cry out,
And plead with Whom I thank.

Almighty: Thou who Father be
Of him, of me, of all,
Draw us together, him and me,
That whichsoever fall,
The other's hand may fail him not—
The other's strength decline
No task of succor that his lot
May claim from son of Thine.

I would be fed. I would be clad.
I would be housed and dry.
But if so be my heart be sad—
What benefit have I?


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**A CLOG IN THE MACHINE,** By H. S. Canfield.
The "ring" offered to "make" a young lawyer, but he thought of a better plan. A strong and significant story.

**THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION,** By E. W. Frentz.

**MRS. WILLIAMS'S WILD RIDE,** By Clarice Irene Clinghan.

**GLADYS,** By Frances Bent Dillingham.

**UNEXPECTED SPORT, Part I.,** By C. A. Stephens.

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Best he whose shoulders best endure
The load that brings relief,
And best shall he his joy secure
Who shares that joy with grief.

—In May *Scribner's*.

### The Loss of the First-Born.

By MABEL THORNTON WHITMORE.

I sat and watched the barber's shears
Go snipping through my baby's curls.
And while I looked, swift sped the years.
As when a passing zephyr whirls
The pink-veined apple-blooms away,
Leaving exposed the budding fruit,
So tiny, yet a promise mute
Of harvest ripe some autumn day—
So, as the clustering ringlets fall,
My baby blossom droops and dies—
A sleek-haired laddie, grave and tall,
Kisses the tears from mother's eyes.

—In the *New Lippincott* (May).

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**In Paris.**—"How do you know she is an Americaff?" "I heard her talking French." *Life*

**The Announcement.**—A cross old bachelor suggests that births should be announced under the head of "new music."—*Tit-Bits.*

**In London.**—GUARD: "Are you first-class?"
TURNIPPE: "Aye, lad! gradely — thankee—gradely—how's yersel'?"—*Tit-Bits.*

**Chainless.**—"Why didn't yer swipe dat feller's chainless bicycle yer went after last night?" "Well, I found out dere was a chainless dorg in de yard." *Milwaukee Journal.*

**On Board Ship.**—"Can I bring you up some luncheon, sir?" "What! Lunch already? Why, it doesn't seem more than fifteen minutes since breakfast came up!"—*Life.*

**A Fall.**—FRED: "I had a fall last night which rendered me unconscious for several hours."
ED: "You don't mean it? Where did you fall?"
FRED: "I fell asleep."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Mourning.**—SHOP-WALKER: "Mourning? Certainly, sir. What relation to the deceased?"
CUSTOMER: "Son-in-law."
SHOP-WALKER: "Ah! Mitigated grief department. This way, please!" *Moonshine.*

**Easily Fixed.**—"A man named John Jones," said the country editor's assistant, "writes to us to stop his paper, but he doesn't give his address." "Well," replied the editor, "drop him a postal and tell him we can't stop his paper unless he gives us his address." *Philadelphia Press.*

**His Answer.**—IRISH TRAMP: "Good-mornin', sor. If ye plaze, how far is it to Phaynixville?"
COUNTRYMAN: "It's a good way. Who do you want to see there?"
IRISH TRAMP: "Sure, an' mesilf I want to see there. Good-mornin', sor."—*New Lippincott.*

**The Speakers.**—At a hotel in a busy quarter of Paris the following notice appears: "Ici on parle Anglais, Espagnol, Italien, Allemand," etc. An Englishman recently entered the house and asked, in British French, for the interpreter. The waiter replied that there was not one. "Who then," the Britisher asked, "speaks all these languages?" The waiter, with an innocent smile, replied, "The customers!"—*Tit-Bits.*

**The Same Here.**—The Lebanon Valley Railroad gives employment to a great many Pennsyl-


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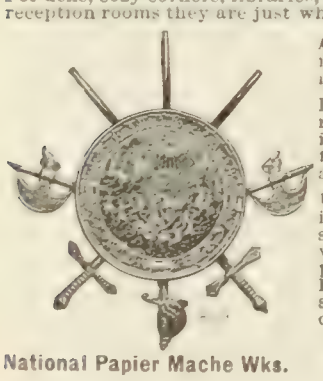

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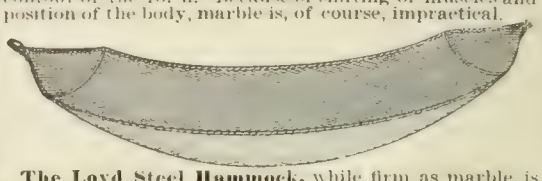

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vania Dutch as train hands. A passenger conductor instructed a new and inexperienced brakeman that when a stop was made at a station he must call out from his end of the train, for the information of travelers, the same name that he—the conductor—did at the other. In due time a stopping-place was reached. The conductor shouted—"Reading!" "Same at dis end!" yelled the brakeman.—*New Lippincott.*

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**Two Series of Remarkable Numbers.**—Prof. Asaph Hall has recently drawn attention to the following series of numbers:

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$12345678 \times 9 + 9 = 111111111$

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$1 \times 8 + 1 = 9$
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$123 \times 8 + 3 = 987$
$1234 \times 8 + 4 = 9876$
$12345 \times 8 + 5 = 98765$
$123456 \times 8 + 6 = 987654$
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$12345678 \times 8 + 8 = 98765432$
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—*The Equitable Record.*

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**The Animals' Fair.**—

'Twas long ago, they say, in the Land of Far-Away,
The beasties clubbed together and they held a big bazar;
Not an animal was slighted, every single one invited,
And they all appeared delighted as they came from near and far.

The Bear brushed his hair and dressed himself with care,
With the Lynx and two Minks he started to the fair;
The Tapir cut a caper as he read his morning paper,
And learned about the great bazar and all the wonders there.

The chattering Chinchilla trotted in with the Gorilla,
Much elated, so they stated, by the prospect of the fun;
While the Yak, dressed in black, came riding in a hack,
And the Buffalo would scuffle, oh,—because he couldn't run.

The Donkey told the Monkey that he had forgot his trunk key,
So an Ox took the box, and put it in the way
Of a passing Hippopotamus, who angrily said, "What a muss!"
As he trod upon the baggage and observed the disarray.

A graceful little Antelope bought a delicious cantaloup,
And at table with a Sable sat primly down to eat;
While a frisky young Hyena coyly gave a philopena
To an Ibex who made shy becks at her from across the street.

A Bison was a-pricin' a tea-chest of young hyson,
So cheap, said the Sheep, that it nearly made her weep;
The lazy Armadillo brought a satin sofa-pillow,
Then found a cozy, dozy place and laid him down to sleep.

An inhuman old Ichneumon sang a serenade by Schumann,
The Giraffe gave a laugh and began to cheer and chaff;
A laughing Jaguar said, "My, what a wag you are!"
And the Camel got his camera and took a photograph.

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may be carried in the hand without inconvenience, and being covered with fine seal grain leather it is dainty and inconspicuous.

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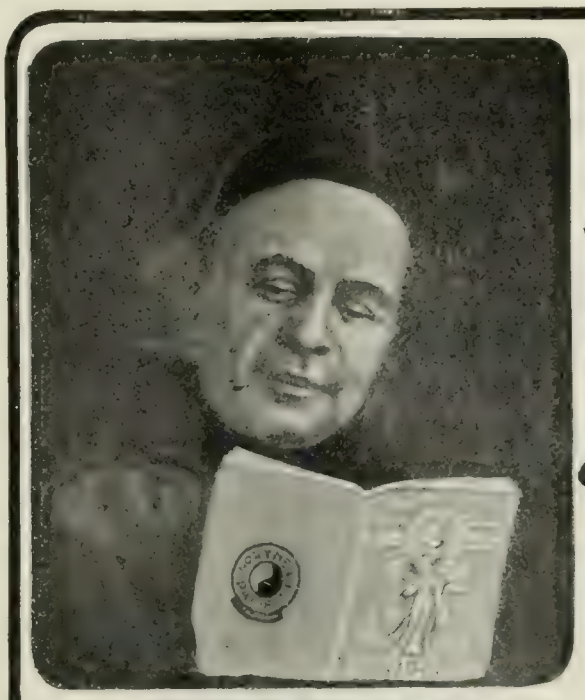

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on your kitchen stove furnishes purity of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Sample by express prepaid, $2.50. Send for booklet.

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The Baboon and the Loon and the rollicking Raccoon
Fed an Otter with a blotter, tho it wasn't good to eat;
The Bunny thought 'twas funny all his money went for honey,
But a Rabbit has a habit of liking what is sweet.

The Ape left her cape out on the fire-escape,
The Jerboa lost her boa, which caused her much distress;
But the fair was well attended and the money well expended,
And financially and socially it was a great success.

—CAROLYN WELLS, in *The Youth's Companion.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

April 30.—The German troops retire from the Great Wall, and hostilities cease for the time being; the generals at Peking agree to the ministers' proposals regarding garrisons in China.

May 1.—The ministers at Peking fix the sum total of the indemnity to be paid to the powers by China at $263,000,000; the foreign generals announce their belief that 12,500 men, with the international fleets at Taku and Shanghai will be sufficient to compel China to pay the indemnity.

May 4.—German soldiers at Tien-Tsin fire on a British tug, wounding two of the crew; the members of the Pei-Ho River improvement commission are appointed.

May 5.—The American cavalry and artillery leave Peking and begin their march to Tong-Ku, at the mouth of the Pei-Ho River; the Russian troops in Manchuria are reported to have fought twenty engagements and to have annihilated two bands of Chinese.

SOUTH AFRICA.

May 4.—General Kitchener reports the killing and capturing of more Boers, and the capture of large supplies of ammunition and stock.

May 5.—A British patrol, under Colonel Dennison, is captured by Boers in South Africa.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 29.—General Kitchener reports successful British operations against the Boers in South Africa; one of the Bermuda Islands is being prepared for the reception of seventeen hundred Boer prisoners.

It is announced in London that J. P. Morgan & Co. have purchased the Leyland Line of British steamers.

A bread riot breaks out at Lemberg, Galicia, and the troops are called out.

May 1.—May Day passes off quietly throughout the countries of Europe; great Socialist demonstrations are held in the principal cities

Venezuela has given the State Department a satisfactory explanation of the recent treatment of United States Consular Agent Baiz; the asphalt controversy is also assuming a more satisfactory phase.

May 2.—A spirited debate takes place in the House of Commons on the proposed coal tax, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt assailing, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach defending, the plans outlined in the budget.

The Royal Academy opens in London, the feature of the exhibition being J. S. Sargent's portraits.

May 3.—Dr. von Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, is requested to resign; other changes in the Cabinet are probable.

May 4.—The "Mad Mullah," with a large force, threatens to raid Berbera, in East Africa.

Italy rejects an appeal from Turkey to assist in preventing the settlement of foreign Jews in the last-named country.

Wholesale arrests are made in Russia, as the authorities fear a popular uprising.

May 5.—The British consul at Panama describes

For Sleeplessness
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. PATRICK BOOTH, Oxford, N. C., says: "It acts admirably in insomnia, especially of old people and convalescents."

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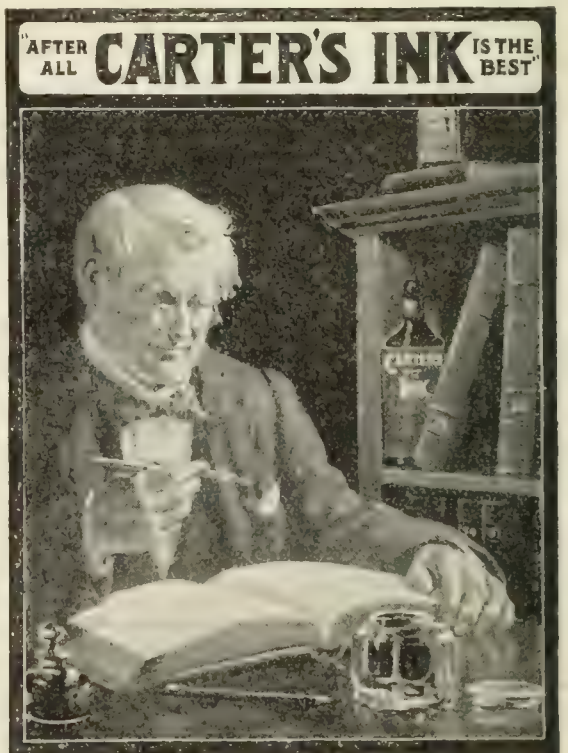

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Better take his advice and use Carter's. Send for Booklet "Inklings"—FREE.
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the revolution in Colombia as having degenerated into mere guerilla warfare.

A hundred thousand sightseers throng the streets of Melbourne to view the decorations in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

## Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 29.—President McKinley starts from Washington on his trip to the Pacific coast.

The United States Supreme Court decides that "calls" are an agreement of sale, and therefore taxable under the war revenue law.

Losses amounting to $250,000 are caused by fire in Pittsburg; five miners are killed by an explosion in Indian Territory.

April 30.—The President and his party arrive at Memphis, Tenn., and are welcomed by state and city officials; he makes brief speeches at various stopping-places in Alabama and Mississippi.

Vice-President Roosevelt, Senator Hoar, and others speak at the annual dinner of the Home Market Club in Boston.

May 1.—President McKinley arrives in New Orleans, and is accorded a most enthusiastic reception.

Minister Conger returns to Iowa, and is greeted at Council Bluffs with speeches of welcome.

The Pan-American Exposition is opened, with brief exercises, at Buffalo.

May 2.—The President and his party spend the day sight-seeing in New Orleans, and start for Houston, Tex.

Morris K. Jesup is elected to the presidency of the New York Chamber of Commerce at its one hundred and thirty-third annual meeting.

A monument to Henry B. Hyde, the founder of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is unveiled in New York, Senator Depew making an eulogistic address.

May 3.—The President reaches Houston and Austin, Tex., making brief speeches at both places.

Fire causes great destruction in Jacksonville, Fla., six business blocks, three hotels, and a theater being swept away, the damage is estimated at $15,000,000.

May 4.—It is found that one hundred and forty-eight blocks were laid waste by the flames in Jacksonville, Fla.; great distress prevails and a call is made for tents.

President McKinley is received with enthusiasm at San Antonio, Texas, and continues his journey across the State to El Paso.

Excitement runs high on the New York Stock Exchange; an unprecedented amount of business has been transacted during recent days.

The Secretary of War decides to reduce the army in the Philippines to 40,000 men.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 30.—*Philippines:* General Tinio, the Filipino leader in Luzon, surrenders; several other prominent Filipinos yield to American troops.

May 2.—The trials in connection with the commissary scandal in Manila are in progress, the case of Capt. J. C. Reed being first prosecuted.

May 3.—Civil government is established in Manila; municipal rule will probably be carried on by appointed officials.

May 5.—*Cuba:* The Cuban Commission returns home to Havana, and their report is awaited with much interest.

GENTLEMEN: — The GOODFORM Trousers Hanger is made of fine, specially rolled spring steel, heavily nickel-plated on copper. The parts in contact with the fabric are wide and the edges rounded. It operates automatically. "You press the button," and the keeper does the rest. Sample by mail, 35c.; 3 for $1.00; 6 and a closet loop, $2.00. All express prepaid. **This is what you want if you want the best.**

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## MANY ADVANTAGES.

Perfect in fit, never ragged or uncomfortable. Very convenient, stylish, economical. Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble linen goods. Turn down collars are reversible and give double service.

*NO LAUNDRY WORK.*

When soiled, discard. **Ten collars or five pairs of cuffs, 25c. By mail, 30c.** Send 4c. in stamps for sample collar or pair of cuffs. Name size and style.

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is enjoyed only by those who possess good razors. Our Masterpiece Razor, the razor of the new century, is worth its weight in gold and fully represents what it is marked. We sell a pair of our Masterpiece Razors for $5 00. We sell Razors exclusively; we make them, we grind them, we hone them, put them in good cutting order, ready for the face,—that has been our specialty since 1819.

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We have no agents, we sell direct to consumer; we deliver free; we warrant every razor to be precisely what we say it is, and have but one price. Our pamphlet, "All About Good Razors," will be mailed to any address upon request.

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**The Natural Body Brace** advertised in this paper in the first issue of this month, is a delightful, certain remedy for ailments peculiar to women and girls. It makes walking and work easy; gives good figure and light step. Write the Natural Body Brace Co., Box 713, Salina, Kan., for free illustrated book.

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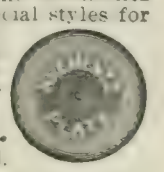
Has the name "Krementz" stamped on the back, showing quality, whether solid or plate, as our plate outwears some solid buttons. Beware of imitations. You get a new one without charge in case a genuine **Krementz** button is damaged from any cause. Special styles for Ladies' Shirt Waists and Children's Dresses. Sold by all jewelers. **The Story of a Collar Button** free on request.



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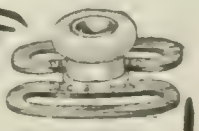
THE BUTTON THAT REVOLUTIONIZED THE HOSE SUPPORTER BUSINESS



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Sample pr. by mail, 25c. Catalogue free.

## CHESS.

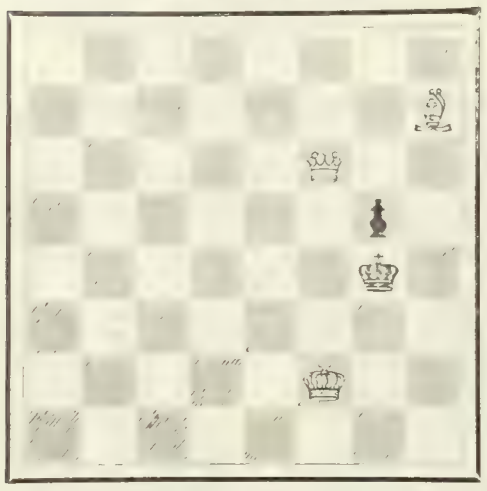
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 557.

A LITTLE TEASER.

By H. GRAY, York, England.

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Three Pieces.

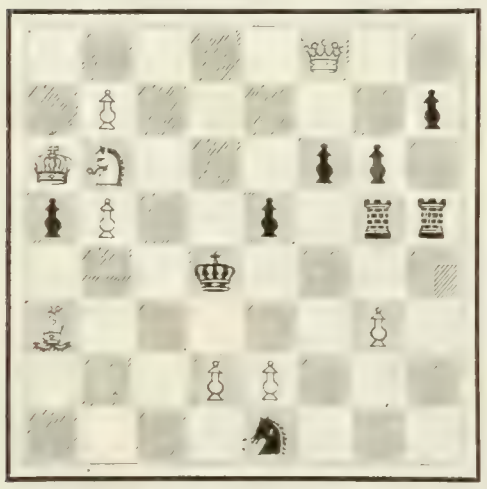
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 558.

By KARL BEHTING.

Prize-Winner *Taglichen Rundschau* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 551.

Key-move, R—Kt 6.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A. H. Gansser, Bay City, Mich.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; Thrift and McMullen, Madison, Va.; C. E. Lloyd, Madison C.H., O.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; S. S. Dunham, Washington, D.C.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; T. Pengilly, Ely, Minn.; G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.; J. D. Hines, Bowling Green, Ky.; O. C. Pit-


# Pears'

Soap for toilet, nursery, bath and shaving. Matchless among all soaps in the world for these purposes.

All sorts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

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Easy to Make—Easy to Digest and of Exquisite Flavor.
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that **Robinson's Bath Cabinet** cures the very worst cases of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, COLDS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, TYPHOID and OTHER FEVERS CONGESTIONS, KIDNEY, LIVER, SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES, OBESITY and STOMACH TROUBLES, SOOTHES THE NERVES and PREVENTS SICKNESS. GIVES A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION. **A TURKISH BATH AT HOME FOR 2 CENTS.** It opens the pores, and sweats the POISONS (which cause disease) out of the blood. The best Physicians in America and Europe endorse and use the Robinson Bath Cabinet.

**Dr. Anderson, of Yale University, says:** "I am using your cabinet in the College gymnasium, and at my home. I find it very valuable in treating **Rheumatism** and many other **diseases.**"

**Dr. Brereton says:** "It has become a question with me not that the Vapor Bath **will cure,** but what it **will not cure.** Pains and aches vanish as if by magic."

Our cabinet possesses four **Essential Features,** covered by patents, necessary for the successful use of the Cabinet Bath.

**$2.00 Book Free to Patrons.** It containsfull instructions for curing disease, written by prominent Physicians.

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**$500.00 in Gold** will be given to the Agents doing the largest business this year.

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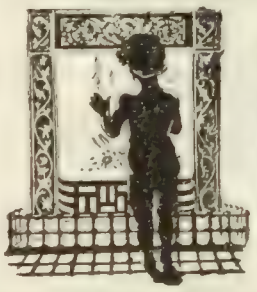
DON'T LET YOUR FURNACE EAT UP FUEL.

PUT IN A

# Jackson Ventilating Grate

and save money and health.



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should be in every home, but it should be there particularly during the warmer months, when its comparatively little heat, proves a genuine comfort. It is used during the summer in many places where other lights are impossible, and hundreds of

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throughout the country are equipped with it throughout. It never smokes, smells, or gets out of order, is as brilliant as gas or electricity, and burns for eighteen cents per month. Thousands are in use, giving the very best satisfaction. Our Catalogue W shows all styles from $1.80 up, and is sent on request.

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**76 Park Place, New York**

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**For the Bath, 10c.**

Made of pure sterilized horse-hair. **Used dry,** it is the best friction brush on the market. Stimulates the circulation of the blood; quickens the activity of the skin and imparts a delightful glow. **Used wet,** it constitutes a perfect wash cloth; removes all foreign matter from the skin and produces a clear and healthy complexion.

Price 10 cents at your druggists or by mail, prepaid, from
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kin Syracuse, N. Y.; W. M. J., New Plymouth, O., L. A. Gouldie, Brooklyn; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; W. Hyde, Brooklyn; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; Dr. A. H. Brown, Hamilton, O.

Comments: "Fine example of this rather unsatisfactory theme"—H. W. B.; "A little gem"—M. M.; "Skilfully constructed"—A K.; "As nearly perfect as a 2-er can be. I don't know wherein it would fail to take the maximum in marks"—W. R. C.; "The beauty of this problem is in the clever manner it avoids dual solutions and dual mates"—A. H. G.; "The best 2-er I have seen"—O. C. B.; "Elegant"—T. and McM.; "Worth par in any market"—C. E. L.; "Great economy"—H. M. C.; "A marvel of constructive skill"—J. H. S.; "Very fine"—G. P.

All sorts of keys have been received. The problem has been called a "fake"; it was "solved at sight"; "very easy"; and one of our esteemed solvers went so far as to say: "I utterly fail to see the greatness of this problem. The difficulty may consist in endeavoring to find a more intricate solution." We think it would be more satisfactory to those who didn't get it, for them to find Black's replies to the various suggested moves, than if we gave them. We assure you, however, that the only move forcing mate in two is R—Kt 6.

We are convinced that 552 is unsound. Having tried to find the corrected position, and failed, we must ask you to pass it.

THE ECCENTRIC PROBLEM.

In publishing this problem we questioned its legitimacy; for the trick is to prevent Black from Castling. Hence, R x B will not do. The key-move is B—Q Kt 8.

Solved by M.W. H., I. W. B., C. R. O., H. W. B., M. M., A K., Dr J. H.S., Dr. A. H. B.; C. N. Hartt, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Barry writes: "Highly ingenious illustration of the Castling trick, and novel, since it is in the form of a defense."

In addition to those reported, Dr. A. H. B. got 549 and 549; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark., 547 and 548; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn., and M. Chamberlin, Cody, Wyo., 549 and 550.

### Lasker Visits the United States.

The Champion of the World, the great Lasker, arrived in New York City on April 24, to the great delight of thousands of persons interested in Chess.

Lasker was born at Berlinchen, province of Brandenburg, Prussia, on December 24, 1868 When a boy of twelve he learned the game of Chess from his brother Dr. Berthold Lasker, who is now considered a very strong amateur player and analyst. Eventually, when a student at Berlin, he accepted an invitation from the Crystal Palace management in London to give public exhibitions at that place for some time. After that he became a professional player in London. In 1897, however, he left Chess for a time and resumed his mathematical studies at Heidelberg, where he finally received the degree of doctor of mathematics. His record is as follows:

He won the Haupt tourney at Breslau in 1889. receiving the title of a German Master. He won the quintangular masters' tourney at London in 1892, a national masters' tourney at London in the same year, and the year following he won the so-called impromptu international tourney in this city, establishing at the same time a world's record by winning all his games, thirteen in number. At Hastings, in 1895, he was third prize winner, and in 1896 he won the famous quadrangular tourney at St. Petersburg. He also won the first prize of the international tournaments of Nuremberg, London, and Paris. The Champion, in his many matches for the championship of the world, has beaten Bardeleben, Bird, Miniati,


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INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW YORK.

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DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

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## FULL-PAID NON-ASSESSABLE STOCK at $6 a Share. Par Value $10.00.

All stock shares equally in the profits, there being no preferred shares, and no bonds. All moneys derived from the sale of stock, except such reasonable amount as may be deducted for commissions on receiving subscriptions, will be devoted to the manufacture, advertising, and sale of VANILLA CRYSTALS.

NOT ONE DOLLAR WILL GO TO THE PROMOTERS OF THE COMPANY.

The demand for a vanilla flavoring is universal. The daily consumption in the 15,000,000 households, restaurants and hotels in this country is of such enormous quantity that the supply never equals the demand.

VANILLA CRYSTALS have received the endorsement of the U. S. Food Commission at Paris Exposition, and are approved by leading chemists.

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NEWMAN PLAYS A STRONG GAME.

Dutch Defense.

| NEWMAN. *White.* | JACOBS. *Black.* | NEWMAN. *White.* | JACOBS. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—K B 4 | 29 P—K Kt 3 | P—Q R 4 |
| 2 P—K 4 | P x P | 30 Kt—R 2 | P x P |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—K B 3 | 31 P x P | B—Q 3 |
| 4 B—K Kt 5 | P—Q B 3 | 32 P—Q B 3 | R—R sq |
| 5 P—K B 3 | Q—R 4 | 33 Kt(R 2)—B sq | R—R 6 |
| 6 B x Kt | K P x B | 34 R (K B 3-Q 3 | K—B 2 |
| 7 P x P | B—Kt 5 | 35 R—R 2 | R x R |
| 8 Q—Q 2 | Castles | 36 Kt x R | R—B 3 |
| 9 B—B 4 ch | K—R sq | 37 Kt(R 2)B sq | P—R 4 |
| 10 K Kt-K 2 | P—Q 4 | 38 P—R 4 | B—B 2 |
| 11 P x P | P x P | 39 R—B 3 | P—K Kt 3 |
| 12 B—Q 3 | Kt—B 3 | 40 Kt—Q 3 | P—Kt 3 |
| 13 Castles (K R) | B—Q 3 | 41 K—Q 2 | Kt—B 4 |
| 14 Q—K 3 | B—Q 2 | 42 Kt (Q 3)-B 4 | R—Q 3 |
| 15 Q—K B 3 | Kt—Kt 5 | 43 Kt x R P | Kt x R P |
| 16 B—K B 5 | B x B | 44 P x Kt | P x Kt |
| 17 Q x B | Q R—K sq | 45 Kt—B 4 | P—Kt 4 |
| 18 P-Q R 3 | Kt—B 3 | 46 Kt x P | R—K 3 |
| 19 Q—Q 7 | Q—B 2 | 47 R—B 5 | R—Q 3 |
| 20 Q x Q | B x Q | 48 Kt—B 4 | R—Q sq |
| 21 R—B 5 | Kt—K 2 | 49 Kt x P | B—K 4 |
| 22 R—B 3 | B—Kt 3 | 50 P x B | K—K 3 |
| 23 K—B sq | R—B sq | 51 R x P ch | K x P |
| 24 R—Q sq | R—B 5 | 52 R—B 3 | Resigns. |
| 25 R—Q 2 | K R—B sq | | |
| 26 K—K sq | K—Kt sq | | |
| 27 K—Q sq | R—R 4 | | |
| 28 P—Q Kt 4 | B—B 2 | | |

*Notes by Reichelm in The Times, Philadelphia.*

(White 5): Newman offers the gambit adopted by Lasker against Pillsbury, but Jacobs also knows the trap.

(Black 5): P x P would give White too strong a development.

(Black 23): The play is now leaving its perfunctory moorings, and Jacobs is starting some plans, but against an adversary wittier than himself.

(Black 33): Black very hopeful here. He threatens B x Q Kt P.

(Black 41): This is the move that Newman was waiting for. The Englishman sees just deep enough to get himself into a muddle.

(Black 43): Evidently with the idea that he was getting a blue dog for a brass monkey. A Pawn, however, goes up the flume.

(Black 49): Of course, Jacobs didn't intend it that way; but this move was well liked by Newman, as it brings his win home at once.

(Black 50): If R x Kt ch; K—K 3, and the jig's up.

(Black 51): If K x Kt, then R—Q 6 ch, etc.

(White 52): This wins, as now, on R x Kt ch, R—Q 3 forces the exchange of Rooks.

*From The Standard, London.*

Mr. Jacobs, who is quite familiar with this opening, having played it frequently, was expected to to obtain a more favorable result. He would have had a good game had he not omitted 9.., P—Q 4 at once. He played the Q P one move later, but White had developed his K B in the mean time, which made a considerable difference. He might, however, have drawn the game had he not overlooked the loss of a Pawn in playing 42.., R—Q 3 instead of Kt—K 2. Afterward the game was over.

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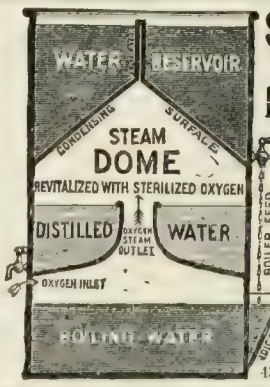


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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP AND A THIRD TERM.

THE welcome that President McKinley is receiving in his tour of the country has started a rumor that he has in mind a third term in the Presidential chair; and while such an idea is pretty generally credited to the minds of imaginative newspaper writers rather than to the mind of the President, the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) remarks that our country has in the last four years seen greater changes than the reversal of the third-term antipathy, and it asks seriously if a longer tenure of the Presidential office would not provide a better government for such a nation as ours has grown to be. It says:

"Four years ago ours was a different form of government from what it now is. It was then a republic of States, to which were added territories in preparation to become States. There was not a foot of it included in any other category. Since then it has been made, in effect, a republic of States owning provinces which stand toward it in the relation of dependencies. They do not share in that privilege of self-government, present or prospective, which was accorded to all the nation as it was earlier constituted. This nation is still, and it is intended to continue to be, the United States of America. Very few advocate making it the United States of America and Asia. We hold the Philippine Islands as of us, but never to become part of us, as was all that existed in the nation before the Spanish war changed its character.

"To hesitate about agreeing to a third term in the Presidency, as doing violence to the national traditions of the people, while accepting this vastly more important change, is to strain at a small point while accepting a large one. Let it here be noted that we are not arguing for this change in the Presidency. We are simply looking at facts as they are, accepting them in their natural relations and considering what may logically grow out of them. The nation is not as it was when it was composed only of contiguous territories, and based on an agreement that there should be equality beween the peoples that inhabit them. It extends now seven thousand miles away into another continent: it is not to allow the people there over whom it holds sovereignty representation in its home government: they are to be controlled by the home government as it is administered by Congress and by the President. The President is to be the executive officer in this. He is to select its governors, its judges, its commissioners of customs, all its more important officials. It is not a logical operation of this system to make frequent changes in the occupant of an office that has such extraordinary powers. Enlightened students of government would not have framed our present system of government as it is now in operation as one best adapted to working that feature in its operation. They would have said that the term of the President should either have been longer or it should be open to greater extension. It is entirely natural that this latter should be made to apply, if not to the term of President McKinley, to that of his successors."

The New York *Journal* (Dem.) says:

"The danger is not that a President elected for a third time may usurp a throne. That is not the way republics are broken down. The danger is that apathy, indolence, a reluctance to disturb existing conditions, may gradually reduce elections to a form.

"At present, for instance, the great financial interests of the country are perfectly satisfied with President McKinley. He suits them exactly. Anybody else, even one of their own men, would be an experiment, and might turn out as badly as Odell did for Platt; but McKinley they know. Can anybody doubt that if it were not for the anti-third-term tradition they would reelect Mr. McKinley in 1904, and again and again as long as he lived? And what would become of the spirit of republican government by that time? Would not the eternal vigilance that is the price of liberty be absolutely extinct?

"Perhaps when the railroad and industrial combinations have been completed these questions may be brought to the test of practical experiment."

A number of papers refer to the failure of the movement to give President Grant a third term, and argue that it would be even less likely to succeed in the present instance. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), for example, says:

"The Grant movement in 1880 was conducted by masterly political management. The candidate was the most distinguished American then living. Notwithstanding the popular admiration and affection felt for him and the general desire to confer signal honors upon him, the Republican Party declined to nominate him for a third term after he had been out of office one term. The force of the unwritten law prohibiting a third term was never subjected to a severer test, notwithstanding the other elements of opposition to him in the convention. The balloting left the law with greater binding force. His candidacy had been excluded by the same law four years before, when it was proposed that he should immediately succeed himself at the close of his second term. In December, 1875, the movement was halted by the passage of this resolution in Congress:

"'Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents, in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions.'

"This resolution was passed by the overwhelming majority of 234 to 18. All the Democrats voted for it, and the votes of 70 of the 88 Republicans voting were recorded in the affirmative. This was the attitude of the country then, and such is its attitude now. There is not the slightest evidence that President McKinley desires to abrogate the unwritten law, or that he would encourage any movement of indiscreet superserviceable friends to set it aside."

## REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN BALTIMORE.

THE sweeping Republican victory at the recent municipal election in Baltimore, resulting in the carrying of eighteen out of the twenty-four wards of the city, is regarded almost without exception as a rebuke to the political tactics of ex-Senator Gorman. The belief is also generally expressed that the new election law, imposing an educational qualification, which was pushed through the Maryland leigslature at a special session called for the purpose two months ago, has had an influence directly contrary to that which Senator Gorman is supposed to have had in mind.

Speaking of the difficulties encountered by voters because of the law, the Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) writes:

"Hundreds of illiterates, both white and colored, did not attempt to vote. Those negroes who had been taught the difference in the appearance of the words 'Democrat' and 'Republican' generally voted all right, but even some of these got badly mixed. In one precinct alone five negroes, when told they could receive no assistance in marking the ballot, left the booth, saying they would rather not vote at all than make a mistake.

"In the principal colored ward, where two negroes were running against one white man and one negro, one a regular Republican and the other independent, many of the negro voters were completely at sea. They were supplied by the regular Republicans with a rule made of paper, supposed to be the exact length of the ballot, on which spaces were marked indicating the regular Republican candidate. Various other devices were used to enable the man who could not read to mark his ballot correctly, but as a rule they were not very successful. Several Germans who can not read English intelligently became angry when they learned that in marking the first name on the ballot they had voted for a Democrat instead of a Republican.

"As there were only the names of councilmanic candidates on the ballot it was comparatively simple, as compared with what it will be in the fall election, when there will be numerous offices and candidates of three or four parties on the ballot."

Nevertheless, the Democratic majority in Baltimore of 8,633 two years ago was transformed into a Republican majority of 2,250. The Republicans elected eighteen out of twenty-four members of the first branch of the City Council, and all four of the nine members of the second branch that were voted on at this time. The vote was light, hardly more than fifty per cent. of the total registered vote being cast. "The figures of the election," remarks the Baltimore *American* (Ind.), "show that the new election law encouraged independent voting; the aggregate shows that the law operated against a full vote. This is to be regretted, and is the strongest argument in favor of its repeal at the earliest possible moment." The same paper adds that the election results "tell in terms too plain to be misunderstood that the voters are dissatisfied with the ways of the Democratic Party; that they do not propose to permit the city to return to the control of men who never held power except to abuse it; that they will not tolerate such outbursts of radical partizanship as characterized the work of the extra session and the conduct of the Democratic Party." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) and *News* (Ind.) take the same view, and both hope that the State election in November will repeat the verdict of last week. Even the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), which has strong Democratic leanings, declares that the new ballot law "worked satisfactorily." The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) makes the following comment on the election:

"When Gorman's bill was made law, there were not wanting shrewd men in Maryland who said that by exposing the illiteracy of thousands of white men it would, in offending their race pride, do Mr. Gorman infinitely more harm than good. Thus far the results appear to justify this conclusion. The white illiterates do not take so kindly as the colored illiterates to schooling. The white illiterates are very reluctant to accept instruction, and the Democratic efforts to induce them to go to school have almost come to a standstill. A white Democrat does not like to make his illiteracy conspicuous to his neighbors. His personal and his racial pride are offended alike by the mere suggestion that he learn his letters in order to be able to cope with 'niggers.'

"How wide this illiterate white element is will be readily realized from the fact that in nine wards of Baltimore it has been found that the white illiteracy exceeds the black, the aggregate being 2,106 white illiterates and 802 black illiterates. A careful canvass gives the total illiterates of all Baltimore, 6,137 colored

WHEN THE TRAIN GETS TO LINCOLN.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THOSE GOO GOO EYES!
*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

INCIDENTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

and 4,020 whites. Probably the Republicans are not making wholly satisfactory progress in overcoming the white illiteracy within their own party, but then they have comparatively few white voters who can not read and write. The negroes, on the other hand, are eager to learn. If it is asked why Gorman made the mistake of raising the illiteracy question, the answer must be that he was so perfectly satisfied of his ascendancy over the Maryland Democracy and of his ability to maintain it that he thought he could afford to disregard the sensibilities of the Democrats who were unable to read and write. Gorman is still a power and he will struggle hard to continue to be one, but like many ex-bosses he does not realize how times have changed since his bosship was undisputed."

## AMERICAN TRADE AND THE BRITISH COAL TAX.

THE principal address at the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in London last week was made by William Garrett, of Cleveland, Ohio, who prefaced his remarks by declaring that Great Britain's supremacy in the iron and steel trade, so long held, is now lost. He said, in part:

"Your falling behind is partly due to the fact that up to the present you have had no competition. I may be wrong, but I venture to assert that during the past ten years all the British iron and steel manufacturers together did not spend as much money in improvements as the Carnegies did in two years. Is your ingenuity and energy exhausted—you, who, at one time, were the greatest manufacturers in the world? I can not believe it. In order to show you how far you are behind in the output of wire rods, four of the best rod-mills in Great Britain during January did not produce as many rods as one of the wire rod-mills in the United States. Is there no remedy? And will Great Britain, the mother of that business, who taught the world how to make wire, give it up?"

Andrew Carnegie followed with some remarks along the same lines. "You must look at home," he said, "and develop the material you have. . . . Seek ye first the United Kingdom, and the markets of the world will be added unto you."

That Great Britain herself appreciates the truth of these American criticisms is apparent from the tone of recent comment in English trade journals and daily papers. The New York *Tribune* calls attention to a project which shows more than ordinary willingness on the part of British employers and workmen to profit by the best features in American industrial methods. It says:

"Louis Cassier, editor of a technical magazine which is well known on both sides of the Atlantic, announces a unique enterprise. Fifteen or twenty workmen, selected from as many different establishments and representing a variety of industries in Great Britain, are soon to be sent to the United States in a body to study the ways of their Yankee cousins. A month or more will be devoted to the task, and during that time the deputation will visit the principal manufacturing centers of the country. Each man is to be designated by the concern which employs him, but he is to be chosen from a number that have been nominated by their fellows. Employers and trades-unions will cooperate in meeting the expense of the undertaking. Thomas Westgarth, managing director of what are said to be the largest works in the world for the production of marine engines, originated this idea, and it will be carried into execution by Mr. Cassier. . .

"The experiment is well worth trying, from the British manufacturer's point of view. Moreover, the scheme is a handsome tribute to the character and efficiency of the American workman which the latter will be quick to appreciate. It will stimulate him to persist in a policy which commands the admiration and anxiety of his industrial competitors in the Old World."

The British coal tax of one shilling a ton, which was included in the last budget and aroused such violent opposition from the British coal interests, is being widely discussed in its relation to English and American trade rivalry. The Philadelphia *Press* goes so far as to state that this tax will prove a "fatal blow to English trade supremacy." "Already American coal has a large sale in territory that was formerly supplied entirely from British mines, even in British possessions," remarks the Atlanta *Journal*; "the export tax will give American coal a still greater advantage and will certainly increase its sale in neutral markets." The English and Scotch coal-owners complain bitterly over what they term the injustice and inequality of the provisions of the new tax. "Well has it been said that the tax is not upon coal, but upon the export trade in coal," declares the Glasgow correspondent of the New York *Iron Age*, who points out that the burden of taxation will fall on the districts producing for export, while two-thirds of the coal produced in Great Britain will escape it. He continues:

"The impost may not be large enough to cut off foreign orders very materially at present, but what effect there is in reducing exports will be felt chiefly in Scotland. Those who support the tax do so because they think it will be paid either by the foreign consumer or by the coal-owners. But it will fall upon neither.

PIERPONT I. TO EDWARD VII.: "How much will you take for it, Tummy?" —*The Philadelphia North American.*

The foreigner will not pay it, because he has many sources of supply open to him, if not for the exact coal he would like to have (as, for instance, for the Welsh steam), at least for fuel that will serve his purpose at a price. He will not pay more than its market value for the superiority of British coal over other coal; and, moreover, the imposition of this shilling duty will be taken by coal producers in other countries merely as a first instalment of what Great Britain may do to raise money to conserve her own resources, and production will be stimulated everywhere. The coal-owner will not pay it if the foreigner refuses. He will make a special price for export—as, for instance, tub-makers do—and in the reduced average this will make in his sales he will adjust wages on a lower basis. Thus in effect the duty will be paid by the wage-earner and the home consumer, which is certainly not what the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in replying to his critics in Parliament recently, said that the coal export trade could bear the tax very well, and that the English coal was of such excellent quality that it was safe from competition. He declared that the net profit of the British coal-owners in 1900 was £29,000,000 on a capital of £110,000,000. Referring to the danger of American competition, he said:

"Last year the price of our coal at the port of export rose very much higher than the price of coal in the United States. In spite of that our coal export was 38,000,000 tons. The United States

exported a little over 16,000,000. If the United States could not compete when the price of our coal was very high, it would be impossible for them to compete when the price of our coal is low."

## FINANCIAL MAGNATES FOR AND AGAINST TRUSTS.

AN uncommonly interesting discussion of the good and bad effects of industrial consolidations on the capitalist, the workingman, and the general public appears in the current number of *The North American Review* from the pens of six leaders in the world of industry and finance. Russell Sage, the well-known operator in railroad and other securities, leads off with an argument against consolidations, and the cudgels are taken up in defense of the trusts by James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, and an active factor in recent railroad combinations; Charles M. Schwab, president of the new gigantic steel trust; Charles R. Flint, treasurer of the rubber trust; F. B. Thurber, president of the United States Export Association; and James Logan, general manager of the envelope trust.

Mr. Sage believes that in the consolidation movement we have entered on business methods that "may lead us to the brink of disaster, if, indeed, they do not land us over the brink." He says:

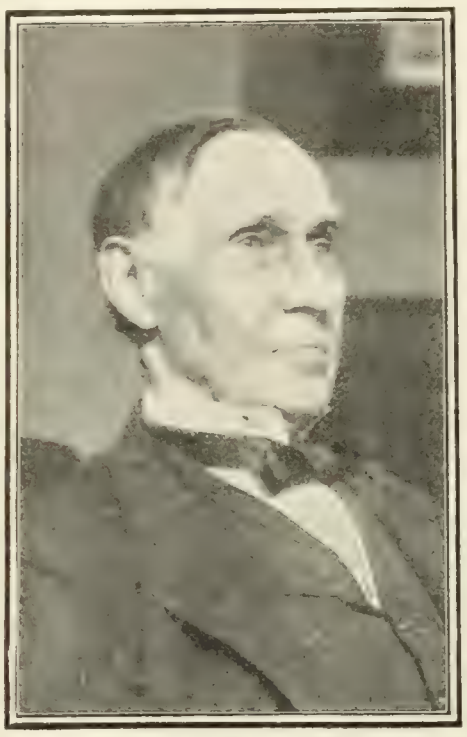
"To me, there seems to be something very much like sleight-of-hand in the way in which industries are doubling up in value, as at the touch of the magician's wand. Here we have a factory—a good, conservative, productive investment—which may be turning out anything from toys to locomotives. It falls into the hands of the consolidators, and, whereas it was worth $50,000 yesterday, to-day it is worth $150,000—at least on paper. Stocks are issued; bonds are put out; and loans are solicited, with these stocks as security. The man who owned the factory could probably not have borrowed over $10,000 on it. Now, however, when the $50,000 plant is changed into a stock issue of $150,000, bankers and financiers are asked to advance $60,000 or $70,000 on what is practically the same property, and many of them, from all accounts, make the advance.

"Under these circumstances, a 'squeeze' seems to me inevitable. . . . . .

"In fact, we have gotten away entirely from the old idea of making the money of the country the basis of our trading. Instead, there is thrown into the business world, to be used as a trading medium, millions upon millions of new stocks, the real value of which is yet to be determined. As soon as this is thoroughly realized, we may look for trouble, pending a readjustment. This can be predicted with perfect safety."

RUSSELL SAGE: "I predict a smash-up!"
—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

President Hill, however, thinks that this point "has not all the force that might appear from the bald statement of the facts as Mr. Sage puts it." He goes on: "A property is not necessarily worth only what it represents in the way of real estate, building, and plant. It is worth rather what it represents in earning capacity; and if, under a combination, its earning capacity is trebled, because of the economy of production, it is not unreasonable to say that its value has been trebled, even tho nothing tangible has been added to its material assets." And further, "against the alleged injury that is intangible," continues Mr. Hill, "can easily be put the benefit that can be shown by figures



RUSSELL SAGE.

JAMES J. HILL.

—benefit to the workingman, benefit to the consumer, benefit to the capitalist. Wages are higher, prices are lower, investments are safer, more productive and more certain of return." This assertion made by President Hill is reiterated and dwelt upon at some length by President Schwab of the steel trust, whose entire article, indeed, is one of the strongest that has yet appeared in defense of the consolidation idea.

Mr. Schwab bases his argument on the trade axiom that "the larger the output, the smaller, relatively, is the cost of production," and he says that it "is the recognition of this principle that has brought about the era of business consolidation now in full swing in the United States." A concern employing 100,000 men can be handled as easily to-day as one employing 100 fifty years ago, and the cost of production is greatly decreased. He cites as an example the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in New York City, made by consolidating eighteen distinct lines, each supporting a full complement of officers. In the consolidation, Mr. H. H. Vreeland was made president and the superfluous officers dispensed with. Mr. Schwab describes this as "the cutting-off of a lot of dead wood," and he declares that "the benefit that has accrued from it is immeasurable." To enumerate: "The community has better service than it could have looked for in fifty years under the old scheme. The stockholders have more certain and growing returns, for the business of the old companies has been trebled by the new, thanks to the improved service. The number of workingmen employed in the service has been increased fivefold and their wages have been increased from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. All this has come about because the roads under combined management could avail themselves of expert services the employment of which, under separate management, was out of the question." And in manufacturing, a further saving is affected by the lopping off of the middle-man, "who, at every step between production and consumption, was wont to take a big slice

of profit, adding so much to the ultimate cost without adding anything to the value."

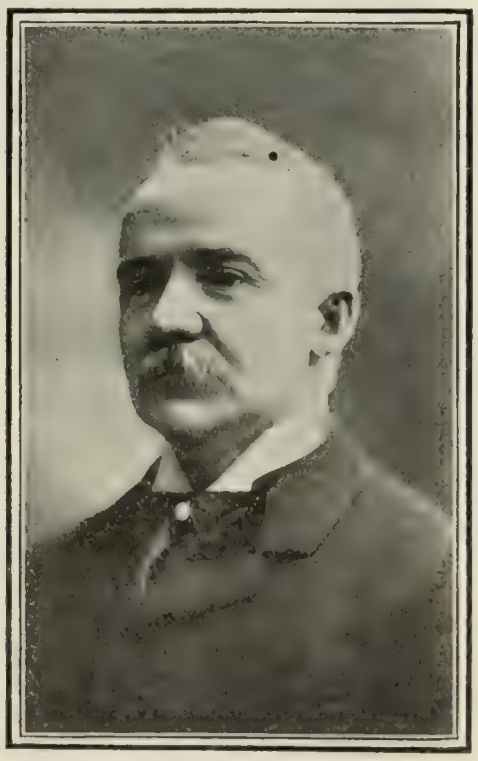
The popular idea that the main object of the consolidations is to increase prices, Mr. Schwab disputes. "Here and there," he says, a "combination may have been effected with the idea of increasing the cost to the buyer; but wherever this has been the case, the combination has failed"; and, he adds, it was "bound to fail," because "any industry that is important enough to warrant combination is important enough to attract capital in competition, if it endeavors unfairly to increase the price of its production." The Standard Oil Company itself "was never at any stage able to effect a monopoly," and "it has to-day, and always has had, a very considerable competition. It made hundreds of millions of dollars for its chief stockholders, not because it increased the price of oil, but because it lowered it. That was the only reason why it continued to exist and to flourish, to meet all competition and to overcome it. It gave the consumer more for his money than he had ever received before; and, therefore, the consumer made the company great and prosperous."

The belief that the trust is a danger to the State, and that it does not give the young man a chance, Mr. Schwab handles as follows:

"That there is danger to the State in the combination is a preposterous idea. On the contrary, the well-managed combination is a distinct gain to the State. Any one who doubts this need only consult the foreign newspapers. Everywhere he will find a cry of industrial alarm leveled, not at the individual American manufacturer, but at the American nation. This is because the combination has done for the American state what the individual was never able to do—put it in industrial control of the world. A system that in a few years can do this ought certainly to be encouraged, and as it benefits the state it necessarily benefits the individuals who make up the state.

"The capitalist and the laborer are equal sharers in the advantages the new scheme offers. Capital finds itself more amply protected, and labor finds an easier route to a partnership with capital. To the workingman, the combination offers the most feasible scheme of industrial cooperation ever presented. Without waiting for any one's invitation, he may

F. B. THURBER.



JAMES LOGAN.

secure a partnership in the combination for which he works by investing his savings in the open market in the stock of the concern. . . . . .

"Under the old individual business scheme, the skilled worker had only limited opportunity for increased pay, and practically no opportunity for a partnership participation. Business enterprises, with a few notable exceptions, were held as close family corporations. Outsiders were rarely admitted. No matter how expert these outsiders were, they were held all their lives on a salary. The concerns where this rule did not apply expanded much more rapidly than their competitors, but the example so set was apparently not sufficiently attractive to induce its general application. It remained for the system of combination to

CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

CHARLES R. FLINT.

make the scheme general, and to open up for young men of brains opportunities that heretofore have been closed to them. Instead, therefore, of restricting the opportunities for the mass of men, as the political agitators and others tell us is the case, the era of combination has very materially enlarged these opportunities."

A new argument for the industrial combination Mr. Schwab brings forward in the following paragraph:

"One of the greatest advantages that will come of the concentration of industries is the development that it will bring to our latent resources. Under the expensive system of individual control, much of our natural wealth remained unavailable, and would have so remained for a long time to come. Where each step in the process of production had to yield a distinct profit to a certain class of men, the margin was not sufficiently large to warrant the exploitation of many fields rich with raw material. A concern that produces its own raw materials, and works them up through the various processes until it delivers the manufacured product in the domestic or foreign market, can work on a narrower margin all around, and yet do full justice to its stockholders and employees."

Mr. Flint, of the rubber trust, meets with figures Mr. Sage's warning that the industrial consolidations are overcapitalized. He refers Mr. Sage to a list of forty-seven of the most prominent trusts, and says:

"He will find that the industrials, almost without exception, are worth a great deal more, judged by their earning capacity, than they are selling for in the open market. Some of these industrials are earning over 25 per cent. a year on their market values, and the average for the entire forty-seven is 13.6 per cent. How does this compare with Manhattan Elevated, which Mr. Sage would, no doubt, tell everybody is a good investment? Manhattan Elevated earns 4 per cent. Even more astonishing than the earnings on the market value are the earnings on the par value. A very popular impression exists that industrials are composed principally of water. The best answer to this is, that the forty-seven companies included in the appended table show an average earning rate of 7.44 per cent. on their total capitalization at par. . . . . .

"Taking thirty-seven railways, including the best properties in the market, they show an average rate of earnings on their market value of 4.85 per cent., and on their par of total capitalization of 4.85 per cent. On the face of it, this would show a very substantial situation so far as the railroads are concerned, placing them as a whole almost on a level with government bonds."

Mr. Flint also points out that "over-production, which is one of the most prolific sources of panic, can be largely prevented under the present system, and that without throwing any great body of workingmen out of employment"; and he relates the interesting fact that during the depression of 1893 to 1897 the factories of his corporation were kept running and their help was regularly employed during all that period, and at the same time the stockholders received a fair return on their investments. He believes that the tendency is toward high wages, and adds: "The records will show that where combinations have been effected strikes decrease. It is one of the great sources of satisfaction to me that none of the industrial combinations with which I have ever been connected has had a strike."

THE OLD FABLE OF THE FROG WHO TRIED TO BE AS BIG AS THE OX STILL HOLDS GOOD.

—*The Chicago Daily News.*

The articles by Mr. Thurber and Mr. Logan are somewhat inconsonant, the former attempting to prove that the combinations have reduced prices, and the latter telling why they have raised prices. Mr. Thurber's tables show that a considerable reduction in railroad rates has taken place in the last thirty years; but they also show that the price for illuminating oil is as high as it was fourteen years ago, and that the price of sugar is higher than it has been since 1890. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "Mr. Thurber's attempt to show that the trusts already existing have tended to the reduction of prices is infelicitous, the oft-cited case of the Standard Oil Company being one of pure assumption, that of the American Sugar Refining Company being absolutely illusory, and that of the International Paper Company being contradicted by the very figures given to establish the proposition."

Mr. Logan dwells at considerable length upon the "ignorant, cut-throat competition" which sometimes keeps prices actually below cost of production, thus ruining its own business and the business of everybody else. These reckless and shortsighted manufacturers, says Mr. Logan, "usually pay the lowest wages," and it is usually their factories which are closed when the trust is formed, for they are found to be run without system, and "had the consolidation not been brought about, failure would have been the next step"; so that "the final result has simply been anticipated a little, and not a great while either." With these competitors out of the way, prices are then raised to a rational level.

According to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the report is confirmed by the officials of the steel trust that "the net earnings of the big corporation for the month of March, over and above the interest on the underlying bonds, amounted to $9,270,000, or at the rate of $111,240,000 a year."

## THE WALL-STREET SMASH.

THE causes and effects of the financial tempest that shook Wall Street last week are the subject of a good deal of moralizing in the newspapers. The prevailing view seems to be that the rapid and for the most part steady rise in prices of the last four years has been due to a feeling that the consolidation movement in the United States has enhanced the value of industrial and railroad properties to a point even far above the prices that have been prevailing. The trouble began when two groups of railroad magnates collided—one controlling the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific roads, and led by J. J. Hill and J. P. Morgan & Company; the other controlling the Union Pacific, and led by E. H. Harriman, George Gould, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The bone of contention was the Burlington road, which lies in the Union Pacific territory and which the Northern Pacific tried to buy. The Union Pacific magnates made a flank movement by attempting to buy up a majority of the shares of the Northern Pacific road itself. This sent up the price of Northern Pacific to a point which speculators thought unwarranted, and they "went short" on the stock, that is, sold it at a high price for future delivery, expecting to be able to buy at a lower price before the time for delivery. But the struggle between the two groups of magnates for possession of the stock continued, and the "shorts" found themselves unable to secure the stock necessary to carry out their contracts. Their desperate efforts to do so sent the market price still higher, until Northern Pacific, which had been selling at the beginning of the week at about $128, actually went up to $1,000 on Thursday. It transpired that the two groups of magnates had in stock and in contracts for the delivery of stock 78,000 shares more than were in existence, each group appearing to have a majority of the stock and control of the road.

Either as a result of the desperate plight of the "shorts" or, as is charged, of an organized movement of the bears, rendered practicable by the general excitement and the tightening of the money market, prices in the rest of the market broke wildly, many stocks falling $30 a share in a few minutes, and one or two falling nearly twice that far. The losses of speculators who were caught in the downward rush are estimated as high as $500,000,000, but the quick partial recovery saved many from permanent disaster.

The spasm, while it lasted, was the most severe in the history of Wall Street. In all probability it would have been much worse had it not been for an injunction granted to Henry L. Scheuerman and Herbert R. Limburger, two of the "shorts," by Justice Gildersleeve of the State Supreme Court, restraining the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific magnates from insisting on the delivery of the Northern Pacific stock for which they had bargained. The injunction was granted on the ground that the buyers knew when the contracts were made that the shares were not to be had, and the contracts were therefore known to be impossible of fulfilment, and were void. The injunction was not actually served, but the knowledge that it had been issued brought about a settlement with the "shorts" on a basis of $150 a share. Another

movement that helped to stay the panic was the formation by a number of banks of a loan fund of $20,000,000. The rate of money had gone up as high as sixty per cent. when this action was taken, and it soon brought the rate down to six per cent.

What some consider the two most remarkable and encouraging features of the panic were seen in the fact that every bank and every member of the Stock Exchange weathered the financial tornado successfully, and in the further fact that on Friday, the day after the panic, prices again rose to the remarkably high level that the newspapers had considered so dangerous and unwarranted a few days before. Which group of magnates won the fight for the control of the Northern Pacific road remains to be seen. The general impression is that the Hill-Morgan group kept their control of the road.

Some of Thursday's losses and the subsequent recoveries are given as follows in the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

| | Loss. | Recovery. |
|---|---|---|
| Amalgamated Copper | 26 | 27½ |
| American Tobacco | 21 | 23 |
| Atchison | 35¼ | 31¼ |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul | 31 | 24½ |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific | 33 | 27 |
| Consolidated Gas | 15 | 24½ |
| Delaware & Hudson | 60 | 55 |
| General Electric | 20 | 20 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 26¼ | 25½ |
| Manhattan | 27 | 32½ |
| Missouri Pacific | 21 | 26 |
| United States Steel | 22¾ | 21 |
| United States Steel, Preferred | 28 | 25 |

The New York *Tribune* declares that "it may be said without fear of contradiction that the actual cash losses reached a total never before equaled in the history of Wall Street," and the New York *Evening Post* says further that the entire course of events in the stock market since the beginning of the year "has been without precedent in this country or any other." *Bradstreet's* avers that the Northern Pacific corner "will doubtless pass into financial history as the most remarkable performance of its kind ever seen," but it believes that the break in prices is "without any relation to the material prosperity of the country." The New York *Press*, however, expresses a different opinion:

"A vast sum of the country's working capital has been diverted from its proper uses to stock-gambling for months past. How far this has gone we shall not know even when the returns come in of country bankers going to Alaska and country merchants into bankruptcy. Throughout the whole land thousands of men will be crippled financially and psychologically, even where they do not come to ruin, as a result of this great debauch. Thus just so much of our national energy is lost. And he is a shallow observer who has not realized in such losses one of the causes of our periodical terms of long-continued and absolute prostration. Sprees like this one—now, we hope, ending—undermine the system of each American generation and leave it an easy prey to ills which in its normal state it would with ease repel."

As to the speculators, big and little, who have been hit by the crash, the New York *Evening Post*, quoted above, remarks: "We see no reason to regret either that the one set of people has had its audacious self-confidence impaired by this stinging blow, or that the other has been taught the lesson of stock-jobbing crazes by the only means which will ever teach it." And the Philadelphia *North American* says: "Those who went into the crazy market to guess what the manipulators would do were gamblers. Those who knew what moves would be made and profited by their knowledge were robbers. Neither gamblers nor robbers are promoters of prosperity or useful members of society."

The granting of an injunction to save the "shorts" is without precedent, and some are inclined to criticize both the court and the broker who appealed to it. The New York *Tribune*, for example, says:

"This Northern Pacific order looks like the attempt of a stock gambler to play the 'baby act.' He knew, and the public knew, that there was a 'corner.' Rival interests were fighting for the control of the road. Each was buying all the stock it could. It is difficult to see how a broker acting for either one of these interests could know that delivery was impossible, for neither he nor his principals held all the stock. He was working hard to get more than half, had no means of knowing what his rival had, and was apparently entitled to suppose that anybody offering to sell stock in the face of these notorious conditions had it or had means of securing it. As a matter of fact, others who sold stock 'short' did secure it, in spite of the allegation that the buying brokers' clients had all the stock. It came from strong boxes in every direction. Some was sent here on a special train, some was on its way from Europe. How could the buyer know that this particular offer was not some of this? . . . . . .

"It happens that an injunction issued against great financial houses rather falls in with the tendency of Populistic prejudice. Suppose, however, that one of these great houses were to get an order against speculators who were popularly supposed to stand for the people against trusts and monopolies, would there not go up from one end of this country to another an outcry that the Wall Street money sharks were using the courts for their speculative purposes? The technical case made out for this particular order is not fully known to the public, and the right purpose directing its issue is beyond question, but in view of all the circumstances of the Northern Pacific 'corner,' and the use made of it as a club for easy settlement, the wisdom of such interference is much to be doubted."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Buffalo Exposition is just the opposite of a trust. It gives the people a show.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

THE Shah of Persia is dangerously ill. He has been dangerously well a number of times.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE real foxy way to get Cuba into the union would be to tell its people that we do not want them.—*The Chicago News.*

A THIEF who entered J. Pierpont Morgan's house in London was taken away by the police before Mr. Morgan secured what loose change the thief had in his pockets.—*The Chicago News.*

THE gentlemen who were persuaded to devote their valuable time to a peace conference at The Hague are beginning to feel that they are the victims of a practical joke.—*The Washington Star.*

THE conferring of K. B.'s, K. C. B.'s, G. C. B.'s, and other alphabetical honors on England's generals who distinguished themselves in the Transvaal, reminds us that the work of a number of these commanders was far more deserving of the good old democratic title—N. G.—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

"SHOULD the Poet Read His Own Works in Public?" was the headline of an article in another department of THE LITERARY DIGEST a few weeks ago. The Salt Lake *Herald* replies that "a great deal would depend on the works as well as on the condition of the egg market," but the New York *Press* says: "Why not? His family should be entitled to some consideration and relief."

NO WONDER THE BIRD SEEMS FAR AWAY WHEN JOHN CHINAMAN HAS TO LOOK THROUGH THIS GLASS.
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## THE CULT OF THE HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

ALTHO some writers have prophesied that the "historical romance" has already seen its best days and will soon be on the wane, this view does not seem to be upheld by recent developments. Among these is the announcement that, on account of advance orders, it has been found necessary to print a first edition of 100,000 copies of a new historical novel, "The Helmet of Navarre," relating to French history, and written by a young lady, Miss Bertha Runkle, hardly out of her teens, who is said never to have been in France.

A keen observer of current movements, Prof. Richard Burton, of the University of Minnesota, calls attention to the "pendulum movement" of the novel during the past hundred years. During the whole of the eighteenth century realism predominated—broad and even coarse in Defoe, Smollett, Fielding, and Sterne, delicate and carefully wrought-out in Richardson, and, with the opening of the new century, even more refined in the works of Jane Austen. With Scott began the triumph of romanticism, which before his time had indeed been existent, but had been largely overshadowed by the great realistic masterpieces of the Georgian era. By 1850, however, this romantic impulse had again "become a thing obsolete and only sporadically cultivated," and at that date Dickens and Thackeray had returned to the methods of Richardson and Fielding—the novel of contemporary manners and types. Once more this insistence on analysis and detail has resulted in a reaction, and romance has come in. Says Professor Burton (in *The Criterion*, May):

"The romantic revival of the past decade draws attention to the inevitable swing-back of the pendulum, a movement away from the realistic and toward the romantic, and freshly emphasizing for the scholar the laws by which fiction in its historic growth shifts from one to the other of these two main purposes. Keeping to the figure of the pendulum, we might say that the arc described has for its two limits realism, the desire for truth, and romanticism, the desire for poetry. Quite as truly as in the physical world, a swing one way implies a swing the other, and corresponding to the central pull of gravity is that same instinct of normal human nature, drawing the novel back to a middle point of art. Thus, in a sense, scientific laws of ebb and flow control the changes in this typical modern literary form. And hence the present marked popularity of romantic narrative is a phase which one with his eye on the evolution of fiction since Scott could have predicated with little trouble.

"Our opinion of the momentary cult of the romance will be modified in the first place by our attitude toward the romantic as a method, and last by our estimate of the quality of the work at present being done under that banner-cry. As to the former, it seems fair to say that if by romance we mean the truthful handling of the more exceptional and noble incidents and characters in life, in such wise as not to imply that they are more frequent in occurrence than in reality they are, the romantic is a welcome visitor. Certainly it is inspiring to meet people in fiction who exemplify the finer traits of humanity, and to be introduced to situations which stir the soul out of the walking trance of everyday existence. Nor is there any harm in it, along with the good, unless life and the folks thereof are treated with a certain sickly pseudo-idealism which makes the world an impossible phantasmagoria, and its men and women to appear like the philosopher's trees walking. To condemn that sort of fictional narcotic is not to condemn the true romance: *ab abusu ad usum non valet consequentia.* The critic may well cry up the nobler order of romance which includes the right kind of realism, because it tells the truth about the most interesting and uplifting aspects of human life, while it does not fall into the error of putting too much stress upon the lower stages of the slow, painful process by which man mounts to higher things. . . . . .

"Now one may admire the historical romance as a general proposition, and yet deprecate the tendency to laud romance for romance's sake, for this last attitude brings about the circulation of much that is mediocre, if not worthless; it holds back the true development of fictional art; it tends to a partizan patronage of the part rather than the whole; and, as already hinted, it is very likely to precipitate a reactionary devotion to the narrow realism from which there would seem to be a happy escape. One's very dislike of this stupid, vulgar abuse of fiction inclines one to cry a halt on the present uncritical deification of the so-called romantic. Nor, frankly, does the romance give the full picture. To lay the scenes of a novel in older times is no warrant that it will be either artistic or readable.

"From the very nature of the historical romance the danger of missing the right method is peculiarly strong. An effective romance must possess, over and above its verisimilitude, the reproduction of bygone speech, manners, and character types, those elemental human qualities which shall make it interesting, expressive. This quality it is which gives Scott earlier and Sienkiewicz later a claim upon the world of readers, critical and general. To secure this result has, I say, difficulties exceptional and only to be overcome by a life-work. To appeal through piquancy of costuming or the unhackneyed nature of the situations is legitimate enough; but this is subordinate to that essential humanity in a romance which forces the thoughtful to call it finely representative."

Let us by all means have romance of the larger, truer sort, remarks the writer; but let us refuse to read "history-fiction that is neither sound history nor good fiction, and let us not neglect the admirable work in sane realism now being steadily done in America and elsewhere." Otherwise, he adds, through our undiscriminating partiality for one literary method we shall cause a counter-movement to the pseudo-realistic school, in which the chief characteristics are "petty particularity," "dreary poverty of action," and "waspish interpretation of life."

## TOLSTOY AS SEEN BY A SCHOLAR AND DIPLOMAT.

ONE of the most suggestive of the many recent articles on Count Leo Tolstoy is from the pen of Dr. Andrew D. White, American ambassador at Berlin. The opinions of Dr. White concerning Tolstoy are exceptionally discriminating, and carry unusual weight because of the unique standing of the writer in the varied fields of diplomacy, scholarship, and religious discussion. Besides thrice holding the highest diplomatic position in St. Petersburg and Berlin, and other important positions such as member of the Venezuelan commission under President Cleveland, Dr. White was a founder and the first president of Cornell University, and is the author of the well-known "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom." Of his first meeting with Tolstoy, he says (in *McClure's Magazine*, April):

"On the evening of my arrival I went with my secretary to his weekly reception. As we entered his house, on the outskirts of the city, two servants in evening-dress came forward, removed our fur coats, and opened the doors into the reception-room of the master. Then came a great surprise. His living-room seemed the cabin of a Russian peasant. It was wainscoted almost rudely, furnished very simply, and there came forward to meet us a tall, gaunt Russian, unmistakably born to command, yet clad as a peasant, his hair thrown back over his ears on either side, his blouse kept in place by a leathern girdle, his high jackboots completing the costume. This was Tolstoy.

"Nothing could be more kindly than his greeting. While his dress was that of a peasant, his bearing was the very opposite; for instead of the depressed, demure, hangdog expression of the average muzhik, his manner, tho cordial, was dignified and impressive. Having given us a hearty welcome, he made us acquainted with various other guests. It was a singular assemblage: there were foreigners in evening-dress, Moscow professors in any dress they liked, and a certain number of youths, evidently disciples, who, tho clearly not of the peasant class, wore the peasant costume. I observed them with much interest, but certainly as long as they were under the spell of the master they

communicated nothing worth preserving; they seemed to have 'the contortions of the Sibyl without the inspiration.'

"I naturally asked to be presented to the lady of the house, and the Count escorted me through a series of rooms to a salon furnished much like any handsome apartment in Paris or St. Petersburg, where I found the Countess, who, with other ladies, all in full evening-dress, received us cordially. This sudden transition from the peasant cabin of the master to the sumptuous rooms of the mistress was startling: it seemed like scene-shifting at a theater. After some friendly talk, all returned to the rooms of the master of the house, where tea was served at a long table from the bubbling brazen urn—the samovar; and tho there were some twenty or thirty guests, nothing could be more informal. All was simple, kindly, and unrestrained. . . . . .

"On leaving him, both he and the Countess invited me to meet them the next day at the Tretiakof Museum of Russian pictures, and accordingly, on the following afternoon, I met them at that greatest of all galleries devoted purely to Russian art. They were accompanied by several friends, among them a little knot of disciples—young men clad in simple peasant costume like that worn by the master. It was evident that he was an acknowledged lion at the old Russian capital, for as he led me about to see the pictures he liked best he was followed and stared at by many. His discussions of these pictures interested me greatly. His ideas came out in various striking utterances, but the limits of this article forbid my repeating them.

"Our next walk was taken across the River Moskwa on the ice, to and through the Kremlin, and as we walked the conversation fell upon literature. As to French literature, he thought Maupassant the man of the greatest talent, by far, in these days, but said that he was depraved and centered all fiction in women. For Balzac he evidently preserved admiration, but cared little apparently for Daudet, Zola, and their compeers.

"As to American literature, he said that Turgeneff had once told him that there was nothing in it worth reading—nothing new or original; that it was simply a copy of English literature. To this I replied that such criticism seemed to me very shallow; that American literature was, of course, largely a growth out of the parent stock of English literature, and must mainly be judged as such; that to ask in the highest American literature something absolutely different from English literature in general was like looking for oranges upon an apple-tree; that there had come new varieties in this growth, many of them original, and some of them beautiful; but that there was the same sap, the same current, running through it all; and I cited the treatment of women in all Anglo-Saxon literature, whether on one side of the Atlantic or on the other, from Chaucer to Mark Twain, as compared with the treatment of her by French writers from Rabelais to Zola. To this he answered that in his opinion the strength of American literature arose from the inherent Anglo-Saxon religious sentiment. He expressed a liking for Emerson, Hawthorne, and Whittier, but he seemed to have read at random, not knowing at all some of the best things. He spoke with admiration of Theodore Parker's writings, and seemed interested in my reminiscences of him and of his acquaintance with Russian affairs. He also revered and admired the character and work of William Lloyd Garrison. He had read Longfellow somewhat, but was evidently uncertain regarding Lowell—confusing him apparently with some other author. Of contemporary writers he knew some of Howells's novels, and liked them, but said: 'Literature in the United States at present seems to be in the lowest trough of the sea between high waves.' He dwelt on the flippant tone of American newspapers, and told me of an interviewer who came to him in behalf of an American journal, and wanted simply to know at what time he went to bed and rose, what he ate, and the like. He thought that people who cared to read such trivialities must be very feeble-minded, but he said that the European press is, on the whole, just as futile. On my attempting to draw from him some statement as to what part of American literature pleased him most, he said that he had read some publications of the New York and Brooklyn Ethical Culture [Society], and that he knew and liked the writings of Felix Adler. I then asked who in the whole range of American literature he thought the foremost. To this he made an answer which amazed me, as it would have astonished my countrymen. Indeed, did the eternal salvation of all our seventy millions depend upon some of them guessing the person he named, we should all go to perdition together. That greatest of American writers was—Adin Ballou! Evidently some of the philanthropic writings of that excellent Massachusetts clergyman and religious communist had jumped with his humor.

"Incidentally I expressed wonder that he had not traveled more. He then spoke with some disapprobation of travel. He had lived abroad for a time, he said, and in St. Petersburg a few years, but the rest of his life had been mainly spent in Moscow and the interior of Russia. The more we walked together the more it became clear that his last statement explains some of his main defects. Of all distinguished men that I have ever met, Tolstoy seems to me most in need of that enlargement of view and healthful modification of opinion which come from observing men, and comparing opinions in different lands and under different conditions. This need has been all the greater because in Russia there is no opportunity to discuss really important questions. Among the whole hundred and twenty millions of people there is no public body in which the discussion of large public questions is allowed; the press affords no real opportunity for discussion; indeed, it is more than doubtful whether such discussions would be allowed to any effective extent in correspondence or at one's own fireside. . . . . .

"Like so many other men of genius in Russia, then—and Russia is fertile in such—he has had little opportunity to take part in any real discussion of leading topics, and the result is that his opinions have been developed without modification by any rational interchange of thought with other men. Under such circumstances, any man, no matter how noble or gifted, having given birth to striking ideas, coddles and pets them until they become the full-grown, spoiled children of his brain. He can see neither spot nor blemish in them, and he at last virtually believes himself infallible. This characteristic I found in several other Russians of marked ability. Each had developed his theories for himself until he had become infatuated with them, and despised everything differing from them. This is a main cause why sundry ghastly creeds, doctrines, and sects, religious, social, political, and philanthropic, have been developed in Russia. One of these religious creeds favors the murder of new-born children in order to save their souls; another enjoins the most horrible bodily mutilation for a similar purpose; others, still, would plunge the world in flames and blood for the difference of a phrase in a creed, or a vowel in a name, or a finger more or less in making the sign of the cross, or this garment in a ritual, or that gesture in a ceremony."

Yet, notwithstanding Tolstoy's limitations, Dr. White believes him to be not only "one of the most sincere and devoted men alive," but also "a man of great genius and at the same time of very deep sympathy with his fellow creatures." Indeed, Dr. White deems his theories of art and literature, despite their faults, more profound than any put forth in the past century:

"There is in them, toward the current cant regarding art and literature, a sound, sturdy, hearty contempt which braces and strengthens one who reads or listens to him. It does one good to hear his quiet sarcasms against the whole *fin-de-siècle* business—the 'impressionism,' the 'sensationalism,' the vague futilities of every sort; the 'great poets,' wallowing in Parisian mud; the 'great musicians,' with no power over melody or harmony; the 'great painters,' mixing their colors with as much filth as the police will allow. His keen thrusts at these incarnations of folly and obscenity in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and especially those who seek to hide the poverty of their ideas in the obscurity of their phrases, encourages one to think that in the next generation the day of such pretenders will be done. His prophesying against 'art for art's sake'; his denunciation of art which simply ministers to sensual pleasure; his ridicule of art which can only be discerned by 'people of culture'; his love for art which has a sense not only of its power but of its obligations, which puts itself at the service of great and worthy ideas, which appeals to men as men—in these he is one of the best teachers of his time and of future times.

"Yet here come in his unfortunate limitations. From his substitutions of assertion for inference, and from the inadequacy of his views regarding sundry growths in art, literature, and science, arises endless confusion. For who will not be skeptical as to the value of any criticism by a man who pours contempt over the pictures of Puvis de Chavannes, stigmatizes one of Beethoven's purest creations as 'corrupting,' calls Shakespeare a

'scribbler,' and denounces nearly all that he has himself ever written? . . . At times, as we walked together, he would pour forth a stream of reasoning so lucid and reach conclusions so cogent that he seemed divinely inspired; at other times he would develop a line of argument so outworn, and arrive at conclusions so inane, that I could not but look into his face closely to see if he could be really in earnest; but it always bore that same expression, forbidding the slightest suspicion that he was uttering anything save that which he believed—at least for the time being. As to the moral side, the stream of his thought was usually limpid, but at times it became turbid, and his better ideas seemed to float on the surface as iridescent bubbles.

"Had he lived in any other country, he would have been a power mighty and permanent in influencing its thought and in directing its policy; as it is, his utterances will pass mainly as the confused, incoherent wail and cry of a giant struggling against the heavy adverse currents in that vast ocean of Russian life:

"'The cry of some strong swimmer in his agony.'"

## MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE most widely read books of the month, according to the latest reports from book-dealers and librarians in the leading cities, sent to *The World's Work* (May), are as follows:

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
2. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
3. Babs, the Impossible—Grand.
4. Monsieur Beaucaire—Tarkington.
5. Eleanor—Ward.
6. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
7. Quincy Adams Sawyer—Pidgin.
8. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
9. In the Name of a Woman—Marchmont.
10. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
11. A King's Pawn—Drummond.
12. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn.
13. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
14. An Englishwoman's Love Letters—Anon.
15. Eastover Court House—Boone and Brown.
16. The Mantle of Elijah—Zangwill.
17. That Mainwaring Affair—Barbour.
18. Napoleon, the Last Phase—Rosebery.
19. Uncle Terry—Munn.
20. In the Palace of the King—Crawford.
21. Herod—Phillips.
22. The Turn of the Road—Frothingham.
23. Tommy and Grizel—Barrie.
24. The King of Honey Island—Thompson.
25. Up From Slavery—Washington.
26. The Heritage of Unrest—Overton.
27. The Redemption of David Corson—Goss.
28. Literary Friends and Acquaintance—Howells.
29. The Master Christian—Corelli.
30. Crittenden—Fox.

LIBRARIANS' REPORT.

1. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
2. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson,
3. Eleanor—Ward.
4. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
5. In the Palace of the King—Crawford.
6. The Master Christian—Corelli.
7. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
8. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major.
9. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
10. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
11. The Reign of Law—Allen.
12. Napoleon, the Last Phase—Rosebery.
13. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
14. Elizabeth and Her German Garden—Anon.
15. The Life of T. H. Huxley—Huxley.
16. An Englishwoman's Love Letters—Anon.
17. Janice Meredith—Ford.
18. The Gentleman from Indiana—Tarkington.
19. To Have and to Hold—Johnston.
20. The Redemption of David Corson—Goss.
21. Black Rock—Connor.
22. Wild Animals I Have Known—Thompson.
23. A Woman Tenderfoot—Thompson.
24. Italian Cities—Blashfield.
25. Tommy and Grizel—Barrie.
26. The Riddle of the Universe—Haeckel.
27. Richard Carvel—Churchill.
28. Sky Pilot—Connor.
29. Like Another Helen—Horton.
30. Unleavened Bread—Grant.

Concerning these lists *The World's Work* makes the following comment:

"Twelve books are mentioned in both lists. Five, 'Eben Holden,' 'Alice of Old Vincennes,' 'Eleanor,' 'Richard Yea-and-Nay,' and 'Stringtown on the Pike' are among the first twelve in both lists, and are, therefore, probably the most widely read books of the month. Three of the five most popular books noted above are of American, two of English authorship. 'Eben Holden' and 'Alice of Old Vincennes' are mentioned at the top of nearly every separate report and are easily the leaders in popularity. Some of the formerly popular books like 'To Have and to Hold,' 'Janice Meredith,' 'Richard Carvel' and others are still mentioned, particularly in the librarians' list. Dramatizations are helping, doubtless, to keep these stories before the public. There are six books not fiction in the dealers' reports, ten in the librarians' reports."

## THE DISAPPEARANCE OF RIMED POETRY.

IS the art of making rime a lost one? Are the poets of the near future to abandon rime as ill-suited to the poetic expression of modern thought? These questions were discussed by a distinguished Russian critic, orator, and "ex-poet," C. N. Andreievsky, in a lecture which has attracted considerable attention. Ten years ago Andreievsky discarded poetry and resolved to express himself in prose, and he is convinced that while poetry is as vital, significant, and essential as ever, it is destined to undergo a radical change of form. His argument is replete with observations challenged as too sweeping and audacious, tho recognized as fruitful of suggestion.

It was Pushkin who declared that, however philosophy, science, and literature generally might evolve, poetry always remains the same in substance and in form, in aim and in means. Great poetry is always great, always fresh and impressive, and time or tide does not affect it. Where, asked Pushkin, are the astronomers, physicists, and metaphysicians of antiquity? The poetry of antiquity has not grown old or obsolete, and never will lose its power and charm. Andreievsky, referring to this view of the greatest Russian poet, supplements it by asserting that forms once beautiful and adequate may become wholly incapable of conveying the thoughts of the age. This, he claims, is the case now. The decadents have sought to devise a new form, but they have failed. The main burden of the lecture is summarized in the press as follows:

"Rimed verse is nearing the end of its days. There is nothing more to be expected from the old forms. Since Heine, Europe has not had a real master of rime. Three great poets, Turgeneff, Flaubert, and Maupassant, wrote prose. There has, in fact, developed a rimeless poetry, prose-poetry. After the middle of the nineteenth century that splendid rhetorician, Victor Hugo, continued to sing about the ideal, the mysteries of life and the depths of the human soul; but he was the last idealist-romanticist of Europe, and in his verses, which are not poetry of the highest type, there are a beauty and lyrical quality we shall never again enjoy in poetic productions. Hugo remained outside the all-pervading positivism and veritism of his time.

"But the later poets, influenced by the tendencies of the age, have not been able to give expression to the sentiments and ideas now prevalent. There has been no lack of skill or technical dexterity; but the old forms do not correspond to the new content and substance. The most exquisite makers of rime fail to produce genuine poetry and are either artificial or unintelligible. They leave the reader cold, indifferent. We no longer sing 'as the birds sing,' but rather as the blind pilgrims at the door of the cathedral. The magic crystal through which the old poets viewed the world is broken. Rime is fit for romances, librettos, humorous verses, but not for poetry.

"Analyze the works of the most talented poets of the last decade, and we find a hopeless antagonism between form and substance. Rostand is clever, brilliant, marvelous; but his substance is trivial, totally unrelated to modern themes. There are poets who have messages to deliver, but they deliver them in verse devoid of beauty and passion. It is idle to perfect and polish rime; the result is *nil* from any standpoint identified with the requirements of genuine poetry. Humanity has outgrown the old forms and methods.

"Yet poetry can not die. What forms will future poetic speech fashion? It is impossible to say. The artists of expression are seeking appropriate vehicles. The decadents have failed utterly, and it is not unlikely that the poetry of the future will be a compromise between Homer and Dostoiyevski. There will be no sudden change; the soil is gradually being prepared. Meantime, whenever a real piece of poetry is produced, it represents

a reversion to romanticism, to old motives and subjects. What value have such reversions? What satisfaction can they give readers who yearn for the note of modernity and expect the poet to interpret present life, express the new emotions, the new mode of comprehending nature and humanity?"

One critic, writing in the *Novoye Vremya*, holds that the pessimistic "ex-poet" has mistaken temporary satiety and confusion of schools for a permanent condition.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A DEFENSE OF SLANG.

THE present age has been called the "age of slang," and a recent writer, calling attention to the fact that slang is as much talked in the world of fashion as among the masses, takes occasion to analyze the relations of slang to literary speech, and to defend the former as a valuable adjunct of language. Writing in the London *Speaker*, he says:

"The fashionable slang is hardly even a language: it is like the formless cries of animals, dimly indicating certain broad, well-understood states of mind. 'Bored,' 'cut up,' 'jolly,' 'rotten' and so on are like the words of some tribe of savages, whose vocabulary has only twenty of them. If a man of fashion wished to protest against some solecism in another man of fashion, his utterance would be a mere string of set phrases, as lifeless as a string of dead fish. But an omnibus conductor (being filled with the Muse) would burst out into a solid literary effort: 'You're a gen'leman, arent yer . . . yer boots is a lot brighter than yer 'ed . . . there's precious little of yer and that's clothes . . . that's right, put yer cigar in yer mouth 'cos I can't see yer be'ind it . . . take it out again, do yer? you're young for smokin', but I've sent for yer mother. . . . Goin'? oh, don't run away, I won't 'arm yer. I've got a good 'art, I 'ave. . . . "Down with cruelty to animals," I say,' and so on. It is evident that this mode of speech is not only literary, but literary in a very ornate and almost artificial sense. Keats never put into a sonnet so many remote metaphors as a coster puts into a curse: his speech is one long allegory, like Spenser's 'Faerie Queen.'

"I do not imagine that it is necessary to demonstrate that this poetic allusiveness is the characteristic of true slang. Such an expression as 'Keep your hair on' is positively Meredithian in its perverse and mysterious manner of expressing an idea. The Americans have a well-known expression about 'swelled-head' as a description of self-approval, and the other day I heard a remarkable fantasia upon this air. An American said that after the Chinese war the Japanese wanted 'to put on their hats with a shoe-horn.' This is a monument of the true nature of slang, which consists in getting further and further away from the original conception, in treating it more and more as an assumption. It is rather like the literary doctrine of the Symbolists. . . . . .

"The real reason of this great development of eloquence among the lower orders again brings us back to the case of the aristocracy in earlier times. The lower classes live in a state of war, a war of words. Their readiness is the product of the same fiery individualism as the readiness of the old fighting oligarchs. Any cabman has to be ready with his tongue, as any gentleman of the last century had to be ready with his sword. It is unfortunate that the poetry which is developed by this process should be purely a grotesque poetry. But as the higher orders of society have entirely abdicated their right to speak with a heroic eloquence, it is no wonder that the language should develop by itself in the direction of a rowdy eloquence. The essential point is that somebody must be at work adding new symbols and new circumlocutions to a language.

"All slang is metaphor, and all metaphor is poetry. If we paused for a moment to examine the cheapest cant phrases that pass our lips every day, we should find that they were as rich and suggestive as so many sonnets. To take a single instance: we speak of a man in English social relations 'breaking the ice.' If this were expanded into a sonnet, we should have before us a dark and sublime picture of an ocean of everlasting ice, the somber and baffling mirror of the northern nature, over which men walked and danced and skated easily, but under which the living waters roared and toiled fathoms below. The world of slang is a kind of topsy-turveydom of poetry, full of blue moons and white elephants, of men losing their heads and men whose tongues run away with them—a whole chaos of fairy tales."

**Poetry and the Russian Censor.**—An amusing account of the vagaries of a Russian press censor named Krassovsky, who lived in the reign of the Czar Nicholas I. and was the terror of poets, is given by a recent writer in *The Anglo-Russian* (London). This literary iconoclast, whose black stamp was even more formidable than the blue-pencil wielded by the editor of our leading "smart" journal, of which Mr. Barry lately complained, not only blacked out all that did not meet his approval, but often gave the poet the benefit of his criticism. A poet named Alline wrote the following verses, which we give as translated in *The Anglo-Russian*, together with the interjected criticisms of the censor:

What bliss to live with Thee, to call Thee mine,
My love! Thou Pearl of all creation!
To catch upon Thy lips a smile divine,
Or gaze at Thee in rapturous adoration.

CENSOR: "*Rather strongly put. Woman is not worthy for her smile to be called divine.*"

Surrounded by a crowd of foes and spies,
When so-called friends would make us part,
Thou didst not listen to their slanderous lies
But Thou didst understand the longings of my heart.

CENSOR: "*You ought to have stated the exact nature of these longings. It is no matter to be trifled with, sir, you are talking of your soul.*"

Let envy hurl her poisoned shafts at me,
Let hatred persecute and curse,
Sweet girl, one loving look for Thee
Is worth the suffrage of the Universe.

CENSOR: "*Indeed? ! ! You forget that the Universe contains Czars, kings and other legal authorities whose good will is well worth cultivating—I should think!*"

Come, let us fly to desert distant parts,
Far from the madding crowd to rest at last,
True happiness to find when our (two) hearts
Together beat forgetful of the past.

CENSOR: "*The thoughts here expressed are dangerous in the extreme, and ought not to be disseminated, for they evidently mean that the poet declines to continue his service to the Czar, so as to be able to spend all his time with his beloved.*"

## NOTES.

THE history of the famous lost Gainsborough, which has just been recovered in Chicago and sold to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan at a reported price of $125,000, is a singular one. The painting is a portrait of Elizabeth, Duchess of Devonshire, and at the Wynn-Ellis sale in 1876 it was bought by Messrs. Agnew for £10,605 (about $53,000), the largest sum ever paid up to that time in London for a single picture. While in the Bond Street premises it was stolen. A reward of £1,000 was offered, but the whereabouts of the picture remained a mystery until a short time ago, when the Scotland Yard officials informed Messrs. Agnew that they had traced the picture to America. Mr. Morland Agnew at once went to Chicago, where he identified the picture and returned with it in his possession.

OF the Diary of Captain Dreyfus, a part of which has lately appeared in *McClure's Magazine*, and which is now published in book form, *Literature* (London) says: "The book is a complete narrative, what the French would call a *simple récit*, of five years of this officer's life—'Cinq Années de ma Vie,' indeed, will be the French title. It includes the diary kept by Captain Dreyfus at the Ile du Diable—but this is only an episode, as the book starts at the very beginning, and ends after the Rennes trial. It is a plain straightforward tale crowded with facts, and absolutely free from declamation. There are no expostulations, no recriminations. Captain Dreyfus, in fact, has had but one aim—namely, to contribute to the *dossier* of this famous case the facts which he alone was in a position to note; and the absence of personal feeling adds greatly to the importance of the book. The book contains many letters from the captain's wife."

THE following characteristic letter from Mr. Rudyard Kipling to a friend on the editorial staff of the London *Times*, enclosing a copy of "The Recessional," has been printed by the New York *Times*, which gives it on "the very best authority":

"Dear——: Inclosed please find my sentiments on things—which I hope are yours. We've been blowing up the Trumpets of the New Moon a little too much for White Men, and it's about time we sobered down.

"If you would like it, it's at your service—on the old conditions, that I can use it if I want it later in book form. The sooner it's in print the better. I don't want any proof. Couldn't you run it to-night, so as to end the week piously?

"If it's not your line, please drop me a wire. Ever yours sincerely,
"R. K."

Kipling was asked to name his own price, but absolutely declined to accept any payment.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### THE TRANS-SIBERIAN EXPRESS.

WE are accustomed to think that the height of luxury in long railway journeys has been attained in this country. Our transcontinental trip, however, seems short in comparison with the journey from Moscow to Irkutsk, which takes nine days; and about four more will be required to reach the Pacific at Port Arthur, when the railway has been completed. Our Russian friends believe that they have succeeded in equipping a train whose accommodations are proportionately comfortable, and include some things that are unknown elsewhere. These are described in an article in the *Magasin Pittoresque* (Paris) written from information furnished by the Russian director of railroads. We translate several paragraphs below. Says the writer:

"The trans-Siberian express is composed of six coaches, one first- and two second-class, a saloon-coach containing a dining-room and a library, and a baggage-car. Great attention has been paid to the mechanical construction of the coaches so as to dimin ish as much as possible the motion of the cars, which on so long a journey becomes very tirèsome. Screens are placed at all the windows in such a manner as to protect the interior from dust and smoke.

"The cars are heated by means of hot water, and the temperature of each car can be controlled at will. From fifteen to twenty minutes suffices to heat the train, whose average temperature in the coldest weather never descends below 15° C. [59° F.]. Ventilators are provided for the escape of the impure air. . . . It is hardly necessary to state that the cars are lighted both within and without by electricity. The lamps suspended from the ceiling of the sleeping-compartments are furnished with an ingenious automatic contrivance whereby the light is extinguished or relighted as one closes or draws aside the curtains.

"The train is capable of carrying eighteen first-class and forty-eight second-class passengers. The dining-room contains nine small tables, and is capable of seating twenty-eight persons at

FIRST-CLASS COMPARTMENT.

one time. Travelers have also the privilege of being served with tea, coffee, and other refreshments in their own apartments. Meals are served at fixed hours, but the restaurant and buffet are open from eight o'clock in the morning to midnight.

"Adjoining the dining-room is the library, which is like a little *salon* elegantly furnished, with a bookcase containing about a hundred books in the Russian language, besides numerous foreign works, maps, periodicals, and the newspapers of the principal cities of the route. The best official and private publications regarding Siberia are also to be found here. Besides reading, travelers can while away the time with music, for the e is a piano, or seek amusement in cards, dominos, or chess, the favorite game of the Russians.

"One of the coaches contains a bath-room with enameled tub and a very complete arrangement for shower-baths. Like all the other toilet-rooms, floor and walls as high as windows are covered with decorated porcelain tiles. The rest of the walls and the ceiling are covered with wood paneling. Hot and cold water for baths and douches are provided by means of a reservoir placed on top of the coach capable of holding 300 gallons and frequently renewed.

"Besides all this there is a gymnasium with all kinds of apparatus for exercising all the muscles of the body, including a cham-

THE LIBRARY.

ber velocipede. Finally, for the use of the tourist-photographer, of whom there are multitudes at present, a dark cabinet has been fitted up with all the necessary paraphernalia.

"Besides the usual number of conductors, each train is provided with a mechanician, an electrician, a *chef de train*, three cooks, five waiters, and two men for the lighting and heating. The personnel of the express train also comprises a health officer, who has a little pharmacy and surgical instruments at his disposal in case of sickness or accident. As on the transatlantic steamers, medical service is gratuitous."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### THE SURGICAL INSTINCT IN BIRDS.

SOME remarkable stories are told by a well-known French sportsman and writer on natural history regarding what he calls the "surgical instinct" of birds. According to this authority, the woodcock, partridge, and rail, and possibly some other birds, are able to dress their wounds with considerable skill. The following instances are quoted in *The National Druggist:*

"M. Fatio says that on several occasions he has killed woodcocks that were, when shot, convalescing from wounds previously received, and in every instance found the old injury neatly dressed with down plucked from the stems of feathers, and skilfully arranged over the wound, evidently by the long beak of the bird. In some instances, a solid plaster was thus formed, and in others ligatures had been applied to wounded or broken limbs.

"One day, he avers, in his bag he found a bird that had been severely wounded at some recent period, and on examining the wound he found it covered and protected by a sort of network of feathers, plucked by the bird from its own body and so arranged as to form a plaster completely covering and protecting the wounded surface, having evidently acted as a hemostatic in the first place, and subsequently as a shield, covering the wound. The feathers were fairly netted together, passing alternately under and above each other and forming a truly textile fabric, protecting the injury.

"The author declares that ten times, in his experience, among the game killed in his shooting-excursions, he has found birds whose limbs had been broken by shot, with the fractured ends neatly approximated and ligated together—a statement whose

truth is vouched for by no less a naturalist than Fulbert Dumonteil. . . . . .

"Another and really astounding fact, related by M. Fatio, and also vouched for by M. Dumonteil, is in regard to a woodcock that had been hit by M. Fatio in the afternoon of a certain day. After a long search the bird was given up, but the next morning, by accident, it was discovered, and, in the mean time, the wounded legs were found to be neatly ligated, a bandage, 'irreproachable in neatness,' declares our author, 'having been placed around each wounded limb.' The poor bird, however, had, in the process of dressing his wounds, got his beak entangled with some long soft feathers, from which, having no use of his feet, he was unable to free it, and was thus condemned, had he not been thus early discovered, to die of starvation. Referring to the skill and intelligence displayed by the bird in approximating and bandaging the broken limb, M. Fatio exclaims: 'Is not this proof of a sense of instinct of high order worthy of record?' While entirely agreeing with him in this respect, we can not but wonder that a man capable of entertaining such an opinion can find any pleasure in shooting such intelligent creatures."

## CAUSE OF IMMUNITY TO DISEASE.

IN an interesting address on this subject, Henry Winston Harper states his belief that, altho we do not yet know the exact mechanism by which certain processes confer immunity on the animal organism, we can be sure that the problem will shortly be solved. It seems clear to him that the process is chemical rather than purely physiological. Says Dr. Harper (as reported in *Science*, May 3):

"In its broadest sense, immunity represents that state of the living organism (animal or vegetable) which enables it to resist the toxic action of substances, whether such substances be introduced from an external source or are developed within the organism. Specific immunity is a state of immunity against a specific substance. This may be natural, as when the organism is normally non-susceptible; or it may be artificial (acquired), as in the case of protection against disease developed by a previous attack of the disease (as in smallpox), or by some other artificial means (vaccination, for instance)."

In Pasteur's time, the writer tells us, it seemed probable that artificial immunity was due to the action of microorganisms; but it soon was shown that the chemical products of these organisms had the same effect, and, later, it was demonstrated that the immunizing effect was due, not to the toxins produced by the bacteria, but to specific protective substances. To quote again:

"At this point Hueppe [one of the later authorities on the subject] says: 'It has been established that: (1) undergoing the disease; (2) inoculation with attenuated germs; (3) inoculation with disease germs which have become wholly impotent; (4) inoculation with saprophytes; and (5) inoculation with the metabolic products of the parasite, can all confer immunity; while, (6) inoculation with the specific poisons effects no immunization.' Then followed the experimental proof that completely attenuated bacteria can no longer produce the specific poison. This effectually separates the protective substance and the poison.

"The next important advance was the discovery of substances in the blood serum of animals immunized against diphtheria and tetanus that were able to specifically protect other animals against the toxins of these diseases. This discovery was made by Behring, and it at once opened an entirely new and promising field for investigation."

The result of this discovery was the introduction of diphtheria "antitoxin," and of other similar remedies, and the creation of serum-therapeutics. The quantitative relation between the "toxic" and the "anti" substances was shown for the first time in 1896 by Prof. Thomas R. Fraser in a lecture at the Royal Institution, London. Dr. Fraser concludes that, so far as snake venom is concerned, the antidotism of the "antivenene" is not the result of physiological reaction, is not due to phagocytic action, nor to the "resistance of tissues," but that a chemical theory, implying a reaction between antivenene and venom, which results in a neutralization of the toxic activities of the venom, is entirely compatible with the observed facts.

Acquired immunity, Dr. Harper goes on to say, may now be divided into two types, active and passive. Active immunity is produced by injection of non-fatal doses of an organism or its toxins; passive immunity, by injection of the serum of an actively immunized animal. Active immunity lasts much longer than the passive type. The phenomena of passive immunity disprove most of the theories that have been framed in the past to account for all these facts, such as Pasteur's theory that immunity is due to exhaustion of some special substance in the body on which the germs subsist, or Metchnikoff's that it depends on the education of the white blood corpuscles to contend successfully with their germ enemies. Buchner's hypothesis, which explains it as due to chemical changes in the integral cells of the body, is probably near the mark. In conclusion the author says:

"That the problem of immunity will be solved is only a question of time. The active research now in progress is rapidly dissipating the unknown; and when the chemical structure of the various animal proteids becomes a known quantity, their interaction will be readily seen and the solution of the problem will be an accomplished fact."

## PREVENTION OF UNFIT MARRIAGES.

THE recent passage, in several States, of laws framed for the purpose of preventing diseased or insane persons from marrying has not met with universal approval among scientific men. For instance, *The Hospital* (April 20), while maintaining that it is very wrong for epileptics, imbeciles, and diseased persons to marry and produce their kind, asserts that it is difficult to see how the evil consequences of these unions are to be prevented, and that attempts to control them by law are hardly likely to have the desired effect. Says this paper:

"In several States laws have been passed with the object of preventing the marriage of persons suffering from certain forms of disease and certain states of mental disorder, and if there were any hope of their being effective in preventing not only the marriage but the union of such persons laws to this effect would have our every sympathy. When, however, it becomes a question of demanding medical certificates testifying to the health of the applicants and their fitness for marriage, we rather shrink from the responsibility thus sought to be imposed upon the medical profession. We may be permitted, indeed, to doubt whether any physician, or any such board of physicians as is contemplated in Minnesota, for example, would find it practicable to establish any acceptable standard of fitness for marriage which would on the one hand be effectual, and on the other would be generally accepted. . . . No one who has watched the various changes of opinion which have followed the growth of knowledge concerning these diseases can pretend that there is any criterion by which admission within the pale of matrimony could be safely regulated without excluding so many as to set up a large and influential caste of compulsory celibates—a dangerous institution. . . . It would be a safe and a good rule, no doubt, for those so afflicted to be debarred from perpetuating their species. But that would not be enough. The family taint exists in others besides the one who shows the symptom, and if the result aimed at is to be attained, they also must be excluded from the pale of matrimony! According to the bill now proposed in Minnesota a physician must certify not only to the saneness of mind of the contracting parties, but to the soundness of intellect of both their families, and the minister who marries people without such a certificate is liable to fine, or even to imprisonment. The proposals are impracticable, good as may be their intent. To render illegal the marriage of the obviously insane or the actively diseased is good, but perhaps hardly worth while in view of the infrequency with which such marriages take place. To attempt, on the other hand, such a widespread interference with marriage as should exclude all those who bore the taint would not only be a big affair, but would in practise so largely depend upon medi-

cal certificates regarding matters as to which medical knowledge is by no means positive that its chief direct effect would be to give occupation to the lawyers. Indirectly, moreover, such a scheme would be certainly productive of many evils. No State can debar from marriage a large section of its people without running the risk of marriage itself becoming a matter of indifference."

## TO PREVENT WRECKS.

A LOSS of 7,642 human lives—that is the record of the twenty-three great shipwrecks of the nineteenth century; and this is but a small fraction of the total mortality through accident at sea. The heirs of Anthony Pollock, who went down with the ill-fated *Bourgogne*, have recently offered a prize of $19,000 "for the best appliance for the saving of life in case of maritime disaster." The award is about to be made, and according to Henry Harrison Lewis, who writes on the subject in *The World's Work* (May), it is possible that we may shortly bid good-by to all fear of such great ocean calamities as are even now too frequent. Mr. Lewis describes some of the devices offered: Those designed to prevent collisions are most numerous, and depend on wireless telegraphy, the detection of delicate sounds, and on heat and cold. It is practicable to record the approach of a vessel by the heat that it transmits, a feat that does not seem so wonderful when we remember that Ganot recorded in his Physics his invention of a thermopile that was sensitive to the heat of a candle held a quarter of a mile away.

Mr. Herman Herberts, of Newark, has constructed a thermopile that will detect differences of temperature as slight as one-one-millionth of a degree centigrade. One thermopile will be used on each side of a vessel, and wires will extend from it to the bridge of the vessel, where they connect with a galvanometer. One bell will ring on the approach of a heated object, as another steamer; another bell will ring on the approach of a colder object, like an iceberg.

Thomas A. Edison has a plan in which he disregards electricity and depends on the capacity of water for transmitting sound. In the keel he would have constructed a diaphragm operated by compressed air. An electric battery or a dynamo could operate this diaphragm so as to produce an explosive note which would travel miles through the water and be received on the diaphragms of other vessels. A code of signals could be used and long messages exchanged.

One of the most interesting instruments for detecting sounds at sea is invented by Dr. Joseph Schmitt, of the island of Anticosti, and is thus described by Mr. Lewis:

"It consists primarily of a hood in which the operator stands listening for distant sounds, which are collected in a funnel fixed just above the hood. There is a diaphragm in the funnel, and leading down therefrom two rubber tubes which are adjusted to the ears of the listener. There is also a mariner's compass resting under the funnel to let the listener know which direction the funnel is pointing when it records a sound. Dr. Schmitt made his first instrument from a dry-goods box which he used for a hood, a pair of old stethoscope tubes, and a piece of tin bent into the form of a funnel. Yet it worked successfully from the start. Sounds which could not be detected by the unaided ear, or, if audible, were lost as to direction, were instantly located by the director. Its value on ships and in lighthouses is undeniable, as the throbbing of a vessel may be heard with it when it is not possible to detect it with the ear unaided."

All these ideas and inventions, Mr. Lewis reminds us, presuppose the existence of fog, and Prof. Oliver Lodge, of Liverpool, asserts that fog can be dispersed by static electricity, discharges of which can be made to turn all fog banks into rain. Says the writer:

"The idea originated some years ago. Professor Lodge was crossing the ocean, and his vessel was detained several hours by the fog. On his arrival in Liverpool he set to work to see what could be done to dissipate fog on a small scale. He began to investigate the dust fog that often envelops cities. He succeeded in clearing a reservoir of magnesium smoke by means of electric discharges. . . . Speaking of his experiences on shipboard, he said:

"'On every steamer there are donkey-engines, and these can drive a very powerful Holtz or Wimshurst machine, one pole of which may be led to points on the masts. When electricity is discharged into fog on a small scale, the fog coagulates into globules and falls as rain. Perhaps it will on a large scale too.'

"Mr. McAdie [of the United States Weather Bureau] urges the practical application of Professor Lodge's ideas. He calls attention to the fact that nearly every steamer carries dynamos which could be used to charge transformers so that at least 50,000 volts could be obtained. Now as a matter of fact, this is merely a mundane application of what nature does when we talk of the phenomenon called 'thunder clearing the air,' for a static charge of 50,000 volts is a lightning flash of no mean proportions. It would certainly be a spectacular display, a number of great ocean liners speeding along with artificial lightning leaping from mast to mast. The flashing lights would be a source of protection even if the fog were not dissipated, and this brings us directly to those spectacular devices which even now are available.

"The constant use of rockets on a vessel may save it from destruction in a fog bank, and vessels have been known to avert disaster by flashing a searchlight rapidly across and back through the air. For a fog bank is an evanescent thing which may roll up like a rain-storm and cover a very limited or a very wide area. And sometimes the shaft of light reaches higher into the air than the low-lying bank of mist."

These, of course, are but a very small fraction of the protective devices that have been presented in competition for the Pollock prize. These include all kinds of life-buoys, bulkhead-doors, and life-boats, and extend as far as the system of storm warnings and charts perfected by the United States Hydrographic Office, which is probably the most far-reaching attempt to protect the mariner.

## SHALL WE SPLIT UP OUR LOCOMOTIVES?

IN our present locomotives the boiler and machinery are carried on one set of wheels. It is suggested editorially in *The Scientific American* (April 27) that since these wheels now have about all that they can carry, it may be necessary in case of further increase in size to separate the machinery from the boiler and carry them on different structures, practically moving the present machinery into the tender. After describing the enormous dimensions of some recent locomotives, the writer goes on to say:

"At the present juncture, then, we may reasonably ask whether, in view of the restrictions upon boiler space offered by the present method of carrying the engines and the boiler upon one frame, it would not be advisable to remove the engines and driving-wheels to the tender, replacing the present locomotive frame by a low frame or platform, designed simply for carrying a boiler of the full diameter allowable by the present loading gage. We have given the subject considerable study, and are satisfied that, as far as the tender is concerned, there are no structural difficulties to prevent the engines from being carried upon the same frame as the coal and water.

"By this separation of engines and boiler, it would be quite practicable to produce an express locomotive of from two and one-half to three times the power of the most powerful express locomotive existing to-day. In the first place, the boiler platform could be carried on two low, six-wheeled trucks, and by utilizing its full ten feet of width to carry a water-tube boiler of the Yarrow or some other first-class torpedo-boat type, and installing the necessary fans for forced draft (the latter, by the way, a device tried as long ago as 1830 by Seguin on one of Stephenson's engines), it would be possible to provide three times as much heating surface as is found in the boilers of our largest express locomotives.

"As to the utilization of this great steam capacity, the tender might contain two independent sets of engines, arranged on the

Atlantic type system, with the cylinders carried over four-wheeled trucks at either end, and two independent sets of four-coupled driving-wheels between them. The coal space on the tender could be built with its sides and ends sloping to the center after the fashion of a hopper-car, and a small bucket or screw conveyor could be arranged to bring a constant feed of coal from the bottom of the coal space up to the foot-plate of the boiler. . . . . .

"A water-tube boiler, built up to the full limits of the platform on which it was carried, would provide an ample supply of steam at 225 pounds pressure for two sets of the largest-sized engines that the adhesive weight of the tender would allow.

"If the steam-tender were provided with four 22 x 28-inch cylinders, and the maximum load on each set of coupled drivers were 110,000 pounds, the total draw-bar pull would be about 60,000 pounds, or sufficient to haul a train of fifteen Pullman cars over a road of normal gradients and curvature at an average speed of 60 to 65 miles an hour."

## RESPIRATION IN TUBERCULOSIS.

IT has been generally believed that consumptives breathe less air than persons in normal health, and that their respiration decreases as their lungs are invaded more and more by the disease. These ideas are completely overturned by a recent series of measurements made in France on nearly four hundred patients by Drs. Robin and Binet, who have reported their results to the Paris Academy of Sciences. We quote from a report in the *Revue Scientifique* (March 30):

"The investigators have discovered that the respiratory exchanges become greater in phthisical patients than in healthy persons, and this rule seems almost invariable, since in one hundred and sixty-three patients they found only eight per cent. of exceptions. The results bring out the following facts:

"(1) The volume of inspired air increases by 110 per cent. in men and 80 per cent. in women.

"(2) The exhaled carbonic acid per unit of weight and per minute increases 86 per cent. in women and 64 per cent. in men.

"(3) The total oxygen consumed proportionately to the weight and time increases 100 per cent. in women and 70 per cent. in men.

"(4) The oxygen absorbed by the tissues increases 162 per cent. in women and 94 per cent. in men.

"This abnormal activity of respiration exists also in the acute forms of the disease. . . . It undergoes alterations that have some relation with the progress or amelioration of the tuberculosis."

The investigators also find that the degree of increase of respiration and the chemical composition of the expired air are so characteristic of tuberculosis that they form an easy means of distinguishing between the true disease and the various maladies that are often confounded with it. They also believe that the old name "consumption" is a good one for the disease. They say:

"It is the consumption produced by the abnormal respiratory action and by demineralization which prepares the ground for the bacillary invasion. So when an individual is seen to be predisposed to the disease it is not sufficient to remove the bacillus: it is necessary to treat the patient hygienically and therapeutically in such manner as to modify the functional and nutritive trouble that is the condition of the development of the bacillus. Tuberculosis will become really avoidable only when we succeed in rendering the organism of those who are predisposed to it refractory to the germ of the disease."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Gluttony on Board Ship.**—An appeal for a simpler and less expensive cuisine on passenger steamers is made by Eustace Miles in *Health Culture* (April). Says Mr. Miles:

"It is the feeding which is the worst expense in the steamer voyage. It is because of the feeding that the charges for tickets are so high. Why is this? First of all, the foods are expensive in themselves. If we look at any list of prices—for instance, if we go into a restaurant, or if we examine ordinary wholesale or retail charges—we notice that the most costly items are meat and fish. Beef, mutton, lobster, crabs, poultry, etc., cost two or three times as much as other articles of food. Secondly, the quantity of food taken on board and consumed on board is stupendous. I do not like here to reveal what was told me by the purser of a large liner, but the figures were almost beyond belief. Thirdly, there is the waste, for more has to be taken on board than can be consumed. The weather may be rough, but it does not do to allow for a rough voyage. If the voyage be smooth, food will be wanted for all the passengers all the time, and much of the food is perishable unless it be kept in the ice-room, and that does not improve the taste. This vast amount of food is all the more objectionable because on a voyage one has less exercise and less worry than on land. One can not conduct business on board ship, and so, surely, the body and the brain should both need less food."

The writer believes that a line of steamers on which a specialty was made of cheap and wholesome food would be both popular and profitable. He says:

"Surely every one would prefer to pay a small price for his food if he reflected that for a certain proportion of the voyage he was not going to eat any food at all. It is maddening to have to pay for three or four large meals a day if one omits meals for three days out of the six. For the other three days one might well insist on having foods which were simple and nourishing and yet cheap. I can not say what the saving of cost would be to a traveler, but any one who took the trouble could work it out for himself."

**Injury of Coal by Exposure to the Weather.**—Coal exposed to the open air loses its heating power slowly. This loss, according to an editorial on the subject in *The Engineer*, is due to a slow combustion or union of the coal with the oxygen of the air, which differs from ordinary combustion only by its slowness and the small part of the coal which is liable to combustion under such circumstances. The author goes on to say: "Owing to the slowness of the operation the heat generated has an opportunity of escaping, and thus there is no marked rise of temperature. If, however, the heat thus generated is prevented from escaping, it may become banked up, so to speak, in the coal pile, and a rise of temperature may follow which will tend to accelerate the combustion, and thus these two conditions will progress, each tending to increase the other until finally active combustion bursts out, and *spontaneous combustion* is said to result. In general, however, danger of spontaneous combustion is not likely to arise under the conditions affecting the stationary engineer, and he is chiefly concerned with this slow combustion as an influence which may affect the quality of his coal. . . . The chief external conditions which may affect weathering are *moisture* and *temperature*. With a coal free from iron pyrites the presence of moisture is believed to slightly retard the operation of slow combustion, and thus to exercise a beneficial influence. On the other hand, with a coal rich in iron pyrites the conditions are reversed. This substance readily oxidizes at ordinary temperatures, the operation being aided by moisture. As a result of the operation, heat is developed and the pyrites is destroyed, in consequence of which the lump of coal tends to break up into small bits, thus exposing fresh surfaces to the air."

**Boats Towed by Kites.**—"Since the kite has entered into the domain of science, it has been greatly perfected," says *Cosmos* (April 20). "The aim has been to give it considerable ascensional force and great stability, so that it may be used to carry into the air apparatus used in meteorology and photography without fear of disastrous fall. But hitherto little has been done to utilize its force of traction, which may be considerable if it is given sufficient height. Recently, however, experiments in this direction have been made on the Moselle by a man who, having flown a Malay kite 2 meters [6½ feet] in length, caused it to tow against a somewhat swift current a boat holding six persons. The wind was quite strong, and it was very easy to increase the force of traction by flying several kites. Those of the Hargrave system would perhaps be the best, since one of this kind having a height of 1.4 meters [4⅔ feet] can scarcely be held by two men, when enough cord has been paid out. The retaining cable must possess great strength, especially if it is to hold several kites, or the tractive force may rupture it. It is evident that in this original mode of locomotion the direction of the wind plays an important part, for if the angle that it makes with the water-course exceeds 45° or 50°, the boat is hard to steer and moves slowly. Nevertheless this method of seeking a continuous current of air at a certain height is of the greatest simplicity. If it is not used, the reason is doubtless that it has been thought that not enough force would be developed by it. Still, the results already obtained are interesting."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## A HIGHER CRITIC ON THE ESSENTIALS OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE merely negative side of German Biblical criticism is the one most familiar to English readers. But, as in the case of the leader of American higher critics, Professor Briggs, the advanced German critics profess the utmost reverence for the person of Christ. In Dr. Adolf Harnack's book of printed lectures entitled "What is Christianity?" an English translation of which has lately appeared, passage follows passage in which the language of devotion to Christ could hardly be exceeded by an orthodox believer. The London *Spectator* (April 20), in commenting on this book, says:

"The purpose of the lectures, as announced in the first of the series, is to insist upon the importance for the world of fact 'that a man of the name of Jesus Christ once stood in their midst,' and upon the importance of the Gospel which He proclaimed. What was, and is, the Gospel? In Dr. Harnack's view it was, and is, 'eternal life in the midst of time, by the strength and under the eyes of God.' It will be the simplest course to make as clear as possible first of all what Dr. Harnack includes in this definition, and then offer any criticisms that suggest themselves.

"Christianity is a life, and it must therefore be studied, first of all, in the life of its Founder. The most striking characteristic of Christ, in Dr. Harnack's view, is the combination of entire absorption in His relation to God with a frank interest in the world, and avoidance of asceticism. 'He lived in the continual consciousness of God's presence. His food and drink was to do God's will. But he did not speak like an heroic penitent, or like an ascetic who has turned his back upon the world. His eye rested kindly upon the whole world, and he saw it as it was, in all its varied and changing colors. His gaze penetrated the veil of the earthly, and he recognized everywhere the hand of the living God.' Consequently the new teacher's idea of God came into conflict with that of the official leaders of the people. 'They thought of God as of a despot guarding the ceremonial observances in His household; he breathed in the presence of God. They saw Him only in His law, which they had converted into a labyrinth of dark defiles, blind alleys, and secret passages; he saw and felt Him everywhere.' The teaching of Christ, therefore, was all concerned with man's soul and its relation to God. This relation is expressed in the Gospel in three chief ways—in regard to 'the kingdom of God,' the Fatherhood of God, and the attainment of righteousness by the new method of love and humility. . . . . .

"What, then, the reader will ask, has Dr. Harnack to say about the root affirmations of the Christian creed, the divinity of Christ, His resurrection from the dead, and His mission of the Comforter? In the first place, he allows that the title 'Son of God' was one which Jesus applied to Himself. The story of the temptation in the wilderness is sufficient in itself, he considers, to demonstrate this. What is implied in the term is knowledge of God. 'No man *knoweth* the Son but the Father; neither *knoweth* any man the Father save the Son.' Dr. Harnack allows that the knowledge of the Father claimed by Jesus was unique. 'Jesus is convinced that he knows God in a way in which no one ever knew Him before.' . . . And yet, while allowing that Jesus Christ was in every way absolutely unique in history, Dr. Harnack will not allow the Christian Church to worship Him. From the Synoptists he rejects the story of the birth, and he considers that the faith had already been seriously corrupted when the Fourth Gospel was written, with its notion of a life with God before the Incarnation. In the same way, as to the Resurrection, Dr. Harnack is candor itself in his admissions: 'There is no historical fact more certain than that the Apostle Paul was not the first to emphasize so prominently the significance of Christ's death and resurrection, but that in recognizing their meaning he stood exactly on the same ground as the primitive community.' He considers that St. Paul knew the early tradition about the empty grave. Further, he allows that the world owes 'the certainty of eternal life *for which it was meant*' to the open grave of Jesus: 'It is useless to cite Plato; it is useless to point to the Persian religion, and the ideas and the literature of later Judaism. All that would have perished and has perished; but the certainty of the Resurrection and of a life eternal which is bound up with the grave in Joseph's garden has not perished, and on the conviction that *Jesus lives* we still base those hopes of citizenship in an Eternal City which make an earthly life worth living and tolerable.' 'Dr. Harnack, then, allows the Resurrection story?' asks the reader. Not at all. He holds that the evidence of the post-Resurrection appearances is not trustworthy, so that the 'certainty' of which he speaks is not certainty at all. That is to say, Dr. Harnack holds up in one hand to our admiration the perfect flower of the Christian faith and hope, while with the other hand he cuts away their roots. . . . . .

"We sympathize most heartily with Dr. Harnack's wish to retain the Christian religion as an effective force among educated people; but we do not believe the Christian religion can be divorced from the great Christian affirmations of the divinity and resurrection of Christ."

## THE MISSIONARIES AND THEIR CRITICS AGAIN.

THE discussion over the conduct of the missionaries in China, begun last year but precipitated anew by Mark Twain in *The North American Review* for February, still continues unabated. The most important article of the month is one by the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, corresponding secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. We have already given Dr. Smith's letter to Mark Twain in defense of the Rev. Mr. Ament, and Mark Twain's reply. In *The North American Review* (May), Dr. Smith confines himself mainly to a defense of the two missionaries whose actions have drawn forth the most criticism.

After painting a vivid picture of conditions in China during the Boxer outbreak, when "the imperial Government was paralyzed" and the "provincial and local government was interrupted," Dr. Smith says:

"Messrs. Ament and Tewksbury, of the American Board, like the missionaries of other boards in similar positions, felt that it would be intolerable for them to suffer those Chinese refugees, who had helped during the siege and won encomiums for the share they had borne in it, to perish, as they must if something were not done in their behalf. The case was urgent. These natives were without homes, without food, and without means of obtaining either; food and shelter for the very next day, and then for the days after that, must be found. Delay meant starvation and death. In the absence of all native authority, with the knowledge and approval of Mr. Conger and other ambassadors, two colonies were established in different parts of Peking, in courts abandoned by their owners, and were supported from the resources that were found in those courts; just as the ambassadors and all the rest in the siege had been kept alive by what they found within their reach from the British Legation. All that was done by Dr. Ament and Mr. Tewkesbury, in occupying these two courts and in supplying the immediate, pressing necessities of the refugees under their care, was done by the advice and with the full knowledge of Mr. Conger, to whom the perplexing questions were referred for counsel; and their associates have unanimously recorded their deliberate approval of what they did. . . . . .

"When the Empress fled to Shensi, a thousand miles away, and the court followed her, all Chinese authority in Peking ceased, and the allies policed the captured and ruined city. They declared that they could not provide for these native refugees. There was no one else to whom these hapless ones could look for help but their missionary friends and leaders. If these failed, then they must be turned into the streets of Peking, or into the lawless and ravaged districts outside, to starve, or to perish by the sword. The Boxers and those who acted with the Boxers had robbed them of all they possessed, had destroyed their homes, had driven them into exile, had slain hundreds and thousands of their associates in cold blood. What should the missionaries have done? . . . . .

"In a letter of November 18, which was given at once to the

public, Dr. Ament says that he 'seized the palace of a petty prince,' who had harbored the Boxers for many weeks, and sat as judge on the execution of the native converts in that part of the city. This has seemed to some to indicate violence, disregard of law, and practical robbery. But Dr. Ament had no soldiers to aid him; his refugees were unarmed men, women, and children; the owner of the courts had fled, and there was no one to oppose him. He did what Mr. Conger advised; he took possession for the time, and used what he found for the temporary relief of himself and his dependents, who had no other shelter or resource."

This, however, was a mere temporary arrangement, and some more permanent provision was demanded. Dr. Smith continues:

"It was under these circumstances that Messrs. Ament and Tewksbury struck out the plan which they have followed with such remarkable success, of securing indemnity for the Chinese who had suffered losses, from the very villages where these losses had been incurred. In this course, they have had the open and public approval of Mr. Conger and other authorities, and have followed a well-known Chinese usage. With great energy and good sense and patience, which have won the commendation of the ambassadors in Peking, of the Chinese commissioners of peace, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, and of the native authorities themselves in the several villages where they have gone, these gentlemen have secured the indemnity that was justly due, *not for themselves, not for the mission*, let it be clearly understood, but wholly and solely *for the Chinese who were dependent upon them.* Those who had robbed and dispossessed these people were the very ones to whom appeal was made by the missionary, not with military force to back him, but with his own personal influence and the justice of the case to sustain his plea that they make good the loss which they had inflicted, and provide for those whom they had made outcasts. The good sense of the head men of these Chinese villages acknowledged the justice of the claim, and most of these exiled Chinese are reinstated in their villages. New homes are promised them and support until they can provide for it. Money was brought in such amounts as to constitute a fund for the support of widows and orphans, and for the reestablishment of churches that had been destroyed. According to immemorial custom in China, these villages, through their head men, are responsible for the gross indignities and losses inflicted on innocent men and women within their walls. They knew these people had been wronged, and that the village ought to repair the wrong. The head men acted for the village, used the common property of the village to reimburse the losses, and assumed the duty of meting out justice to the individual offenders."

The following four articles are, according to Mr. Tewksbury, "practically the basis" on which settlements were made:

"'1. Cemetery and suitable burial for adherents murdered.

"'2. Pensions for the aged, for widows and orphans, and for others left by the Boxer outrages without adequate support or helpers.

"'3. Money compensation for property destroyed was reckoned, in general, about one-third above the value of the property, which may be called a *primitive* indemnity. We asked no indemnity for life except where there were individuals left without support. All money to be in care of the church, and no payment to be made to individual Christians until claims for indemnity have been audited by committee of foreigners and natives appointed by the church. Any balance after all claims are paid to be used as designated by the church.

"'4. If desired by us, in any village where disturbances have occurred, a suitable location shall be provided for a Christian chapel."

As to the third of these articles, Dr. Smith writes:

"Why was one-third additional to the actual damages included in the settlement? It was a part of the restitution which the villages owed to those of their own citizens who had suffered outrage and exile, as well as the loss of property, at their hands or by their fault. The property destroyed in such cases never covers all the loss. The missionaries are the only source of information on this point, and they have not said enough about this feature of the case to make it altogether plain. Dr. Ament speaks of the 'one-third' as used in supporting widows and orphans, those whose natural wage-earners had been murdered by the Boxers and their accomplices in these villages. Mr. Tewksbury speaks of it as the proper measure of money compensation for property destroyed. This additional one-third was an integral part of the settlement, agreed upon and accepted by the village officials without a murmur, approved by Li Hung Chang and by his lieutenant. No one in China appears to have raised a question about it. It is difficult to see why any one else should be disturbed about it."

The New York *Sun*, which, tho an "expansion" paper, has been the chief critic of the missionaries, analyzes Dr. Smith's statements in two lengthy editorials. It says (May 4):

"The corresponding secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions adds nothing by his article in this month's *North American Review* to the material for forming an unprejudiced judgment of the conduct of the missionaries. The Rev. Dr. Judson Smith's intentions are good, but his statements are unconsciously biased by the idea that the cause of foreign missions will suffer unless these particular missionaries are 'vindicated.' His account of their doings, therefore, is much less candid than the avowals of Dr. Ament and Mr. Tewksbury themselves. Where Dr. Ament and Mr. Tewksbury, in China, have stated the facts squarely and defended the irregularity of their proceedings only on the ground of high emergency superseding the ordinary moral law, the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, at his desk in Boston, glosses over the questionable transactions with a series of euphemisms of which we shall give a few illustrations.

"The unlawful occupation by the missionaries of Chinese establishments deserted by Boxers or alleged 'Boxer sympathizers' and the unlawful conversion by the missionaries of objects of value found in those houses are compared by Dr. Smith—will it be believed?—to the occupation and use of the British Legation by the other legationers during the siege:

"'In the absence of all native authority, with the knowledge and approval of Mr. Conger and other ambassadors, two colonies were established in different parts of Peking, in courts abandoned by their owners, and were supported from the resources found in those courts; *just as the ambassadors and all the rest in the siege had been kept alive by what they found within their reach in the British Legation.*'

"What Dr. Judson Smith describes as 'support from the resources found in these courts,' Dr. Ament has already described, without mincing words, as 'selling off the stuff found in the palace he [the missionary] took as a residence.'

"Dr. Judson Smith says further that the missionaries have denied 'the charge of looting.' Mr. Conger also has said, 'The missionaries did not loot.' But Dr. Ament, in an article dictated and revised by himself for publication in *The Sun*, has bluntly admitted the looting and even attempted to justify it. We quote his own words [the italics are *The Sun's*]:

"'In explanation of *anything the missionaries may have done in the line of looting*, it is only right to say that a famine was predicted for the coming winter, that they had hundreds of people in their charge who were in immediate need of food, clothing, and shelter, and who looked to the missionaries for assistance. It is but justice to them to say that if in the ardor of their desire to provide for their people they did some things that attracted criticism, *they did it with the best of intentions.*'

"And in an interview at Kobe, Dr. Ament, while on his way home to this country in Mr. Conger's company, gave an amazing picture of his experience in 'selling stuff' that did not belong to him. We are now quoting from the Kobe *Herald* of April 6:

'"The Tungchau mission, through Mr. Tewksbury, were selling things at Prince Yu's residence, and Miss Smith, of the London Mission, was selling off stuff from Boxer premises she had taken for her people. Mine was the last sale of the three. There were no especially valuable things on our premises—the owner was a broken-down Mongol prince; one sable robe, numbers of fox and squirrel-skin garments, and a large number of garments of inferior quality. The sale lasted two weeks."

'"Did you have it at stated times of day, then?"

'"No, at any time when the officers came. I had an experienced Chinaman put a value on the things, and I then charged about one-half or two-thirds of the value they would have brought in ordinary times. The officers were very glad to purchase at those rates."

'"Then there was no regular sale?"

'"No, the things were marked, and the officers would come and go, prowling around the rooms and bringing to me what they

wanted while I was going on with my work, and this, as I say, went on for about a fortnight. When they saw what things were wanted, some of our Christians borrowed a little money and went on the streets and purchased fur garments from Russian or Sikh soldiers, and brought them in and sold them to the officers at a good profit."'

"Thus was the palace occupied in the absence of its proprietor by the Rev. Dr. Ament turned into a receptacle and mart for stolen goods; not stolen, he asserts, by the 'Christians' who brought the stuff in, but by them purchased on speculation from the original looters and sold under Dr. Ament's supervision at a good profit. . . . If the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith blinks the word loot, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Ament doesn't. We wonder whether the first-named divine has really read all the evidence afforded by his own chief witness."

In its issue of May 6, commenting on Mr. Tewksbury's statement concerning the one-third "primitive indemnity" (possibly a misprint for *punitive* indemnity) in excess of actual damages, and the missionaries' demand that "suitable locations shall be provided for a Christian chapel" by the Chinese, *The Sun* says:

"Instead of showing a perfect understanding of the facts about the exaction and collection of the 'indemnity' and the additional fine of thirty-three and one-third per cent., the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith manifests either an astonishing ignorance of what Dr. Ament and Mr. Tewksbury have admitted that they did, or discreditable willingness to blur and obscure with unctuous generalities the specific facts. . . . In addition to indemnity for life destroyed and damages for property up to its full value and one-third beyond, a grant of land for a mission chapel was exacted, according to Mr. Tewksbury, wherever a site was 'desired' by the missionaries. When we bear in mind the fact that the assessment and collection of the damages for the sufferers, and the imposition of the additional thirty-three and one-third per cent. 'to be used as designated by the church,' and the acquisition of chapel sites wherever desired by the missionaries, were all prosecuted under lynch law, we turn again with some confusion of mind to the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith's conclusion that 'the closer we investigate the clearer is their course, the nobler seem their deeds.'

"No statement yet from any source has explained satisfactorily the additional penalty which Mr. Tewksbury, as reported by Dr. Judson Smith, describes as a 'primitive indemnity,' and of which Dr. Ament says more candidly: 'In most cases a sum equal to about one-third of the above indemnity was *demanded for the church.*' . . . Neither Dr. Ament nor Minister Conger, whom Dr. Judson Smith represents as having approved the illegal descent upon the villages for the collection of a primitive or punitive indemnity, as the case may be, has thrown any light upon the character of the moral suasion, or coercion, or terrorism, or fear of the military, which induced the Chinese of the village to over their taels."

Mr. Ament's own explanation of the "one-third extra" is given in an interview in Chicago, quoted in the Springfield *Republican* pay (May 4), as follows:

"Let it be understood that the clan is the unit of Chinese society, not the individual. The clan is responsible for the actions of its members. If a member goes wrong, the whole community is held responsible. If one member is promoted it works to the advantage of the whole community. In the various clans were people who had no property. They had to be cared for, and it was for their support that the extra one-third was assessed. This is one of the principles of Chinese society that is to be commended. In this connection let me say that it is the policy of the missionaries to conserve everything in Chinese society that is conducive to good morals."

In a previous explanation, made to *The Sun*, he had said:

"In general the process has been as follows: To demand the rebuilding of houses or an equivalent in money, to demand payment for tools and grains carried off, or for animals stolen; in case the head of a family had been murdered, or one who was the provider, the sum of 500 taels is demanded for the support of the survivor. In most cases, a sum equal to about one-third of the above-mentioned indemnity was demanded for the church, which sum was used more or less entirely to provide for the present needs of distressed people."

This, says the Springfield *Republican*, "is an explanation which does not explain, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Ament will try again to clear up the point":

"It is hard to comprehend the equity of collecting an extra sum 'for the church,' equal to one-third of the indemnities collected for persons who had suffered losses, said extra sum to be used for 'distressed persons,' who apparently had lost nothing of sufficient value to warrant the collection of indemnities for them. Who were those 'distressed people'? What was the real basis of their claims? In his Chicago statement Dr. Ament speaks of them as persons 'who had no property,' the inference being that they had had no property at any time. Were they in reality converts whom the missionaries had been accustomed to support and whom they still felt constrained to feed and clothe? In that case they made their indigent protégés a charge upon the Chinese villages, notwithstanding that no indemnity could be collected for them on the ground that they had suffered losses in life or property."

In *The Independent* (May 9), Mr. Ament writes a short defense of his actions. He says nothing further about "the one-third excess" indemnity, but claims the authority of Mr. Conger for all that was done by the American missionaries.

## CHURCH UNITY AS SEEN FROM THREE DIFFERENT STANDPOINTS.

THE subject of church unity, which has occupied so large a place in the religious horizon of late years, was discussed under novel conditions at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Association of Congregational Churches, held in Baltimore on April 24. Three plans for Christian unity were presented: the first, by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward, editor of *The Independent*, on behalf of the Congregationalists; the second, by Bishop Paret, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Maryland, on behalf of Anglicans; and the third, by the Rev. M. F. Foley, rector of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Baltimore, who represented Cardinal Gibbons.

Dr. Ward's plan was that all who accept the discipleship of Christ and "love His church and its work" should unite on the basis of "liberty of conscience in the interpretation of the Scriptures and in the administration of the church." He continued (we quote from *The Pilot*, Boston, May 4):

"Liberty is our word and message. We would have in the same universal church congregations that baptize infants and those that baptize nobody; conferences that want bishops and those that want none. We would have many denominations unite organically, and others that are not ready for it unite federatively, but all recognizing, fellowshiping all. Ours is a very simple, we believe the only feasible, way for church union until we can melt all minds into one mold, something not to be desired even if it were possible."

Dr. Paret's plan is, naturally, more organic than the Congregational one. He wishes the church to have "the oneness of the living tree." The living tree, he adds, "was Christ's own emblem for His church and its oneness." He then lays down the well-known "Lambeth Quadrilateral," prepared by the Anglican bishops of England and America in 1888 as a basis of church unity. These four essentials are (we quote from *The Church Standard*, Prot. Episc.):

"(1) The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as 'containing all things necessary to salvation,' and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith.

"(2) The Apostles' Creed, as the baptismal symbol; and the Nicene Creed as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith.

"(3) The two sacraments ordained by Christ Himself—Baptism and the Supper of the Lord—ministered with unfailing use of Christ's words of institution, and of the elements ordained by Him.

"(4) The historic episcopate, locally adapted in the methods of

its administration to the varying needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the unity of His church."

Dr. Paret added:

"I do not look for any absorption of one body by another or any great coalescing of different denominations. I think it must come by the slow process of growth of individual character in Christian knowledge and in love. But, whether I am right or wrong in my belief, let us lovingly pray for it, work for it, hope for it, and patiently wait for it."

The Roman Catholic plan for Christian unity was thus given by Father Foley:

"I desire to say with Cardinal Gibbons that I can not conceive any practical plan for the ecclesiastical union of all who bear the Christian name which does not recognize:

"1. Some authority, living and acting, that can definitely say what is or is not divinely revealed truth, since upon Christ's revelation His church must be grounded.

"2. The obligation of receiving in its entirety Christian revelation, since Christ's work in giving a revelation would be, to say the least, useless if each individual were left free to accept or reject that revelation, or any part of it, as his whim might dictate.

"3. That since Christ left a revelation He must have left some authorized interpreter of it; otherwise it would be a puzzle given to unaided ignorance, something which the 'unlearned and unstable' might 'wrest to their own destruction.'

"4. That since the mission of Christ's church is to 'teach all nations to observe all things whatsoever He has commanded,' there must be some teacher teaching in Christ's name and 'as one having authority' to guide His people unerringly in the way of truth. All that can be said on this great subject has been stated by Leo XIII. on Christian unity, when he says:

"'It is sufficiently well known unto you that no small share of our thoughts and of our care is devoted to the endeavor of bringing back to the fold, placed under the guardianship of Jesus Christ, Chief Pastor of souls, sheep that have strayed. Bent upon this, we have thought it most conducive to this salutary end and purpose to outline the model and, as it were, the lineaments of the church. Among these the most worthy of our chief consideration is unity. This the divine Author impressed on it as a lasting sign of truth and unconquerable strength.'"

## MODERN ISRAEL AND ITS IDEALS.

IN the course of a discussion of the longings and hopes of modern Israel, the *Alte Glaube*, of Leipsic, speaks of a "remarkable movement" going on in Israel, especially in Germany. This movement appears to be in the direction of Zionism. We condense the writer's statements as follows:

"Altho officially the Jews are recognized by modern law as the equals of their Christian neighbors, they evidently do not feel themselves at home in the present surroundings. Antisemitism is not only a political but also a social power, against which all of the wealth of modern Judaism is helpless. A large portion of the Jewish youth in Central Europe, in order to find access to the positions of power and influence in the state and in society, submit to baptism and nominally become Christians. As officially reported, the average number of Jews who each year enter the churches is in Germany alone about five hundred, while in Austria it is proportionally larger. In the parliament, peculiar Jewish interests find but feeble defenders; not even does political liberalism have the courage to combat antisemitism. This the Jews themselves feel, and they are not able to summon up courage to insist upon recognition socially and politically, and are often ready to deny their Jewish descent.

It is this quasi-inferior position in public life that has induced the Jews themselves to call for a "general Jewish convention," which is to devise ways and means to remedy this trouble. In some of the preliminary meetings held for this purpose, the question whether the Jews are a nation or only a religious communion was vigorously debated, some speakers maintaining that Israel as a nation has no possible future, its mission in this respect having been fulfilled. It is noteworthy that all speakers who expressed sentiments of this kind were coldly received, while those who maintained that the Jews still constitute a nation were applauded to the echo, and those who pictured the national future of the peculiar people in glowing words were enthusiastically cheered. The ideals of Zionism evidently are expressive of the hopes and longings of many sections of modern Israel; and facts like these, after the emancipation politically of the Jews for many decades, show that the purposes which modern liberal legislation had in these reforms, namely, that the Jews should amalgamate with the various nations, will never be achieved. Israel evidently still hopes to become a nation.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE AMERICAN PASSION PLAY.

ONCE in ten years American journals devote the skill of artist and writer to delineations of the drama acted by rude peasant folk in a distant Bavarian village, and thousands of Americans take the long journey thither to witness it; and yet, a late writer points out, they could have beheld, without leaving the confines of America, "a drama based on the same motive as that at Ober-Ammergau, but more intense, more real, more tragic than any ever attempted by the peasants of Bavaria." In *The Home Magazine* (May) Mr. Gilbert Cramer writes:

"'Know well thine own land' is a wise command, and one that should be taken into careful account by those Americans who have yet to learn that in their own country there is an order whose members at dozens of different places yearly represent Christ's journey to His crucifixion, bearing crosses of crushing weight along paths of cruel stones and cactus to a mimic Calvary, whereon takes place the flesh-and-blood crucifixion of an unworthy representative of the Redeemer. More than 300 years ago the order of Los Hermanos Penitentes—The Penitent Brothers—was founded in Spain. Brought to Mexico, and afterward to what is now New Mexico, by the Franciscan friars, who kept step with the *conquistadores*, the order soon secured a firm and lasting foothold among the brave but ignorant and fanatic people who sprang from Spain's contribution to the New World."

It is chiefly in Lent that the Penitentes are active. On every Friday in that season occur their terrible self-tortures, in which the flagellants apply their heavy whips to their naked backs while marching from morning until evening in a religious procession. But it is on Good Friday that the most interesting ceremony occurs—the drama of the crucifixion. This begins with a march, from the morada to a cross on a neighboring hill—called "the Procession of the Blood of Christ." At the foot of the cross, the cross-bearers throw themselves upon the ground and with the heavy beams resting upon their backs lie prostrate for many minutes. Then the procession returns and the Penitentes retire within the morada. The writer continues:

"The supreme moment of the day is now at hand. Willing Brothers of Light burrow out a deep hole, a few yards from the morada, and lay a large cross beside it. Presently the *Hermano Mayor*, with two of his assistants, come forth from the morada leading a blood-stained figure, clad only in white drawers and black head-bag. In some places the prospective occupant of the cross is yearly chosen by lot, but at Taos he is a volunteer. Without flinching, and with no sign of fear, he walks to the prostrate cross and lays himself at full length upon it. Instantly two stalwart Brothers of Light seize the ends of a stout hempen rope, and lash the arms, trunk, and legs of the victim to the timbers of the cross. Others, without delay, lift the beam, with its living burden, and drop it into the waiting hole, which is at once filled up with loose dirt and stones. Formerly it was the practise to spike the victim to the cross, and deaths among the crucified were not uncommon; but so persistent has been the opposition of both church and state to all the practises of the Penitentes that nailing to the cross is now practised only in a few remote hamlets. In other places, as already indicated, recourse is had to binding with the rope, that has first been soaked in water. The victim fares badly enough, even under the new order. The weight of the hanging man causes the wet rope to sink deeper

into the flesh and stays the circulation of the blood. The skin assumes a purple hue, and then turns slowly to a black, while the closed eyes and drooping head soon give token that the sufferer has relapsed into unconsciousness. Already an intense hush has fallen upon the group gathered at the foot of the cross, where lies a black-capped penitent barebacked upon a bed of cactus. The other brothers, their brows clasped in crowns of cactus, stand motionless as statues, their eyes lifted in reverent awe to the central figure. Here and there lips are seen to move in silent prayer, but the only sounds that are heard are the low sobs of some kneeling woman.

"The moments drag with painful weariness, and seem to have lengthened into hours before the *Hermano Mayor* gives the signal to lower the cross. This done, the Brothers of Light quickly loose the bonds of the crucified one, and the motionless form is dragged into the morada, to be brought to life again. Even since nailing has gone out of fashion there are times when the body taken from the cross gives no sign of life, and is never seen in public after it is carried into the morada.

"The crucifixion over, the cross-bearers, cactus-bearers, and self-whippers, with their attendants, resume their grisly marches between morada and graveyard, and these are kept up till sunset. About eight o'clock in the evening the *timeblas* or 'dark' services—designated to represent the arrival of the soul in Purgatory—are held in a closed and unlighted room. Only active members are admitted; and to the huddled watchers outside comes nothing but groans and sobs and the clank of chains. At the end of an hour the procession returns to the morada; the door is closed, and until midnight the Penitentes are busied with prayer. Then the door creaks once more, and dark forms scatter to the four quarters of the compass. Till Lent comes again the Brotherhood has balanced its account with God."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

In referring to the regulations governing elective study in some of the leading American universities, we inadvertently included Harvard among the number of those which require students to select one major and two minors at the outset of their course (THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 13). This plan, which is quite general in advanced or graduate study both in this country and Germany, does not, a Harvard man reminds us, prevail at Harvard in undergraduate work for the degree of B.A. The requiremnte there is to choose a certain amount of work from a very wide range of electives, and the studies actually selected may be either few or numerous.

At the Golden Rule meeting recently held in New York under the auspices of the De Hirsch Monument Association (THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 13), it was resolved to organize a Golden Rule Brotherhood, for the purpose, first, of "teaching the world to appreciate and practise the Golden Rule"; second, of "eradicating racial prejudice and religious intolerance"; third, of "advocating and advancing peace, and uniting men in a universal fraternity." The organization is wholly non-sectarian, and it is expected that Jew, Christian, Confucian, and all other believers in brotherhood will be equally interested, as they all have an equal right to lay claim to the "Golden Rule." The chairman of the committee on organization is Mr. James Talcott, of 7 West Fifty-seventh Street. "We feel," say the committee, "that no argument is needed to emphasize the timeliness of such a brotherhood, and the great good it can accomplish in teaching men to practise the principles of religion and of American citizenship—namely, freedom, equality, and fraternity."

Mr. Willard S. Mattox, of the Christian Science Publication Committee of New York State, writes us concerning Dr. Carroll's statistics which appeared in our columns April 13:

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST: Dr. H. K. Carroll's estimate of the membership of the Christian Science Churches, as tabulated by him along with other denominational statistics, is incorrect. Whatever his source of information, he has been misled as to the facts. Christian Science has not decreased in membership during any year since its discovery and founding. There are no statistics compiled by the Christian Science Church showing the total membership throughout the world. It is impossible, therefore, for Dr. Carroll to base his figures on any exact knowledge of his own. The total number of Christian Scientists in 1899 was not 100,000, and it was not 90,000 in 1890. While the statistics for all the Christian Science churches throughout the world are not obtainable, we know the membership of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., the mother church. In July, 1889, this was 14,843; in 1890 in was 18,131, an increase in one year of 3,288. This marvelous growth in the mother church is indicative of the rapid development of the general movement in the field. Thirty-eight new branch churches were established in this year, between 1889 and 1900, when Dr. Carroll says there was a falling-off in membership of 10,000. The number of public reading-rooms associated with Christian Science churches has multiplied in ratio corresponding to the increase of membership in the mother church. In fact, all the figures within our reach, all the signs of the times, locally and abroad, point to a state of affairs the reverse of that indicated by Dr. Carroll's statistics, which are not correct in any particular. WILLARD S. MATTOX.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## THE BRITISH BUDGET.

THE British Budget for 1901, as proposed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been the main theme of discussion in the European press for several weeks. The chief proposal of this budget, which *The Spectator* (London) characterizes as "the most momentous of modern times in any country," is to increase greatly the indirect taxation of the empire; and it is to this proposal that most of the newspaper comment is directed. In brief, the Chancellor's statement is as follows:

The estimated expenditure for the current year is, in round figures, $938,000,000, and the revenue, on the existing basis of taxation, approximately, $661,000,000, leaving a deficit of $277,000,000, which, however, will be slightly reduced by a number of "little saving processes." This deficit the Chancellor proposes to deal with by suspending the sinking fund, by levying new taxes (estimated to yield $55,000,000 a year), and by raising a new consols loan of $300,000,000. The new taxes are to be distributed as follows: $1.04 per hundredweight duty on refined sugar, with corresponding duties of 50 cents and 41 cents on molasses and glucose respectively; 25 cents per ton duty on exported coal; and an addition of four cents to the income tax.

British newspaper comment varies from the verdict of *The Morning Post* (London), that the budget is "a vast improvement on anything the country has seen for many years, bold and statesmanlike enough to be heralded as beginning a new era in our financial history," to the characterization of *The Express* (London), which calls the proposals "cowardly, unimaginative, and mechanical, sure to bring only injury to the country and discredit to the ministry."

The general tone of British comment is one of regret that new forms of indirect taxation, particularly the export duty on coal, were found necessary; but at the same time indicates ready acceptance of the inevitable. We reproduce some of the more striking comments.

The Chancellor, says *The Spectator*, has arranged his budget with great skill, and with a "due regard to the essential principles of our fiscal system." Referring to the drain on the national treasury caused by the Boer war, *The Spectator* says:

"We believe that in spite of the injury done to our fiscal system, and the drain on the national resources, the war has been of immense indirect advantage to us. We had to fight, as we have just said, in order to decide whether South Africa should be purely Dutch and outside the empire, or Dutch and British, as Canada is French and English, but within the empire; but this necessity might have brought us little indirect gain. As it is, however, we believe that the war has saved us from a position of very great peril. It has shown us that our army had become demoralized, not by peace, but by the easy triumphs won in native wars. We had made war in too amateur a way, and had won victories too easily. The Boers have made us realize how serious a business war is, and how absolutely necessary it is to be prepared at all points. Had we fought a formidable European state two years ago the position would have been one of serious peril. As it is, we should have no fear of the results."

The budget, says *The Speaker* (London), paints a picture of the national finances "in colors as black as could be desired by the bitterest enemy of England." The whole financial policy of the ministry, continues this journal, is the "most deplorable example of poltroonery ever exhibited by a prosperous community of civilized men." It says, in conclusion:

"Of the four great wars which made the national debt, the war against our American colonies, the war against the French republic, the (Crimean) war for the integrity of Turkish territory, and the war against the Boer republics, all except the third and the least costly have been the sole handiwork of the Tory Party—cheered on of course in the shouting stage by a few Whig or

Liberal imperialists. Sir William Harcourt sums up the drift and meaning of their whole policy in two words: Conscription and protection. Both are now very near. . . . . .

"Meanwhile there are many signs that the prosperity of the country is beginning to decline. . . . The commercial crisis in Russia and the depression in Germany will account for reductions in exports to two of our best customers for some time to come. And as for South Africa, every month's delay in the return of the chosen people to Johannesburg makes a crash in the Kafir circus more probable. Besides a falling-off of the production of gold aways tends to dulness of trade as well as to lower

CLIMBING THE WAR PYRAMID.

JOHN BULL: "This is all very well, but whenever shall I get to the top?" —*Westminster Gazette.*

prices. But the stoppage of the gold-fields is a comparatively insignificant factor. It is the constant drain of money to South Africa, the consumption every week of from one and a half to two millions sterling that constitutes the real economic danger. The policy of borrowing is almost certain to lead to heavy failures. Consols have fallen from 113 to 95. . . . British credit has already fallen below French for almost the first time since the Napoleonic wars."

"Perhaps the least unpopular budget that could have been framed," says *The Saturday Review* (London); "not an original or comprehensive financial scheme, but, on the whole, a fair tho commonplace plan for meeting an enormous deficit."

We can not congratulate the Chancellor, says *The Standard* (London); "on the whole, the budget indicates a regrettable absence of statesmanlike resource." All classes have acquiesced in the extraordinary war expenditure, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), and should, therefore, take their share in the unpleasant duty of footing the bill without whimpering. John Bull has braced his broad back to carry his new load without a quiver, says *The Daily Telegraph* (London), which adds: "What has struck the imagination of every foreign power, on the other hand, is that Parliament and the money market have provided the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a sum closely approaching the famous five milliards wrung by Bismarck from France."

The Liberal journals, altho commending the Chancellor for his courage and honesty in facing a bad state of affairs, bitterly comment on the drain caused by the war in South Africa. *The Guardian* (Manchester) points out the fact that the war taxes will not end when the war ends:

"The ugly fact is that we are paying war taxes, as they are called, and not paying for the war with them. We are paying for the war by borrowing, and, on the strength of appeals to bear the necessary expenses of a special crisis, we are paying at extravagant and rapidly rising rates for the ordinary, or what may be termed the non-war, administration of the country. There is a delusive idea abroad that if the war comes to an end, the war taxes will come to an end with it. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach does a good service by showing that in all probability they will not, and would not even if Dutch South Africa could be held down for nothing, and if it cost nothing to bring into cultivation again the wilderness that the war has made. There is only too much likelihood that with the advance of the decline in trade which has now begun and the consequent decline in the productiveness of the existing taxes, the rates of taxation will have to be increased in order to bring in the same actual sum. In fact, there is every reason to fear that even if a peace, of which there is as yet no sign, were to come, we should have our special war taxes raised rather than lowered during the years succeeding it."

Tory finance, observes *The Daily News* (London), may be summed up in the statement that nineteen months of war have wiped out the savings made in twenty years of peace. It continues:

"To-day, thanks to the fact that a national crisis finds our finances in the hands of the party of privilege and reaction, we are entering under Tory guidance the thorny path of protection. For that is what all this chaos of warring voices and indignant protests means. The foundations of our trade are being shaken, its freedom is being shackled, and with the loss of freedom the claim of sectional interests to protection becomes insistent. With the wakening of the spirit of protection comes the peril of retaliation from our commercial rivals abroad. We look to the Liberal Party—the party of free trade—to fight this disastrous policy at every step."

The export duty on coal has excited the most bitter denunciation. "A crude and mischievous device," says *The Westminster Gazette* (London). "It will place the British exporter at the mercy of his foreign rivals," declares *The South Wales Daily News* (Swansea), in the great Welsh coal section.

The coal duty is the worst part of the budget, *The Daily News* (London) maintains. "Export duties," it holds, "are thoroughly unsound in principle, because they interfere with trade, and discourage commercial intercourse with other countries."

*The Northern Whig* (Belfast), however, says: "Only a short time ago the coal owners, as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach reminded them, were talking of putting on no less than two shillings per ton for their own benefit, and it is difficult to see why two shillings in the coal owners' pocket would be a good thing and harmless to the trade while one shilling in the Chancellor's pocket would mean ruin."

THE AMERICANIZATION OF JOHN BULL.

Since we must seek in Yankee land
The very boots in which we stand,
Their steel for rails, their corn for bread,
Their heiresses for peers to wed –

Since standard libraries we sell
Spelt in the way they choose to spell,
'Tis time the Bull that once we knew
Assumed their national costume, too.

*Daily Mail, London.*

Most of the Canadian papers express disappointment over the budget. While imposing a duty upon sugar, why, they ask, could not Sir Michael Hicks-Beach have given some preference in favor of West Indian and Queensland products?

*Events* (Ottawa) regards the budget as the most important since the abolition of the corn laws, and of "grave significance" to Canada. *The Weekly Sun* (Toronto) also looks upon the budget as a warning to Canadians. It says: "Canada so far has shared the excitement, the glory, the honors; but borne little of

the burden. She has found the transportation, but Great Britain has found the pay. It will not be so for the future. If Canada is to participate in imperial wars and adventures, she will have to pay her share."

The continental European press takes an unusual amount of interest in the budget proposals. Few of the French papers can refrain from flinging a taunt to the effect that "war is a great thing, but somebody must pay the piper." The *Temps* (Paris) contrasts the good old days of peace, when Peel and Gladstone were able to make British finances a model, with this terribly expensive epoch of latter-day imperialism. The Chancellor of the British Exchequer, says the *Temps*, "has abolished the free breakfast table, and opened the door to the partizans of reciprocity tariffs which are the forerunners of protection." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) considers the budget scheme "technically businesslike," but adds: "It is a scandal to behold the representative of a government which let loose so light-heartedly the present war justify his financial system by the remark that it is good to show the nation that the poor as well as the rich have to suffer from the consequences of the war." In general, the *Débats* believes that Englishmen, in order to avoid further taxation, will insist upon the Government's concluding as speedy and honorable a peace as possible, "even if Mr. Chamberlain's reputation does suffer." The financial statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, declares the *Figaro* (Paris), may be justified by present circumstances, but it is "certainly condemned by the experience of half a century." It continues:

"For fifty years all the economists of France and Europe have cited as a model the financial policy of Great Britain. The suppression of loans, the regular reduction of debts, freedom from taxation of necessities, in fact all the reforms that continental nations have failed to realize, were normally applied across the Channel, and the results proved their excellence. The debt of nineteen milliards of francs in 1876 fell, twenty-four years later, to sixteen milliards. Public wealth increased enormously. By means of peace, liberalism, and economy, Great Britain gradually raised herself to an incomparable prosperity. Imperialism has changed all this. The Transvaal war has been frightfully expensive. The reduction of the debt, scrupulously carried out for so many years, was first diminished and then suspended. Loans have reappeared. . . . The measures now proposed are a real abandonment of the financial principles of England. During these many years she has sought after and realized a system that levied no taxes upon an article of necessity, yet now she puts a tax on sugar. For many years she has believed in the sovereign virtue of free trade; now she considers that when she is at war, foreigners must pay some of her expenses. For decades she has refused to allow a generation responsible for entering upon a war to place the cost on its descendants by means of a loan; now she has given up these scruples and does not hesitate to draw a bill on the future in order to liquidate the embarrassments of the present."

The whole financial policy of the Conservative ministry, concludes the *Figaro*, has brought an end to an exemplary period of wisdom and prosperity and inaugurated a kind of decadence.

The German press gives free vent to its usual *Schadenfreude* (joy at another's misfortune) over the financial effects of the war in South Africa. Most of the comment is on the sugar import and coal export duties. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin), generally regarded as the organ of Dr. von Miquel, the retiring Prussian Minister of Finance, declares that the coal duties will favor the competition of German coal in the German coast districts as well as in Belgium, Holland, and other parts of Europe; but, on the other hand, it points out that an advantage not to be underrated is given to the British iron industry. The production of continental products which are bound to use British coal will be rendered more costly. A decrease in the price of England's coal at home, it also contends, will be followed by a reduction in the cost of British production and a corresponding increase in England's competing power in the world's markets. This is expected to have a bad effect on German industry in particular. The *Börsen-Courier* (Berlin) also declares that the competition of English raw iron will be henceforth much keener in Germany. The export duty on coal, says this journal, is "in direct opposition to the high principles which have hitherto governed British trade." The *Politische Nachrichten* (Berlin) argues in the same vein. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin), in commenting on the sugar duty, remarks: "It is possible that the countries which grant bounties on the export of sugar will at last get tired of providing the British consumer with cheap sugar, especially when they see that by a continuance of the present system they will be helping to bear the cost of the South African war." This journal says in conclusion: "There is something of greatness and self-sacrifice in the sudden submission, by the British Government, of a bill involving an increase of taxes and duties to the extent of several hundred million marks, and in the House of Commons agreeing to it at a single sitting."

Vienna newspaper comment is to the general effect that Great Britain has abandoned free trade. The English people, says the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*, have "made a breach in Cobden's policy, and the whole structure of international trade has received a powerful shock which will be felt throughout the world." Other papers believe that the duty on sugar will injure Austrian industry in this product. The *Fremdenblatt*, semi-official, declares that England has again proved her practical business sense in throwing part of the costs of the war on the foreigner.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## UNIVERSITY REFORM IN RUSSIA.

THE appointment by the Czar of Gen. Peter S. Vannovsky as Minister of National Education appears to have given general satisfaction in Russia. Every section of the press of the empire welcomes the appointment and sees in it a pledge of conciliation, reform, and a more liberal policy toward the university students. The exception to this rule is found in two ultra-reactionary newspapers which have advocated the reduction of the number of schools. The Czar's rescript making the appointment is regarded as highly significant, for it recognizes the radical defects of the present system and calls upon General Vannovsky to assist the Czar in formulating and applying a new and modern policy, one suited to the spirit of the age as well as to the fundamental conditions of Russia.

GEN. PETER S. VANNOVSKY,

New Russian Minister of Education.

General Vannovsky is a man eighty years old, who has had but little experience in educational matters. He has been minister of war and an active soldier, but in investigating previous student disturbances he proved himself humane, progressive, and in sympathy with the dissatisfied youth. Prince Mestchorki, in

his *Grashdanin* (St. Petersburg), referring to the delight with which Vannovsky's appointment has been received in all circles, says:

"It might seem as if the selection of a purely military man must excite in some quarters the fear of a drastic reaction; yet the effect has been the reverse. Everybody tells us that the students are pleased and convinced of the new minister's sympathy with their aspirations and demands. We, too, are grateful for this phenomenon, for it shows that, in spite of the efforts of our intellectuals to breed confusion and revolt among the students, we are still very far from that mental state in which only Robespierres and Marats would be looked upon as the proper guides of our educational world."

The *Nedielia* (weekly, St. Petersburg) makes a furious assault on the present system and hopes that the Government contemplates radical reorganization, both as to curriculum and discipline. It says:

"What has it [the system] given us in the last twenty-five years? It has given us incapables, victims of the unhealthy 'classical' studies, hate-inspired revolutionists who had sworn to avenge their wasted years, and nameless, impotent nobodies having no interest in real life and trained to dull obedience and official routine.

"In our university courses all live sciences were rigidly excluded or kept down to the least possible proportion. The spirit of brotherly association, of free and spontaneous intercourse; the influence of university life, the influence of cordial treatment of students by professors—all this was banished. Everything which binds men together, creates sympathy and mutuality, was prohibited. What can such universities do for science, for society? Science in our universities has fallen to the lowest estate."

Even the *Novoye Vremya*, which the students have regarded as hostile and which was at one time boycotted by them, expresses the same opinion. "Whatever," it says, "Russia still has of mental vigor and freshness is due to influences wholly independent of the schools. The universities have graduated little Hamlets, mediocre pedants. The literature of the university-trained writers is a literature of and for the dead, and the science of the same people is a colorless, trivial, empty ceremony." It hopes that all this will soon be a thing of the past, the memory of a nightmare, and that the ministry of education will put routine aside and call to its aid strong, free, original spirits who do not fear intellect and modern science. Society, the fathers and mothers of the rising generation, expect and sigh for such a change, says the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, another severe critic of the present system, which, it asserts, has driven the best men out of the faculties and has poisoned the life of thousands of young men.

The French papers generally comment approvingly on the new appointment; but the *Temps* (Paris) fears that General Vannovsky is too old a man to accomplish much in the way of a progressive policy. The three root causes of the discontent among Russian students, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), are "spiritual tyranny, the suppression of thought, and the supremacy of the police administration." These, it thinks, are as yet beyond the power of a minister of education to remedy. The Russian review *Pravo* is quoted by *The Anglo-Russian* (London) as follows:

"Not only statutes but rights—this should be the watchword of all true friends of a legal order of things. In converse proportion to the growth of civilization and the developments of national life, the present lifeless system of laws becomes more inadequate than ever, and the need for extended personal and public rights, guaranteed by statutes, more and more pressing. Whoever believes himself capable of satisfying the national aspirations by technical improvements in industry, and the embodiment of law in a perfectly organized bureaucracy, who believes that personal rights simply are a hobby of the obnoxious West, with which Russian society might well dispense—he nourishes a misconception which, compelling men to turn their backs upon Europe and their faces toward Siberia, would be dangerous were it not so conspicuously fallacious. No technical advancements, nor any objective system of laws, will meet the demands of the fast developing, grandly proportioned Russian culture becoming more and more intricate every day."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CHINESE OPINION OF THE MANCHURIAN TREATY.

NATIVE public opinion in China, as represented in the Chinese press, is thoroughly aroused over the secret treaty with Russia concerning Manchuria. The native papers are full of indignant protests, and high officials such as the Viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung have repeatedly memorialized the throne to reject the treaty. Many protests have also been sent to the Emperor, the Empress-Dowager, the peace plenipotentiaries in Peking, and even the Chinese minister in St. Petersburg. Two indignation meetings, unique in Chinese history, were recently held in Shanghai and were largely attended by Chinese of rank and influence. The meetings, as reported in the Chinese daily papers, show a copying of Western ways that is new for China. There is a regularly chosen presiding officer; a set of resolutions is brought forward; earnest speeches are made which show remarkable familiarity with the subject, each good point being accorded applause; and telegraphic resolutions are sent to influential persons all over the country, and to the Emperor. Among the speakers at the second meeting was a Chinese girl of sixteen, who, it is reported, made a very effective speech. *The North China Daily News* (Shanghai) translates from a native paper the following remarks made by her:

"People of all ranks and classes seem hopelessly to lack union and patriotism. The officials seem to care only for their posts and their families, and the people regard themselves as helpless babies and leave everything in the hands of the officials. This is why China is so weak. In foreign countries, such as England, America, Japan, every one, in office or not, feels an interest in the government, and treats everything in connection with it as his own business. Hence, these countries are strong and no one dares insult them. The Russo-Chinese agreement shakes the very foundation of China, and yet many Chinese seem indifferent. The people should be solidly united against this dangerous and dishonorable compact. The only persons who seem to be in favor of this agreement are Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang."

*The Chung Wai Jih Pao* (Universal Gazette, Peking), in discussing Russian methods, observes:

"We Chinese find it hard to understand the ways of Westerners in the matter of politics, which are both clever and obscure. There is in both East and West a use of funds in the conduct of the government of which the people are in ignorance. The public funds to be used each year are always made through appropriations.

"In accomplishing her [Russia's] objects, money is a small consideration. The year before last, China sent an ambassador to the court of Russia, and he received attention such as was given to the ambassador of no other country. He was accorded many audiences with the Czar. Because of the many presents and the marked attention, he became a captive of Russia. At another time, a governor of one of the provinces, on his way to Peking, had business with a Russian bank, and the manager of the bank told him that, any time he was in need of funds, he might draw on the bank freely. There was another instance of a Russian minister's having given money to one of the underlings of a Chinese minister who went to pay his respects to him. Altho a small matter, it showed the disposition of the Russians to buy the favor of the Chinese. A man who recently went to Tien-Tsin to establish a newspaper received from a Russian consul an offer to sell 20,000 copies of the paper. The editor, however, instead of showing favor to the Russians, exposed their methods, and the consul had nothing more to do with the paper. Russian agents came to Shanghai in 1899 to investigate the na-

tive newspapers, and offered bribes to those who would favor the Russian cause; but none of the newspapers would agree. Now that the secret treaty has come to light and is being publicly discussed, the Russians deny it, and put false representations in the mouth of the American minister [referring to a reputed denial of the treaty on the part of Minister Conger]. They say it is invented by Japan, tho the facts are as clear as day. Even a Chinese newspaper has helped the Russians by denying the existence of the treaty, most certainly because of some bribe. . . . The indignation meetings in Shanghai do not manifest hatred of Russia or friendship for England and Japan more than others, but they are a recognition that now help is to be looked for only from England and Japan. If the secret treaty is agreed to at this time, it will mean nothing less than the division and destruction of the empire."

The Shanghai *Mercury* translates from the native daily, *Su Pao*, the following comment on the treaty:

"These Eastern encroachments of Russia are all in accordance with the will of Peter the Great. But China herself must stiffen her opposition to Russia before she can hope to get help from any one else. True, Russia does not fear China, but she fears the other kingdoms. . . . . .

"If we sign it [the treaty], the other nations will not keep their hands off, and if we do not, Russia will be displeased. Like a man on a tiger's back he naturally does not know whether it is better to keep his seat or get down. The Boxers had the audacity to attack all the world, but it is not likely that Russia with all her ferocity will have the courage of Tuan Wang and Kangyi [Boxer leaders]."

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**British Approval of Our Policy in China.**—The press of Great Britain is almost unanimous in commending our Chinese policy. *The Times* and *The Daily News* (London), usually at opposite political poles, seldom lose an opportunity to praise our moderation and good sense. The American suggestions in the far East are always sensible, says *The Guardian* (Radical, Manchester). Commenting on Mr. Rockhill's plan for basing the Chinese indemnity on the sum China can afford to pay without becoming bankrupt, *The Guardian* says:

"Compensation there must be; but the assumption throughout the negotiations that it is the lower limit that is fixed by the actual expenditure of the victors in the war is wholly novel. Besides, technically we have never been at war with China; what, then, is the legal justification of an indemnity? Again, what compensation do the powers mean to pay to China for the indiscriminate pillage in which their troops have indulged? Surely the losses incurred by China through the shameless violation of the laws of war by some of the international troops should be told off against the expenditure incurred by the powers in protecting their legations?"

Mr. Rockhill's plan is a common-sense and businesslike proposition, says *The Outlook* (London); but it fears that the plan is too simple for acceptance. *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), published under English auspices, sees evidences of an attempt on the part of Russia to gain American friendship and even alliance. This journal quotes the Russian statesman, Prince Ukhtomsky, as declaring that "Russian autocracy has nothing in common with Cæsarism, but is a national idea of unity which fits her for alliance with America against English imperialism." It scouts this idea and asserts that Russia and America can have nothing in common. Their policies in China are at complete variance. Russia opposes sending missionaries to China, as the enlightenment of the Chinese would mean the failure of Russian ambition. But the American missionary, "perhaps more than any other, stands for enlightenment."

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**The Future of the Kongo Free State.**—The present Belgian parliament has the problem before it of providing for the future of the Kongo Free State. It is to decide, says *The Guardian* (Manchester), whether or not it will annex the Kongo State to Belgium and whether, if it postpones annexation, it will impose any restrictions on "the despotic rule which has discredited the Kongo administration and so brought discredit on Belgium herself." The Kongo State, it will be remembered, was organized in 1884 as an absolutely free state, under the patronage of King Leopold of Belgium. *The Guardian* declares that almost all the provisions of the Berlin agreement, which brought the state into being, have been violated:

"Within a few years from its foundation, the Kongo State began to throw off the mask and to show that its real aims were very different from those set forth at Berlin. Nominally free trade was to prevail on the Kongo; as a matter of fact, by various decrees dating from 1889 onward, the Kongo State assumed to itself a monopoly of all trade within three-fourths of its territories. In theory slavery was to be abolished, and by the destruction of the great Arab slave-traders of the South in successive campaigns the Kongo State seemed to have accomplished its purpose. In reality, as Consul Pickersgill reported in 1898, 'the outcome of this lofty enterprise' has been a 'mere modification of the evil that was so righteously attacked,' and the slave released by Kongo-state troops has, in our consul's words, 'to pay for his freedom by serving a new master during a fixed term of years for wages merely nominal'—that is to say, there is one public slave-owner, the Kongo State, in place of many private owners. As for the obligation to care for the moral and material well-being of the population, the Kongo State has simply ignored it. Every native has to work for the state, either as a porter or in collecting rubber, and defaulters are massacred by the armed savages who constitute the Kongo-state militia and police. The Kongo State, founded on a basis of free trade and philanthropy, has become a great commercial monopoly, utterly regardless of justice or humanity in its pursuit of gain. Uncontrolled by public opinion, it has permitted or connived at some of the worst excesses recorded in the history of European rule in Africa."

It is now generally admitted, concludes this Manchester journal, that the creation of the Kongo State was a mistake, and it should be annexed to Belgium.

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**London and Paris: A Contrast.**—The contrasts presented by Paris and London are rather amusingly put by Felix Pejat, in the *Matin*, of the former city. He says:

"Paris does most things with the right hand or at the right side; London follows the left.

"Parisian coachmen keep to the right, those of London to the left.

"Paris grows by absorption, London by expansion.

"Paris is built of stone, London of brick.

"Paris has high houses and narrow streets, London's buildings are low and its streets wide.

"The windows of Paris open like doors, those of London à la guillotine.

"Paris is collectivistic, it dwells in houses which are really caravansaries; London is individualistic, each family having its own house.

"Paris has its *portièr*, London its night-key.

"Paris gets up early from its bed which is against the wall; London arises late from its bed which is in the center of the room.

"Paris dines, London eats.

"London, said Voltaire, has one hundred religions and but one sauce; Paris has one hundred sauces and no religion at all.

"Paris is gay, London sad.

"London has too few soldiers, Paris too many. The soldiers in Paris wears a blue tunic and red pantaloons, while the London man-of-war is clad in a red coat and blue trousers.

"In Paris priests perform the marriage rites; in London they marry themselves.

"In Paris the married women are free; in London when a woman marries she ceases to be.

"Paris has more suicides, London more homicides.

"Paris works, London traffics.

"In Paris the street crowds fight by kicks, in London by blows of the fist.

"The proletariat of Paris refers to the pawn-shop as 'My aunt,' while in London they say 'My uncle.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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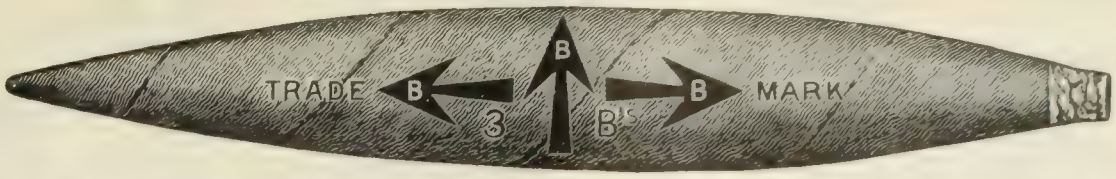
Paris, 1900.



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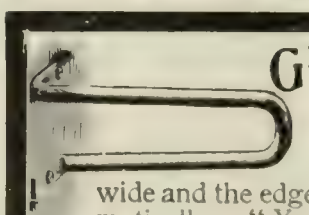

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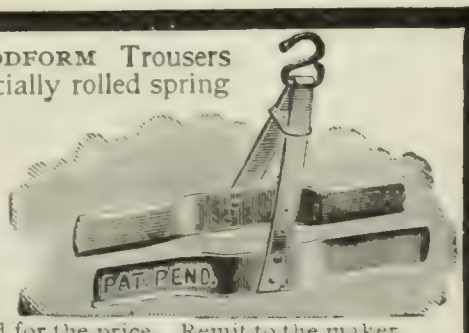


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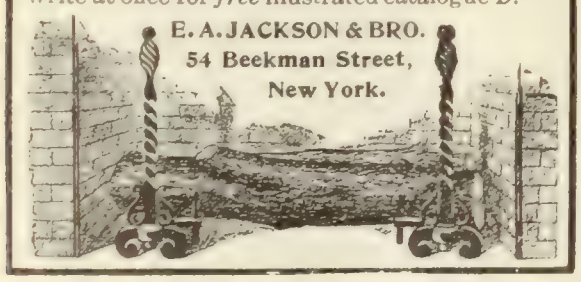

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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Prince of Illusion."—John Luther Long. (The Century Co., $1.25.)

"Old Bowen's Legacy."—Edwin Asa Dix. (The Century Co., $1.50.)

"Under the Redwoods."—Bret Harte. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"The Successors of Mary the First."—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Providence in America, or the Problems of Self-Government."—Clarence A. Vincent, D.D. (The Alvord-Peters Co.)

"In Search of Mademoiselle"—George Gibbs. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $1.50.)

"Our Fate and the Zodiac"—Margaret Mayo. (Brentano's, $1.25.)

"The Trend of the Centuries."—Rev. Andrew W. Archibald, D.D. (The Pilgrim Press, $1.25.)

"The Builder and the Plan."—Ursula N. Gestefeld. (The Gestefeld Publishing Co., $2.00.)

"The Convert and His Relations."—L. W. Munhall, D.D. (Eaton & Mains, $1.00.)

"A Short Introduction to the Literature of the Bible."—Richard G. Moulton, M.A., Ph.D. (D. C. Heath & Co., $1.00.)

"The Complete Pocket Guide to Europe."—Ed. by E. C. Stedman and T. L. Stedman. (W. R. Jenkins.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

### The Gray Wolf.

By ARTHUR SYMONS.

The gray wolf comes again: I had made fast
The door with chains; how has the gray wolf passed
My threshold? I have nothing left to give;
Go from me now, gray wolf, and let me live!
I have fed you once, given all you would, given all
I had to give, I have been prodigal;
I am poor now, the table is but spread
With water and a little wheaten bread;
You have taken all I ever had from me:
Go from me now, gray wolf, and let me be!

The gray wolf, crouching by the bolted door,
Waits, watching for his food upon the floor;
I see the old hunger and the old thirst of blood
Rise up, under his eyelids, like a flood;
What shall I do that the gray wolf may go?
This time, I have no store of meats to throw;
He waits; but I have nothing, and I stand
Helpless, and his eyes fasten on my hand.
O gray wolf, gray wolf, will you not depart,
This time, unless I feed you with my heart?

—The London *Saturday Review.*

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Her Fault.**—HE: "I can't understand Phyllis rejecting me last night."

SHE: "Never mind. You'll soon get over it."

HE: "Oh, *I've* got over it right enough; but I can't help feeling so doosid sorry for *her*. I shan't ask her again!"—*London Punch.*

**News to Him.**—"Are you going to marry sister Ruth?" "Why—er—I really don't know, you know!" "That's what I thought. Well, you are!"—*Life.*

**A Mild Attack.**—"I think I've heard of one man who died of seasickness." "Heavens! I hope I won't!" "Oh! You're not very bad, or you wouldn't care whether you'd die or not!"—*Puck.*

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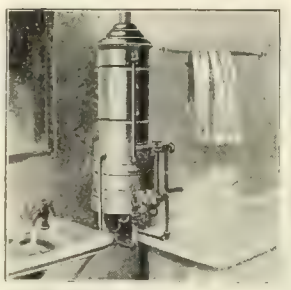
# A Hot Bath



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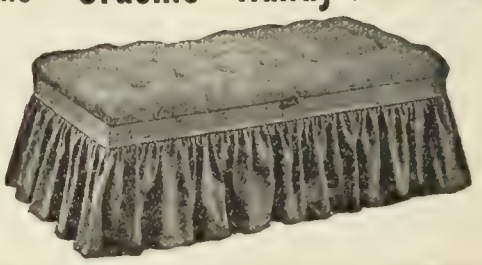

**$5.70** Buys this elegant **Box Seat**, direct from the factory, freight prepaid. To be returned at our expense if you are not greatly pleased with it. Handy for any room in the house, or for the office. At retail it would cost **$10.00** to **$12.00.**

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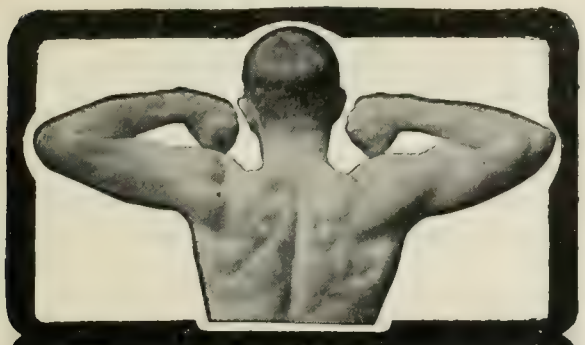

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**Her First.**—MRS. NUWED (at the cigar-store): "I'd like to see some cigars for a stout, dark man, please!"—*Puck.*

**Agreed With Her.**—JIMMY: "Me aunt was tryin' to tell me that smokin' is injur'ous."

TOMMY: "Well, it might be if yer ole man ketches yer."—*Puck.*

**The Humor of Phillips Brooks.**—It does not lessen the dignity of Phillips Brooks's memory to learn from his biographer, Alexander V. G. Allen, of Cambridge, that he had an abounding sense of humor—humor that crops out in a fund of anecdote

To the person who wondered at the possibility of the whale's swallowing Jonah he said: "There was no difficulty. Jonah was one of the minor prophets."

Contrasting the ancient church with the modern, he remarked that the early devout tried to save their young men from being thrown to the lions. "Now," he added, "we are glad if we can save them from going to the dogs."

A clergyman going abroad talked in jest of bringing back a new religion with him.

"You might have some trouble in getting it through the custom-house," some one remarked.

"No," observed Bishop Brooks; "we may take it for granted that a new religion would have no duties attached."

A person, for the sake, no doubt, of argument, once drew attention to the fact that some men, calling themselves atheists, seemed to lead moral lives, and Brooks promptly disposed of it.

"They have to," said he. "They have no God to forgive them if they don't."—*The Youth's Companion.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

May 7.—A fight between German troops and Chinese cavalry occurs near Kalgan, resulting in Chinese defeat.

May 9.—A formal demand for 450,000,000 taels indemnity is made upon the Chinese plentipotentiaries by the ministers of the powers in Peking.

May 10.—The Americans in Peking evacuate the districts under their control, with the exception of those in the Forbidden City.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 6.—General Kitchener reports further captures of Boers and ammunition in South Africa; the British War Office announces the total number of deaths in the Boer war at 714 officers and 14,264 men.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York land at Melbourne and are received with great enthusiasm.

May 7.—Stockholders of the Leyland Line are notified of the transfer of the line to Morgan interests; rumors of the sale of the Red Star and Atlantic Transport lines to J. P. Morgan are not confirmed.

May 8.—At the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in London addresses are made by William Garrett, of Cleveland, O., and others. Mr. Carnegie advises British manufacturers to follow American methods.

The ambassadors at Constantinople send a note to the Porte, characterizing the Government's tampering with the mails as a breach of international law.

May 9.—The Duke of Cornwall and York formally opens the new Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Scenes similar to those in Wall Street are witnessed in Shorter's Court, London, and on the Glasgow Stock Exchange, where brokers and speculators deal in American securities.

May 10.—The question of the seizure of William O'Brien's paper, *The Irish People*, for a bitter attack on King Edward VII. and Cardinal Vaughan, is debated in the House of Commons; copies of the paper are confiscated by the police.

May 11.—There is a practical severance of relations between the Porte and the foreign ambassadors at Constantinople, arising out of the differences over the foreign post-offices.

Wholesale shooting of revolutionary Macedonians is committed by the Turkish authorities.

The degree of Doctor of Laws is conferred on


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| Washington Irving | W. S. Gilbert |
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| Lord Lytton | Ouida |
| Robert Browning | J. A. MacGahan |
| Walter Thornbury | Stanley J. Weyman |
| Alexandre Dumas | Joaquin Miller |
| J. A. Froude | Virgil |
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| Alvey A. Adee | Mary Howitt |
| Rudyard Kipling | John Wilson |
| H. Rider Haggard | Joseph Rodman Drake |
| H. H. Johnston | Samuel Lover |
| Earl of Pembroke | Lord Macaulay |
| Plato | Victor Hugo |
| John Milton | Henry W. Longfellow |
| Arabian Nights | Fitz James O'Brien |
| Thomas Chatterton | Donald G. Mitchell |
| Charles Lamb | Heinrich Zschokke |
| Maria Edgeworth | John Hay |
| Herman Melville, | Lewis Carroll |
| R. H. Dana | Count Leo Tolstoi |
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L. D. 5-18

the Duke of York by the University of Melbourne.

May 12.—General DeWet is reported to have resumed operations in South Africa, crossing into the Transvaal with two thousand men.

Count Esterhazy, in affidavits made in Brussels, admits being the author of the bordereau in the Dreyfus case.

## Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 6.—President McKinley leaves El Paso, Tex., after exchanging official greetings with General Hernandez, the representative of President Diaz, of Mexico; he also speaks at Deming, N. M.

The cup defender, *Constitution*, is successfully launched at Bristol, Conn.

The work of rebuilding Jacksonville is being pushed rapidly; many bodies are recovered from the St. John's River.

May 7.—The President spends the day in Arizona, visiting a gold-mine near Phœnix in the morning.

Northern Pacific stock makes sharp advances in Wall Street, where great activity prevails.

Bishop Potter, Charles R. Flint, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and others, participate in a conference in New York which aims at industrial conciliation between labor and capital.

May 8.—President McKinley and his party arrive in California, being met at Redlands and welcomed to the State by Governor Gage.

The ceremonies incident to the formal bestowal of the red biretta of a cardinal on Monsignor Martinelli by Cardinal Gibbons take place in the Baltimore Cathedral in the presence of many church dignitaries.

Fire destroys several cotton warehouses in Augusta, Ga., inflicting a loss of about $160,000.

May 9.—The President spends the day at Los Angeles, visiting the Soldiers' Home and reviewing a floral parade.

Minister Conger arrives in Washington, for the purpose of conferring with State Department officials regarding the situation in China.

The stock market in Wall Street suffers one of the worst short panics known in its history, due to the struggle for control of Northern Pacific.

May 10.—President McKinley gets an enthusiastic reception, and makes a brief speech, in Santa Barbara, Cal.

Stocks are stronger and higher, and the panic subsides; Wall Street inclines to the belief that the Morgan-Hill interests triumphed in the Northern Pacific contest.

May 11.—President McKinley and party arrive at Del Monte, Cal.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, testifies before the Industrial Commission in Washington.

Governor Jennings visits the scene of the recent disastrous fire at Jacksonville, Fla., and State troops are stationed there to prevent disorder.

May 12.—The President and his wife reach San Francisco, where Mrs. McKinley becomes indisposed and is taken to the home of Henry T. Scott.

Unpleasant weather mars the success of the Buffalo Exposition, which, nevertheless, is visited by great crowds.

A fire in a suburb of Detroit destroys property to the extent of $800,000.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

May 7.—*Philippines:* Troopers of the First Cavalry defeat a Filipino force in Batanyas province, Luzon.

May 8.—Colonel Astilla, and other Filipino officers and soldiers, surrender to the American troops.

May 10.—*Hawaii:* The legislature passes a resolution containing a memorial to President McKinley to remove Governor Dole, on the ground that he has obstructed legislation.

May 11.—*Philippines:* There is opposition among the native priests of the Philippines to the return to the islands of Archbishop Chapelle as administrator; it is reported that attempts are being made to assassinate Aguinaldo.


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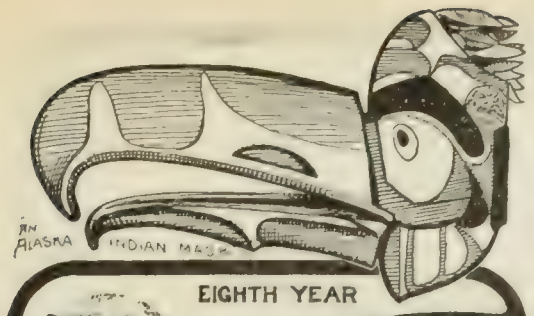


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## CHESS.

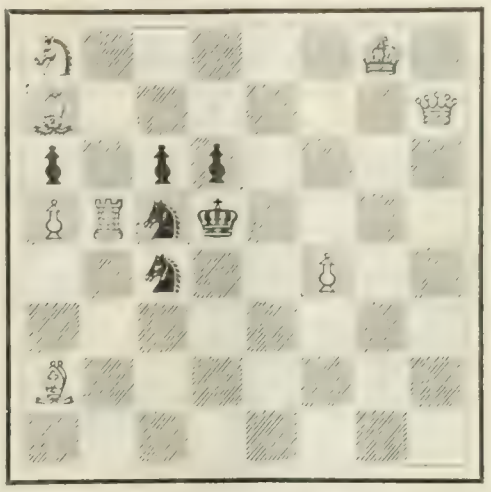
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 559.

By J. E. HERBERT.

*The Morning Post*, London, Tourney

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

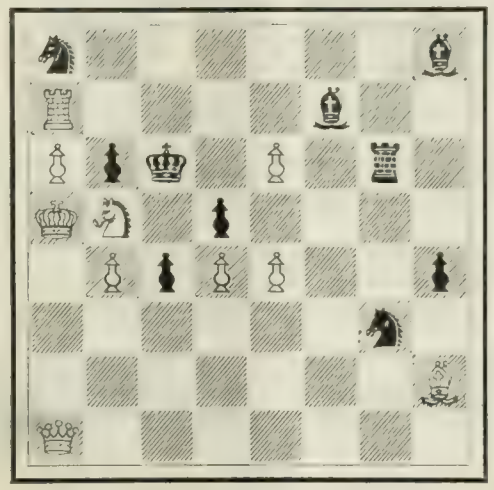
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 560.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST and Dedicated to M. W. H.,

By DR W. R. I. DALTON.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 553.

Key-move, Q—R 8.

No. 554.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q—Kt 6 / K x R | 2. B—B 3 ch / K x Kt | 3. Q—B 7, mate | |
| 1. ..... / K—B 5 | 2. Q x P ch / K—Q 5 | 3. Q—Q 5, mate | |
| 1. ..... / P x B | 2. Kt—K 2 ! ch / K x R | 3. Q—R 5, mate | |
| | 2. ..... / K—Q 6 | 3. Kt—Q 6, mate | |
| | 2. ..... / K—K 6 | 3. Kt—Kt 5, mate | |
| | 2. ..... / K—B 5 | 3. Kt x P, mate | |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; O. C. Brett,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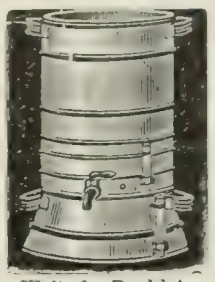

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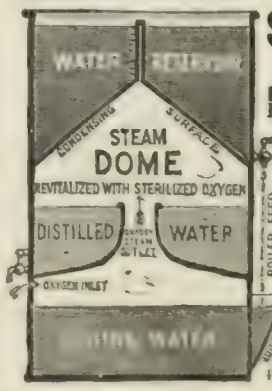


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554 (only): R. H. Renshaw, Boyce, Va.

Comments (553): "Good"—M. W H.; "Cleverly constructed, tho without much originality"—H. W. B.; "Very nice"—M. M.; "Simple and beautiful"—A K.; "Pretty fair"—D. G. H.; "Perplexing, with elusive key"—W. R. C.; "One of the best"—J. G. L.; "Rather easy"—T. and McM.; "Fine"—H. M. C.

(554): "Excellent"—M. W. H.; "The wonderful accuracy, novelty, and ingenuity of the main variation richly entitled this to a prize"—H. W. B.; "The chief merit of this is the P x B variation, and in that it is superb"—M. M.; "The solver has to seek for a well-hidden key"—A K.; "A very pleasing variety of mates"—W. W. S.; "Some neat cavalry tactics"—J. H. S.; "Key-move not so easy"—D. G. H.

Very many solvers went astray with 553 by Q—Kt 8. The answer is P x P, and no mate next move. Hence, the necessity of Q—R 8, so that after P x P, and no mate next move. Hence, the necessity of Q—R 8, so that after P x P, Q—R sq, mate.

In addition to those reported W. J. L., D. G. H., M. Chamberlain, Cody, Wyo., got 551.

### Brilliancy Prize.

This little gamelet took the Brilliancy Prize in the late New Orleans Tourney:

| JUDGE LABATT. *White.* | E. M. REYNES. *Black.* |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P K 4 |
| 2 Kt K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B B 4 | P K R 3 |
| 4 P Q 4 | P Q 3 |
| 5 Castles | B—K Kt 5 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | Kt x Q P |
| 7 Kt x K P | B x Q |
| 8 B x B P ch | K—K 2 |
| 9 Kt—Q 5 mate. | |

### Lasker in New York.

The Champion of the World is giving a series of exhibition games against the "crack" players of the Manhattan Chess-Club. The veteran Delmar opened the first of these games, and had to resign after the Champion's thirty-fifth move. The game is very instructive, showing careful and accurate play against what appeared to be a very strong attack. Here are the moves:

Queen's Pawn Opening.

| DELMAR. *White.* | LASKER. *Black.* | DELMAR. *White.* | LASKER. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 20 Kt x B | Kt x Kt |
| 2 P—K B 4 | P—Q B 4 | 21 B R 4 | Kt—B 2 |
| 3 P—K 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 22 B Q 7 ch | K—Kt sq |
| 4 P—B 3 | P—K 3 | 23 B—R 4 | P—B 3 |
| 5 Kt K B 3 | B—Q 3 | 24 Q—K 2 | R—Kt 2 |
| 6 B—Q 3 | Kt B 3 | 25 Q—Kt 2 | P x Kt |
| 7 Castles | B—Q 2 | 26 B P x P | R—B 2 |
| 8 Kt—K 5 | Q—K 2 | 27 R-K Kt sq | B x P |
| 9 P Q R 3 | Castles Q R | 28 P x B | Kt x P |
| 10 P—Q Kt 4 | P—B 5 | 29 Q—Kt 5 | Kt—B 4 |
| 11 B—B 2 | Q R—Kt sq | 30 B—K 3 | Kt—K 5 |
| 12 P—R 4 | P—K R 4 | 31 Q—Kt 2 | Q R 5 |
| 13 P—R 5 | P—K Kt 4 | 32 K R-Kt sq | R—Kt sq |
| 14 P—Kt 5 | Kt—Q sq | 33 R—R 2 | Kt—Kt 6 ch |
| 15 P—R 6 | P Kt 3 | 34 K Kt sq | Q—K 5 |
| 16 Kt R 3 | P x P | 35 R—K sq | Q x B ch |
| 17 P x P | Kt—K sq | 36 Resigns | |
| 18 Q—B 3 | Kt—B 2 | 1 hr. 46 min. | 1 hr. 40 min. |
| 19 K—R sq | B x P | | |

The second game was with Hymes, who probably had a win, but failed to see it, and allowed Lasker to get out of danger and force a Draw:

Ruy Lopez.

| HYMES. *White.* | LASKER. *Black.* | HYMES. *White.* | LASKER. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P K 4 | 17 Kt P x P | Q—Q 3 |
| 2 Kt K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 18 B—B 4 | P—K B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | Kt—B 3 | 19 P Q 4 | B Kt 2 |
| 4 P—Q 3 | P—Q 3 | 20 P x P | P x P |
| 5 P B 3 | B—K 2 | 37 min. | 49 min. |
| 6 Q Kt-Q 2 | Castles | 21 Kt x P | Q K B 3 |
| 7 Kt—B sq | P Q B 3 | 22 Q—Kt 3 | B—B sq |
| 8 B—R 4 | P—Q Kt 4 | 23 B—Kt 3 | B—K 3 |
| 9 B—Kt 3 | Kt—Q R 4 | 24 Q R 4 | P—Q R 4 |
| 10 Kt—K 3 | Kt x B | 25 Q—B 6 | B—Q Kt 5 |
| 11 P x Kt | R—K sq | 26 R—K 2 | B—Kt 5 |
| 12 Castles | B—B sq | 27 Q Q 5 ch | B—K 3 |
| 13 R—K sq | P—Q 4 | 28 Q—B 6 | B—Kt 5 |
| 14 P x P | Kt x P | 29 Q—Q 5 ch | B—K 3 |
| 15 Kt x Kt | Q x Kt | 30 Q—B 6 | B—Kt 5 |
| 16 P—B 4 | P x P | Drawn | |

Dr. Lasker has also beaten Hanham and Showalter, and played twenty-three games, simultaneously, against twenty-three picked men, winning seventeen, losing three, and drawing three.


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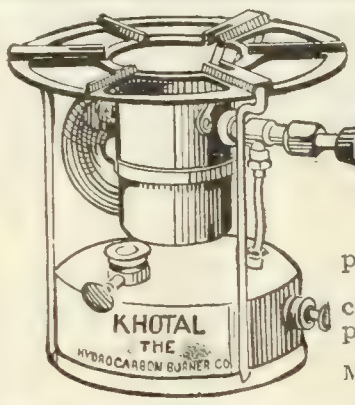


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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE CHINESE INDEMNITY SITUATION.

THE allied powers have demanded that China pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels (or $315,000,000, reckoning the tael at 70 cents) for the damage inflicted by the Boxers and the expense incurred by the powers in restoring order. The Chinese Government has agreed to pay it. This simple demand and reply, however, begin to take on the complexity that seems to characterize all the diplomacy of the Far East when the time of payment and the method of raising the money are considered. China proposes to meet the indemnity by an annual payment of 15,000,000 taels ($10,500,000) for thirty years, beginning with July of next year. The revenues of the Chinese Government are so small, however, that even this annual payment, as the Chinese plenipotentiaries point out in their reply, would leave the country unable to meet the current expenses of the Government; so they ask that the customs duties paid by foreigners in the treaty ports be increased one-third, and that this extra one-third be given to China for administrative purposes. The New York *Sun* thinks that this "seems but a moderate request on the part of the Chinese commissioners," and the German, British, and American governments are reported to be in favor of granting it. The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* goes further, and declares that the demand upon China for this large indemnity "looks like a bold and shameless scheme of highway robbery." Most of the American press, indeed, seem to believe that China is being required to perform an impossibility, and express the opinion that the arrangement has in it the germs of future trouble. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* reports that "the State Department does not believe that China is able to pay the bill, in spite of her willingness to accept it. By yielding to the demand she will accomplish what at present seems to be her only desire—to get the foreigners off her soil and have a chance to restore peace and order in the provinces where the foreigners have created anarchy. But when she attempts to pay the bill and can not pay it, there will be another reckoning, and the only way to get what China promised to pay will be by partition. From the standpoint of the Administration it is a deplorable situation, the worst feature of which is that China, in her frenzied anxiety to get the foreigners and anarchy away from her soil, has made it next to impossible to do anything for her." The same paper says editorially:

"There was a great opportunity before the powers, the opportunity of modernizing and civilizing China, and in such wise as to make it a source of strength and not of weakness in the modern world, and of commending to it not only the inventions, but the spirit of the modern Western World. It is the distinction of our Government, it may hereafter appear to be its great distinction, that it has steadfastly striven toward this end. Apparently it has, for the time, been baffled by the immediate avarice of the European powers and by the ignorance or cowardice of the representatives of China. If China should pay the indemnity, the Western powers will have no further claim upon her. If China should default, the only apparent remedy of the Western powers will be to enter in and take possession of the land and dismember the empire. The effect of such a step would be not to promote but to arrest the development of China, and to arrest it incalculably. If that proves to be the case our own Government can absolutely wash its hands of the baleful result."

Some papers notice that the Chinese proposal to pay the indemnity in thirty instalments really amounts to paying a little over three per cent. of it every year, probably less than the Chinese Government would have to pay as interest on bonds if it borrowed the money and paid it in a lump sum; and they also remark that the extra customs duties, to be paid by foreigners to assist the Chinese Government while it is paying the indemnity, will really amount to the payment of part of the indemnity by the foreigners themselves, and that, too, by a restriction on the very trade that these powers are trying so hard to build up. But "whatever method of payment is adopted," says the Springfield *Republican*, "whether by a loan or by annual instalments, China seems sure to remain in the grip of the foreigners. Either her finances and revenue system will be taken over altogether for foreign administration, or her territory will be occupied in part until the bill is settled. The possibility that in the end the powers will recompense themselves by slices of Chinese territory is as great as ever." The Denver *News* takes a more hopeful view. It says:

"If China can float a loan in the money centers of the Western world and interest American, British, French, German, and Russian financiers in her securities, the surest guaranty against dismemberment will have been obtained. If China is wiped off the map as an empire, her bonds will go out of existence with her government. Turkey would long ago have been demolished had it not been that European bankers held Turkish bonds, whose value would have been destroyed with the end of the Sultan's reign in Europe. It was the money power that saved Greece from being overrun by Turkey in the late war and annexed to the Sultan's domains. Greece owed her deliverance to her debts. A large debt to European nations would be China's

surest guaranty of safety. No nation whose capitalists held Chinese bonds would dare countenance a policy favorable to the dismemberment of the empire."

What the Chicago *Journal* considers a pat description of the situation was given recently by the Chinese Minister in Paris. Chinese reports have it that a million natives have been killed by the foreign troops since their arrival in China. Said the Minister:

"I am reminded of one of the stories in a little collection of amusing tales and jokes called in our country 'Teia-Pao' ('The Family Treasure'), published in 1707 in the reign of Kang Chi. A certain man, who was reputed to have much wealth, was attacked one day by a robber who cried out, 'Hand me over all your money or I will kill you.' Ts'ai-mi, for that was his name, refused to give the money, and thereupon the robber seized him and belabored him without mercy. 'Now,' he cried again at length, when tired of beating his victim, 'will you give the money?' 'Let us examine the question,' returned Ts'ai-mi between his groans. 'You have half killed me. Would it not be fair to take only half my money?' Now, that is the state of affairs in China!"

## RECENT SHIPPING DEALS.

MR. MORGAN'S purchase of the Leyland line has stirred up an amount of comment that would not have resulted, it seems likely, if the line had been bought by anybody else. The fact that Mr. Morgan was the organizer of the steel trust and the anthracite coal trust, and that he has just brought about an agreement, altho perhaps only temporary, among the men who control all the transcontinental railroads in the United States, except the Atchison, gives an uncommon interest to his entry upon a new field. The New York *Journal* thinks that his purchase "is the most momentous event that has occurred in the field of world commerce since the Confederate cruisers drove the American flag from the ocean," and that "it means nothing less than that American capital is preparing to grasp that sovereignty of the seas which we seemed on the point of attaining fifty years ago." The Liverpool correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says that "in Liverpool shipping and mercantile circles the news of the latest acquisition of the all-powerful syndicate engineering the American trusts has been received with a good deal of trepidation, not unmixed perhaps with consternation."

The report is pretty generally credited that the Atlantic Transport line will be combined with the Leyland line, and the New York *Sun* says that "it is not unlikely that the deal between the Leyland and Atlantic Transport lines will be put through before the end of the summer." President Bernard N. Baker, of the latter line, is reported as saying last week: "If the Leyland and Atlantic Transport lines were merged, and I do not say that they are, they would do practically all the carrying trade in passengers and freight to London." He further observed that if the two lines were combined they would have a total tonnage, afloat and building, of over 700,000 tons, and that the Hamburg-American would be next, with 630,000 tons, and the North German Lloyd third, with 500,000 tons. The fourth would be the British India Steam Navigation Company, with 386,000 tons, and the fifth the "P. & O.," with 313,000. Thus the largest merchant fleet in the world would be owned in America and the second and third in Germany, Britannia taking fourth place. As Mr. Rockefeller is largely interested in the American and Red Star lines, and as he has been associated with Mr. Morgan in some of his recent plans, a report has gained currency that these two lines may also enter the combination. The idea of a steamship "trust," in the sense of a monopoly, however, is not feared. As Mr. John Lee, manager of the White Star line, is reported to have said in discussing the Leyland purchase, "the ocean can never be controlled by a trust"; but as the cargoes of the transatlantic steamers are brought to the seaboard by rail, it is believed that with the railroads controlled by the same people who are now acquiring fleets of steamers, the rates can be so adjusted that shippers will see the advantage of having their freight go by the right line.

Along with the news of the Leyland purchase comes the news that the Hamburg-American Company (German) has bought the Atlas line, the only British line plying between New York and the West Indies and South America. The general manager of the Hamburg-American Company is reported to have said in an interview, that "the purchase of the Atlas line is a continuation of the policy of the Germans to wrest the supremacy of the sea from England." German tonnage has increased rapidly in the last thirty years. In 1873 it was 167,000 tons, in 1898 it was over 1,000,000 tons. Says the Boston *Journal*, in commenting on the Atlas-line purchase: "This transaction is very much more significant than it seems upon the surface. It is a declaration by the Hamburg-American Company of war upon the maritime interests of the United States. The Atlas line rightly belonged to America. Its British owners recognized it. They believed that it was only a question of time when it would fall into our hands. But the Hamburg-American people, with their vast resources, were determined to prevent this. They were eager to cut in while there was opportunity. They have possessed themselves of an important link in our natural line of communication with the Southern countries, and it will require a strenuous effort to dislodge them."

ALL THE WORLD'S A WHEEL.
And J. Pierpont Morgan is the Wheelman.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

According to the German navigation laws the Atlas line steamers, being now owned in Germany, can fly the German flag. The Leyland line steamers, however, can not fly the American flag, as our navigation laws admit to American registry only ships built in this country. Says the Baltimore *Sun*:

"The United States has an excellent opportunity now to extend its markets and to enlarge its merchant marine by reason of Great Britain's 'preoccupation' in South Africa. This can be done without compelling the American people to pay one cent in the way of subsidy to shipowners. If our navigation laws were amended so that foreign-built ships could be admitted to American registry and sailed under the American flag, the problem of enlarging our merchant marine would be solved at once. The practical German does not hesitate to adopt this policy, altho his industrial and commercial development is of a more recent date than that of the United States. In the first year of the twentieth

century the United States leads all the nations as a factor in the world's commerce, but in the future it may be assumed that the rivalry between the nations will be keener than ever before. If, as is contended, a mighty merchant marine is essential to our commercial supremacy, this is as good a time as any to begin laying the foundation of the American merchant marine. We can not, for the present at least, compete with Great Britain in the number of vessels our shipyards can turn out, but if Americans were allowed to buy foreign-built ships and sail them under the American flag we would soon have a merchant fleet adequate to the needs of our commercial development. Meantime, the fact that the Germans are making renewed efforts to develop larger trade relations with South America and the West Indies should stimulate the energies of Americans. Our manufacturers and merchants may discover some day that Europe does not intend to admit them always to its markets upon as favorable terms as they now enjoy. In anticipation of that day they should lose no time in cultivating commercial relations with South America. A dollar made in trade with our Southern neighbors is worth quite as much as one acquired by the sale of our products in the European market. It is not true Yankee thrift or enterprise to allow such a valuable trade field to remain only half developed."

## NEW LIGHT ON THE CONDUCT OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

IN view of the severe charges of cruelty and outrage that have been made against the allied forces in China, two authoritative statements regarding the conduct of the American troops, from the pens of General Chaffee and Lieut. Thomas Franklin, have aroused wide interest. General Chaffee, in a communication to the War Department, warmly protests against the "exaggerations" of many of the correspondents who have written for the American press on the Chinese campaign, and he takes up in particular and refutes in detail the statements made by Thomas F. Millard in an article entitled "A Comparison of the Armies in China," published in *Scribner's Magazine* last January. General Chaffee declares this article to be "an exaggerated statement in many instances and extraordinary as a whole," and gives it as his opinion that "Mr. Millard must surely base his statements on hearsay, supplemented by his imagination."

Mr. Millard's most serious charges against the American troops are that they participated in the shooting and bayoneting of harmless and helpless people, and that "every town, every village, every peasant's hut in the path of our troops was first looted, then burned." Both of these statements General Chaffee declares to be untrue. Fully three-quarters of the houses passed, he says, are standing to-day, and during the march of the column to Peking part of but one town, Chang-chia-wan, was burned. General Chaffee charges the magazine critic with a multitude of inaccuracies and distortions in his allegations and comparisons on minor matters, and concludes with some remarks on the evil effect upon the army caused by the publication of such false statements. Exaggeration of the unavoidable hardships of warfare and constant harping on the privations endured, he says, have the worst possible effect on the soldier's spirit, tending to depress and weaken, instead of to strengthen, his powers of endurance. "In putting his finger on this misleading article," observes the Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette*, "General Chaffee has rendered a service to the cause of truth and helped to set the allies, and especially his own countrymen, in a proper light before the world."

The report of Lieutenant Franklin, one of General Chaffee's aides in the march to Peking, is chiefly interesting on account of the wealth of detail that it gives in relation to the methods employed by the allied forces in their campaign. He starts with the statement that "the American soldier was the best fighting man of all the allies," and he declares that the American column, during the arduous march to the relief of the beleagured legation, was the best fed and provided for. The Americans, moreover, "kept the best policed and cleanest camps." "In transportation," he continues, "none of the allies could touch the Americans. Altho we had only escort wagons, their size and the amount they hauled surprised the foreigners." Lieutenant Franklin describes the uniforms of our troops as more practical than ornamental, but condemns the laxity that led officers as well as men to appear careless as to their personal appearance. Nevertheless, "the American's arms were always clean and in good order, and he can shoot and take care of himself better than his more neatly dressed brothers-in-arms"; and "he was animated by a spirit of humanity and regard for the rights of others that was in marked contrast to the actions of these same presumably disciplined troops." "After all," he adds, "these things are

AS DOCTOR OF LAWS PRESIDENT M'KINLEY WILL HAVE NO TROUBLE FINDING PATIENTS.

—*The Chicago Daily News.*

CLEAN FORGOT WHAT HE WENT AFTER.

CUBA: "Where's that absolute independence broom I sent you to Washington for?"

THE DELEGATE. "By gum! I thought there was something I had forgotten."

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

## POLITICAL WOES IN CARICATURE.

the true test of true discipline, and not perfect alinement and polished buttons. But both could go hand-in-hand." Commenting on these interesting statements from the field of war, the Boston *Journal* declares that "this official report of a keen, accomplished, professional soldier makes very amateurish the stories which brilliant correspondents have told in newspapers and magazines. What he writes is, in the main, just what citizens who are proud of their country would desire and expect as the record of the troops of the republic."

A tribute is also paid to the American forces by Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee, the British commander at Peking, who, in a recent report to the British War Office, warmly praises the conduct of the American and Japanese troops, and makes special mention of the friendly cooperation and loyalty of General Chaffee, General Wilson, and the other American officers.

## END OF THE ALBANY STREET-RAILROAD STRIKE.

THE strike of street-car employees in Albany, N. Y., culminating in bloodshed and the calling-out of troops, and occurring at a time when other important bodies of workingmen are threatening to strike, has attracted national attention. This labor war, affecting over a thousand employees and dislocating fifty miles of street-railroad traffic, was caused by the men's demand for the recognition of the union and a uniform wage scale. It is said that the cause which actually precipitated the strike

THE BIRD IS WATCHING THE BONE!
—*The New York World.*

was the demand of the union that certain non-union men be dismissed from the employ of the company or else be compelled to join the union. The company refused these demands, the strike began, and on May 14 the company tried to operate its cars with non-union men. The cars as they left the barn were met by crowds of strikers and their sympathizers; one of the cars was wrecked and left lying in the gutter, and the motorman was severely wounded by a missile. The management of the trolley system asked the governor for protection, and he called upon the National Guard of the State. Over two thousand militiamen were sent to Albany, and on May 16 the scenes of disorder were repeated. Many men were wounded in the streets, and two merchants, standing by as spectators, were fatally wounded by a volley fired into the crowd by soldiers on a street-car.

On the 18th the company and its striking employees reached an agreement, and the strike ended. The men won their demand for twenty cents an hour and the demand that the company agree to treat with committees of the employees. The men, in turn, conceded the right of the company "to employ union or non-union men and to discharge them for cause." The following unusual paragraph in the agreement attracts a good deal of commendation:

"To reduce as much as possible inconvenience to the traveling public, it is agreed that no proposition for a strike shall be acted upon by any division at the same meeting at which it is introduced, but that at least forty-eight hours shall elapse before such proposition shall be voted upon. And if a strike shall be ordered it shall not take effect until at least six days have elapsed after notice to the company, during which time the employees shall continue their work."

In addition to the loss of two lives, the cost of the strike, which lasted twelve days, is estimated at nearly $70,000. The cost to the company was about $17,500; to the men, $17,800; and to the county, for the expenses of the military, $33,700. Most of the daily papers argue that, however righteous the demands of the men, they had no legal or moral right to prevent by force the work of the non-union men imported to take their places. The Chicago *Tribune* and the Springfield *Republican* advocate compulsory arbitration as the best preventive of strike riots, while the New York *Journal* believes that public ownership of the street railways would accomplish that result.

The New York *Worker* (successor to *The People*), in answer to the question, "What would Socialists in office do in such an emergency as this?" replies:

"A Social-Democratic city council would appropriate money to aid the strikers, if needed—as Socialist city councils have done in France.

"It would forbid the importation of scabs and use the police to enforce the provision.

"It would, when the company's franchise was legally forfeited, take possession of the street-car system and operate it for the public good—with an eight-hour day, union wages, and fair treatment for the employees.

"A Social-Democratic governor would support the local authorities and would call out the troops, if needed, to enforce such action."

**Do Large Salaries Afford any Assurance of Honesty in Employees?**—The remarks of Judge Wofford, of the criminal court in Kansas City, in sentencing a young man who had been found guilty of stealing a tray of diamonds from his employer, open up a broad line of inquiry. The judge plainly intimated that this diamond merchant deserved to have his goods stolen as a punishment for paying his clerk only $6 a week. This incident suggests to the Washington *Post* the following question:

"Ought the wages of employees to bear any relation to the value of things they handle, the degree of temptation to which they are exposed, or the facilities afforded by the positions they fill for appropriating their employer's property?"

*The Post* answers its own question in the negative. "Most of the great embezzlements," it says, "the looting of banks, trust companies, and other corporations, are not the work of underpaid employees"; and it adds that "large salaries do not furnish any security against rascality, and inadequate compensation does not make an honest boy or man turn to thieving." The New York *Commercial*, on the other hand, declares:

"It may with fairness be submitted that of two bank cashiers in a given community—with equal degrees of natural honesty, of the same training and tastes, with about the same yearly expenses to be met, each performing about the same work actually worth, say, $2,000 a year, but one receiving $2,500 and the other only $1,500—the underpaid man is much the more likely to 'go wrong.'

"And we can not withhold a measure of sympathy from Judge Wofford in his impulse to 'roast' the employer of the six-dollar-a-week diamond salesman, or fail to commend the sentiments of the late Judge Danforth, of the Maine supreme court, who, in sentencing a defaulting bank cashier to a long term in state's prison, remarked casually but forcibly and significantly:

"'I only wish that the law permitted me to send along to prison with you every one of the bank directors, who, through a long term of years, expected you to do your work, live respectably and becomingly, bring up a large family, and be honest—all on a salary of $600.'"

## AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORKING PEOPLE.

AS the American invasion of European markets advances, the alarm of the European press, as will be seen by an article in our Foreign Topics Department this week, seems to increase. The proposal of Paul Leroy-Beaulieu that Europe form a tariff union against the United States has not met a wide response, and now the Cologne *Gazette*, according to the cable despatches, proposes a Russo-German commercial union against America, only to find that the Russians are reported to be more inclined to favor a Russo-American union against Germany. What the governments thus fail in doing, however, may be attempted by the manufacturers interested, if we are to credit a Geneva despatch to the London *Daily Mail* to the effect that the Swiss, Austrian, and German manufacturers are contemplating a union to boycott American goods. This news is undoubtedly "important if true"; but in a cable despatch from the manufacturing city of Prague, in Austria, where the movement is said to have originated, it is stated that the manufacturers there know nothing about such a movement. In the mean time, our successes in the arena of international trade rivalry go on. The German "Verein für Socialpolitik" has just brought out a book containing an alarmist view of American trade competition, written by Dr. Carl Ballod, who sees great danger to European manufacturers in our growing iron, steel, cotton, and silk industries. The American consul at Edinburgh says: "The tide of American imports into Scotland steadily rises. This is true not only of our food products, which are in almost universal demand, but also as to a numerous variety of manufactures. During the last twelve months the quantity of American goods in the markets of the east of Scotland has been much larger than ever before, and the volume of trade visibly greater."

All this lends a good deal of interest to a remarkably frank discussion of the superiority of the American workingman to his British cousin that appears in the current *Edinburgh Review*. The superiority is due principally, thinks this writer, to the fact that "whatever the recognized number of their [the American workingmen's] hours may be, whatever the kind of work, whatever the conditions under which it is carried on, the overwhelming majority of them put their hearts and minds into their work, and make their output as large as is possible to them." The American, further, "seems, as it were, to catch the spirit of the vast combinations of subtle mechanism amid which he plays his important but limited part, and to be glad of every opportunity of aiding in the development of the speed and economy with which they fulfil the constructive and adaptive functions for which they exist. And so, not only does he do what in him lies to get the largest results out of the machinery on which he is employed, as it stands, but it frequently happens that men come to the manager, or the head of their department, with ideas as to some further saving or still greater increase of production." This spirit, it seems, is almost unknown in Great Britain.

Another factor that tells in America's favor is the climate:

"The keen dry air of the larger part of that area in the States in which industrial operations seriously competing with our own are carried on is a constant and powerful incentive to activity of body and mind. Its results are seen in the strenuous lives led by persons of every class and occupation. The intensity of the nervous stress daily submitted to, and apparently with something like enjoyment, by the average professional and business man in the States bears the same kind of relation to that which is usual with us, as is borne by the manner of life of all but our leisure classes to that common in England before the days of telegraphs and telephones. . . . Speaking broadly, therefore, a climate which, like the American, acts as a perpetual nerve tonic, is calculated to enhance production—to give those who live subject to its influence corresponding industrial advantages."

This leads to the consideration of another advantage:

"For the realization of those advantages, however, another condition appears to be necessary, which condition is also present in the United States—that is, the currency of rates of wages high enough to enable the workingman to eat a large amount of meat. Without that form of support in extensive quantities the high evolution of energy witnessed in the American workingman would either not take place, or would result very speedily in mental and bodily exhaustion. In the United States the rates of wages in most manual occupations are quite sufficiently higher than those current here to allow of the regular consumption by the workingman and his family of a much greater amount of meat than is ordinarily eaten in corresponding working-class households in this country. The impression current in some quarters, that, by reason of the protective tariff, the cost of living in the United States is so much greater than in this country that the notoriously considerable and frequently great difference in nominal wages fails to secure an appreciably higher standard of material well-being, is altogether erroneous. There may, no doubt, be conveniences and luxuries for which the discrepancy in current cost is altogether to the disadvantage of the dweller in the United States. Cab-hire and clothes at fashionable tailors' are, doubtless, more costly than is the case with us. But American workingmen do not incur these charges any more than workmen here, and in their budgets rent is probably the only item which, as a rule, is considerably larger than is usual in this country, having reference to the article obtained. Meat is about as cheap as, or perhaps somewhat cheaper than, with us. Boots are probably no more expensive, of the kinds worn by working people. As to clothes of corresponding qualities there is some difference of opinion, but having regard to the fact that cotton can be, and is, worn during the hot months, it seems doubtful whether the total cost for dress is more for a working-class household of the same size in the States than in this country. Some figures published in the Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor in September, 1898, on wages in the United States and Europe, are put forward very tentatively, being professedly based, so far as this country is concerned, on very limited data. Still, a few of them may be mentioned as affording probably an at least approximate illustration of the differences between the wages current here and in the United States in some of the occupations most closely associated with the engineering industry. We take the figures for 1896, as that appears to be the latest year for which a comparison is available. The average daily wages for 'machinists,' probably equivalent to what we should call a good average workman in an engineering shop, for iron-molders, and for pattern-makers are—translated into our money—approximately, for certain cities in the United States, ten shillings [$2.40], ten shillings and sevenpence [$2.54], and eleven and ninepence [$2.80], and in certain cities of Great Britain six and threepence [$1.50], six and eightpence [$1.60], and six and sevenpence [$1.58]. It is quite possible that the disparity thus indicated is greater than that which actually obtains, but even a considerable deduction would leave the margin of difference still important. In the steel industry there is reason to believe that the disproportion in the general scale of wages between the two countries is markedly on the same side."

Added to these physical advantages are "certain moral and intellectual advantages":

"Chief among the former, from the economic point of view, is the democratic structure of society in the United States and the absence in the industrial sphere of anything corresponding to those sharply marked distinctions of class which are so perceptible through the factory and workshop systems of this country. There is, of course, plenty of careful grading in the finely organized manufacturing establishments of the great republic, but its basis is purely one of professional merit. There is no barrier there, vague and indefinable perhaps, but none the less real, such as still makes it always appear much more probable than not, even to the good English workman, that he will die a workman. To the American artisan of the same relative quality the chances seem excellent that he will have raised himself to a position, not of social superiority, but of greater comfort and larger leisure. The upward path is entirely open; he has seen, and daily sees, it mounted with sure and rapid steps by scores and even hundreds of his fellows, and there is no reason why, by the exercise of the same energy and resourcefulness, he should not attain a like success. In a word, the absence in the industrial system of the States and the presence in ours of distinctions cor-

responding to that between commissioned and non-commissioned ranks in the army, or, however loosely, to that between gentle and simple, serves in an important degree to enhance the comparative stimulus to strenuous and intelligent exertion among American workingmen."

As to the intellectual advantage, a "higher level of intelligence prevailing among American workingmen" is frankly conceded, and we are told:

"They are, it must be remembered, in so far as they come of American stock, the members of a race of which, for many generations, a primary education of sound intellectual quality and of deeply democratic inspiration has been the common heritage. It has developed an average character of exceptional force and initiative. It prepared the way also for the establishment and the utilization of those institutions for instruction in applied science which have sprung up widely during the last thirty years, and which during the past fifteen years have been extended and developed by wealthy Americans with princely lavishness of building and equipment. Therein certainly has lain much of the nursing-ground of the industrial competition which we are now facing. We have to encounter a race of employers who fully appreciate the value of the best scientific and technical training for industrial life. And among the working classes we have to reckon with great numbers of parents who do not want their boys to be adding to the family income before they are sixteen or seventeen, and until they reach that age desire them to avail themselves as fully as possible of the excellently equipped secondary and technical schools which are so widely diffused in the principal industrial States. The result is that a large proportion of the youths and young men, with which the great establishments of the metal and other industries are constantly being recruited, enter the works with a general intelligence so well trained that they are speedily able to apprehend the principles of the machinery on which they are employed. Thus prepared, they find nothing uninteresting or ignoble in the limited parts assigned to the eye and hand of man in many of the highly specialized processes by which American manufacturing industry is increasingly distinguished. If put to such work, it is their aim that their machine should produce a 'record' in their works, and that, if possible, by improvements at their suggestion, their works should produce a 'record' in the States.

"Where is there to be found among us this admirable spirit? Will it continue in its full present measure with those who have it, and who, having it, deserve and are bound to pass us and any others who have it not? Is there any hope that by any modifications of the conditions in which our industries are set something of the same spirit may come to dominate our working classes? There are a few observers who deprecate alarm, for the reason that, as they hold, the American industrial pace is a great deal too hot to be permanently maintained by any nation that is not perpetually recruited by fresh blood from abroad. This view was forcibly maintained in an article on American *versus* British workmen by a very well-informed occasional correspondent of *The Engineer* newspaper. This acute writer, the whole of whose article (January 26, 1900) is highly deserving of study, and to whose analysis of the causes of difference between the industrial position here and in the States we feel much indebted, goes so far as to suggest that the population of the principal industrial States of the Union 'would cease to multiply, or would even actually diminish if the influx from Europe were to stop.' We believe that the fact noted by other well-informed observers, that at any rate among the better-class American artisan families there are rarely more than two children, may certainly be regarded as affording some support to the suggestion of which we have spoken."

Instances are then adduced to show that the American artisan finds himself too old to work at forty-five, sometimes younger. At this point the British workingman has an advantage:

"There can be little doubt that the effective industrial life of the British artisan exceeds by some ten to fifteen years that usual in the States, and that in trades in which the competition of American producers is most keenly felt. The Lancashire cotton-weavers and spinners commonly work on to the age of fifty-five or more, and engineers till between fifty-five and sixty or even later, and many of our own iron and steel workers to from fifty to fifty-five. Here, plainly, is a point in our favor. The difference between the total efficiency, as an agent in manufacturing production, of the average British and the average American artisan is very much less than appears from the records of their respective achievements in any single year, or even in any decade. And the stock of the British artisan in his own country is much more fruitful than when transplanted across the Atlantic. The average number of children in working-class families is much larger here than in the States. There is some consolation for us in these reflections, but it is of a kind which we need to cherish with much caution."

It is evident that a tremendous struggle is at hand:

"The American working classes are constantly being recruited by new blood, which they assimilate with surprising rapidity, and there seems to be no reason to anticipate that the stream of immigration will cease for many years to come. Until it does, and for some considerable time after that event, we have good cause to anticipate that American production will go forward at an ever-increasing rate of progression under the influence of the conditions which we have analyzed. . . . . .

"Yet there are things to be remembered which afford ground for sober encouragement. For a considerable time to come much the larger part of American manufacturing production in many departments will be required to meet the demands of the vast and ever-growing home market. British manufacturers, therefore, and British artisans have time, not to waste, indeed, in the vain hope that the industrialism of the States will wear itself out before setting itself to capture all our markets, but to prepare themselves for such a struggle as neither they nor their fathers have ever known."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

COMPETITION is a cat with more lives than Combination can ever crush out. *Puck.*

THE biggest failure in Wall Street last week was the failure to disturb the business of the country.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

BRITISH ship-owners are combining to fight J. Pierpont Morgan. We hope they have picked out a nice soft spot to fall on.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THERE is a grim humor in Andrew Carnegie telling the British how to save their iron industry from American competition.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

CHINA hopes that after the reform is over there will be enough of the country left to enjoy the benefit of the moral improvement.—*The Washington Star.*

THE *Shamrock II.* met with an accident while sailing the other day, but it was nothing to the one it will encounter on this side of the water.—*The Chicago News.*

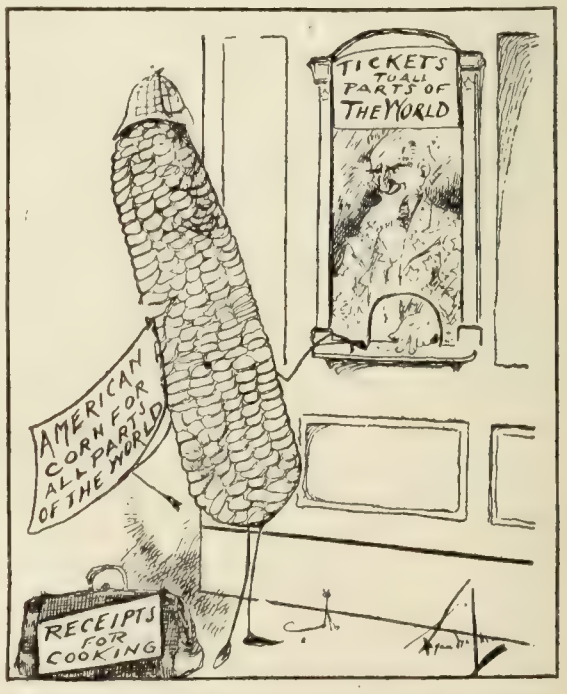
It is a wise railroad official who stays close to his office these days. If he takes a trip he is liable to return and find new owners in control of the road.—*The Omaha Bee.*

MORGAN may yet be glad he bought that steamship line, so he will have something to come home on if his friends in Wall Street keep on tearing things up.—*The Chicago News.*

NO ESCAPE.—"The Next World's Fair," is the heading of an editorial in the Philadelphia *Press.* Oh, dear! So we are to have them there, too, are we?—*The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

THE curious fact is pointed out that the date 1901 turned upside down makes 1061, in which year Edward the Confessor, the first king of that name, reigned over England.—*The Boston Transcript.*

IF, as Dr. Ament says, the Chinese realize the necessity for a new belief, we imagine that a belief in modern martial methods and equipment would appeal to them as strongly as anything.—*The Detroit News.*




AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY WHO HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO BEING EATEN.
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

### GREAT WRITERS AS REVOLUTIONISTS.

THE antagonistic attitude of Count Tolstoy toward state and church in Russia, and the enthusiasm with which the Russian students and many of the Russian people view him, were recently compared by the Vicomte de Voguë (in the *Gaulois*, Paris) to the reign of King Voltaire in France a century and a half ago. In commenting on this remark, *Literature* (London, April 27) says:

"There is no denying the exactness of the parallel, and there is nothing surprising in the alacrity with which the Vicomte de Voguë has pounced upon it. The only wonder is that he did not cover a whole page with parallels. For the phenomenon which he recognizes is one with which, tho it is hardly known in England, a long series of experiences has made most countries on the Continent familiar—the phenomenon of the man of letters as the centre of a disturbance. In Russia, of course, the causes of the phenomenon are clear enough. The poets and the novelists are the only Russians who ever get a fair chance of issuing manifestoes in opposition to the opinions of the ruling powers. Extinguishers are easily put upon the journalists and pamphleteers, but the imaginative writers are not, to the same extent, the objects of suspicion. On the one hand, the censor does not study their productions nearly so closely as he studies the newspapers; on the other hand, they have subtle ways of insinuating a gospel instead of preaching it. Consequently they are able, so to say, to steal the horse before the stable door is locked, and become the centers of disturbances because of their exceptional opportunities for causing them. In France the case is different; there any one may cause a disturbance who likes, and the name of those who like is legion. The strange thing, to the English observer, is that the men of letters should so readily be accepted as the leaders of popular movements. For of the fact that they are habitually so accepted there is no room for doubt. The Vicomte de Voguë instances the case of Voltaire as if it were unique. It is, on the contrary, the typical precursor of innumerable cases. As Voltaire was the center of a disturbance in the case of Calas, so was Zola the center of a disturbance in the case of Dreyfus. Their nearest analog in English literary history is Charles Reade; but tho Charles Reade delighted in disturbances, and wrote to the papers, like Zola, to stir them up, he was never taken so seriously. Not he, but Samuel Plimsoll, was the center of the disturbance to which 'Foul Play' was a contribution. But, in France, the cases of Voltaire and Zola do not exhaust the list, but only begin it. Other notable examples which at once suggest themselves are those of Rousseau, who set not France only, but a great part of the Continent, by the ears on a variety of questions ranging from the propriety of playgoing to the propriety of employing foster nurses; of Madame de Staël, who led the opposition to the first Empire, and of Victor Hugo, who led the opposition to the second; of Etienne Arago, the astronomer, who headed the rioters when they assailed the guardhouse in the Place du Château d'Eau in 1848; of Lamartine, who told the Anarchists that the Tricolor had been carried round the world, whereas their red flag had only been carried round the Champ de Mars; of François Coppée and Jules Lemaître, those great twin brethren of the meetings of the Nationalist League; and of Paul Déroulède, the French Kipling, who, whether he lives at Paris or at San Sebastian, is always the animated center of lively internecine strife. It is a long list, and we in England have no list to compare with it. Among our contemporary men of letters the only one who has any claim at all to be placed upon such a list is Dr. Conan Doyle; and tho Dr. Doyle fires off many stirring letters about army reform and the misdeeds of South African cricketers, we do not find the general public taking sides for and against him as the French public takes sides for and against M. Déroulède. The only cases, in fact, in which the British public has violently taken sides for and against a man of letters have been those of Huxley and Lord Byron. The one was a center of disturbance because of his opinions as to the descent of man; the other because British respectability considered itself affronted by certain circumstances in his personal history. The difference in the phenomena is no doubt due to differences in national temperament. But it is certainly one which deserves attention from the literary historian."

Probably the most notable of all English literary revolutionists were two poets—Milton, who gave his lifetime and sacrificed his sight in the cause of political, religious, and divorce reform, and Shelley. Among other notable poet-liberals are Leigh Hunt (who suffered two years' imprisonment for a daring literary attack on the Prince Regent), Keats, and (in some respects) Byron. To the preceding group was opposed the reactionary school of Wordsworth (the "lost leader"), Southey, Scott, and Coleridge. Among more recent writers, the most notable reformers and liberals have been Whitman and Edwin Markham in America, and Ruskin and Morris in England.

### THE LATEST PHASE OF THE SHAKESPEARE-BACON CONTROVERSY.

VERY few literary students or professional writers take the subject of the Baconian authorship of the Shakespearian plays seriously, or admit that the question is within the pale of "literary respectability." Indeed, with hardly an exception they are content to leave its discussion to writers whom they term "lawyers without a brief" and to the "uncritical herd," who are supposed to be the only persons visibly excited by the ingenious hypotheses of Judge Holmes (one of the originators of the Baconian theory) or by the great cryptogram of the late Ignatius Donnelly. A writer who does take this subject seriously, however, is Mr. Appleton Morgan, founder and president of the Shakespeare Society of New York, and editor of the Banks edition of Shakespeare in twenty volumes. Mr. Morgan, who is a lawyer as well as a Shakespearian student, many years ago developed a theory that the Shakespearian plays, as printed in the First Folio of 1623 (the first collected edition of the works) are "not monographs, but the work of many actors and stage censors, improving them constantly from their original mounting by Shakespeare." In support of this theory, he wrote "The Shakespearian Myth, or William Shakespeare and Circumstantial Evidence." During the course of fifteen or twenty years' study, however, Mr. Morgan has from time to time altered his hypothesis to accord, as he believes, with facts which he has discovered in his investigations, and his position at present appears to have approached more and more to the views of the Baconians. Among the curious facts which have lately been brought to his attention are the following (we quote from *The Conservator*, April):

"Taking up a copy of 'Falstaff in Equity,' by my good friend, Judge Charles E. Phelps, of the supreme bench of Baltimore, I believed myself safe; for I knew he, at any rate, was no 'Baconian.' But this is what I read on page 130:

"'One of the famous controversies of the day the decision of which settled the action of assumpsit upon a firm basis, was Slades Case, reported by Coke. The courts being divided in opinion, the case was twice argued before all the judges of England. Francis Bacon was of Counsel, and associated with him as attorney on the same side was a lawyer named John Halstaff. The case was pending from 1596 to 1602. When the author of the First Part of King Henry the Fourth found himself obliged, in 1597, to find some other name to substitute for the offensive Sir John Oldcastle, and to find it in a hurry, did he get it from the name of his associate, John Halstaff? ["Sir John Falstaff"].'

"I admit that the appearance of the First Folio in 1623 is hardly explicable, except upon the theory that some one, not of Shakespeare's family, who did not own the copyright to a single one of the plays and who indicated no interest in his renown as a dramatist or playwright, or of Shakespeare's fellow actors, who were not persons of means, went to the large expense of getting it out. It was rather a costly book. Allowing for an edition of only five hundred copies, the outlay must have been from £840 to £1,400,* accordingly as we take Halliwell Phil-

* This is the estimate of Theodore L. De Vinne, given me April 4.

lipps' estimate of from twelve to twenty times for the purchasing value of money in those days—that is, from four to seven thousand dollars. As no trace can be discovered of any interest in Shakespeare, or even a mention of his name, between the years 1616 and 1623, there certainly was no commercial demand to justify the outlay. Nor did the First Folio operate as a 'boom.' The Second Folio was probably a 'remainder' from the First, as, except that the hopeless pagination of the First Folio was corrected therein, it is page for page and line for line a duplicate. Mr. De Vinne tells me that the type of that day was so heavy it would have been practically impossible to keep the matter 'standing' for seven years. We know there were no processes for stereotyping.* It by no means follows, of course, that Lord Bacon advanced this considerable sum of money to launch the First Folio, but, fully allowing for the non-sequitur, he was liberated at that date from his chancellorship; had been interested in theatrical matters; had a theory that stage plays should be encouraged as making 'history visible' to the people (thereby inculcating patriotism and divers other desirable things), and the probability is not one to be passed without consideration, especially as he had put into prose, in the year 1621, a History of King Henry the Seventh, the only sequent king whose reign had not been used by Shakespeare as a dramatic theme."

Mr. Morgan also cites several "coincidences," hitherto unpublished, among them the following:

"Othello was first published, in 1622, in Quarto (Shakespeare having died in 1616). In 1653 [1623?] it was reprinted in the Folio, with many important additions, among which was this passage:

> Like to the Pontic sea
> Whose icy current and compulsive course
> Ne'er feels returning ebb, but keeps right on
> To the Propontic and the Hellespont.

A short time previously Bacon had been studying the phenomena of tides and currents, and had discovered the fact that the current in the Bosporus always runs from east to west."

In fact, Bacon himself used this illustration in his posthumous treatise on tides of the sea, Another recent discovery is that "the author of one of the plays knew and restated the contents of a letter written by one French potentate to another, the original of which never came to light until 1780." Mr. Morgan's query is: Would William Shakespeare, the London actor-manager, or Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England, have had the more ready access to this secret of state?

And yet Mr. Morgan, while appearing to believe that the argument for some great interest felt by Bacon in the plays is very strong, does not admit that his possible mask and substitute, William Shakespeare, was a mere "oaf who could not write his name—a letterless clown, a chump." To have made such a choice would have exposed Bacon beyond denial, says Mr. Morgan, and the evidence is pretty clear that the manager Shakespeare's personal friends, including his fellow actors, Ben Jonson, and many others, accepted him as a man of wit and parts; neither could all London, which thronged to see the plays, have been persuaded that they had been written by a man who did not know even how to write his name.

In conclusion, Mr. Morgan signs the following "protocol" with the Baconian iconoclasts, which certainly indicates that he is willing to go a long way with them, altho not accepting, as yet proved, the Baconian authorship of the plays:

"I. The plays known as Shakespeare's were produced in London as William Shakespeare's between the years 1584 and 1616, and were repeatedly printed and reprinted as his, in quarto, without cavil or demurrer from anybody except Richard Green and perhaps one other rival playwright.

"II. As they stand in the First Folio, the Shakespeare plays are the product of either the growth, or the augmentation, by their author or authors, of the Quarto versions, and contain thousands of eloquent lines and twelve out of sixteen entire plays, which, so far as any record can be discovered, never saw the light in Shakespeare's lifetime, or until seven years after his death.

"III. There are so many thousands of identities of thought, opinion, circumstance, error, and simultaneous correction of error, in the literatures we call respectively 'Shakespeare' and 'Bacon,' and so many coincidences between Bacon's known circumstances, doings, and studies, and the material of certain Shakespeare plays, that it is a wellnigh successful demonstration that Bacon had more or less to do with the issuing of the first folio edition of the Shakespeare plays.

"IV. The Baconian theory, so called, has arrived at a point where it can not be longer safely ignored. It is a monster of such frightful mien as, to be hated, needs but to be seen. But seen too oft, familiar with its face, we first endure, then pity, then embrace. The only safety is to look the other way; or to say: 'There is absolutely nothing in it'—and take the consequences!

"V. The spirit of the whole series of plays is dominated by one man—tho this man might have had, and probably did have, helpers and coadjutors.

"As to the last article, I would like to add, that the most successful portion of Judge Henry Allen's work in refutation of the Baconian, or any other, anti-Shakespearian theory, is that in which he shows that all Shakespeare's predecessors and contemporary playwrights stuffed their plays with legal terms. That proposition, to my mind, amply shows where Shakespeare got his law, so that we are not driven to Bacon to find, for the legal terms in the plays at least, 'helpers and coadjutors.'"

* This is important. Of course, it could have been kept standing for a little while. Mr. De Vinne's idea was that the seven years' preservation in a printing-house was improbable.

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## ERNESTO NOVELLI, A NEW SUCCESSOR TO SALVINI.

ERNESTO NOVELLI, who is now generally accepted as Italy's greatest actor and a fitting successor to Tommaso Salvini and Ernesto Rossi, has lately finished a second engagement in Vienna, where he has made a profound impression. In this visit he has added four new characters to his already large repertory—Othello, Hamlet, Shylock, and Petruchio. The Vienna correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (May 8) remarks that wherever he has played in the course of the last year in Germany and Austria, critical theatergoers have been convinced that he deserves his high Italian reputation and "nobly merits to be ranked among the greatest histrionic artists of all countries and of all times." We quote as follows:

ERNESTO NOVELLI.

"That measure of comparison which is so apt to be applied in the case of all new applicants for public favor inevitably brings his ability in juxtaposition to that of his two famous compatriots, Salvini and Rossi. And it may at the outset be said that while his art stands on a plane of excellence in every essential as high as theirs, he surpasses them appreciably in two respects—in his greater versatility and in a certain modern spirit of realism that brings his creations nearer to the sphere of our own appreciation and sensibility. By nature not as richly endowed as either of his great predecessors, with whom beauty of features, voice, and form played a not unimportant rôle, Novelli has succeeded in

impressing on his work the stamp of a nature essentially sunny and lovable, much in the same manner as with us Joseph Jefferson, and it is this quality of goodness that characterizes so many of his principal creations, endearing them with a lasting affection for all who once have come within the influence of their charm."

In Paris and throughout Germany, Novelli has been acclaimed by the professional critics and by other actors as *facile princeps*. The Vienna correspondent thus speaks of his Shakespearian rôles:

"Two he has made his own in a manner that, once seen, is likely never to be forgotten: Shylock and Petruchio, stringent as they are in character, become in his hands typical figures that can be witnessed again and again, and ever with renewed delight. His Shylock has much of that Southern blood in his veins that gave life and vigor to the Othello of Salvini. Numberless little traits combine to present a distinctively Oriental type of Jew of the kind that unquestionably must have existed in Vienna in the time of Shakespeare and that is still to be found in Italy to-day. As for Petruchio it is simply a joy from beginning to end—such a brilliant *tour de force*, carried through with evident relish in the fun of the situation, is rarely seen on any stage, but once experienced one realizes that only in this joyous spirit of daring hilarity can 'The Taming of the Shrew' be given with full effect. The impression of the play was not unlike that of some original old Italian buffoonery, as living and apposite now as the day it was written."

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## AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF THE LITERARY OUTLOOK.

A CENTURY ago, the idea of literary criticism in the antipodes would have seemed as incredible to our ancestors as would the vitascope and the automobile; and even fifty years later Macaulay would hardly have prophesied the appearance of his New Zealander in the year 1901. Yet British Oceanica is already furnishing a noticeable contingent of poets and prose writers, and the interest felt by Australians in literature is evinced by a recent article on the literary outlook in the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*. Most of the predictions revealing what the twentieth century will bring forth, remarks the writer, are depressing, since they are based on the unsatisfactory data of the present hour. Kipling has evidently reached his zenith; George Meredith is an old man, writing indifferent verse; and of the crowd of verse-writers whose names a few years ago were familiar as household words, there are few, if any, who have retained their hold on public attention. As to the great poets of the immediate future, they have yet to make their claims. The writer continues:

"The official chief singer of England—for in the world's thought the laureateship is a recognition of high poetical status—is lamentable as a successor to Tennyson and Wordsworth. Swinburne's day is over; the burning fervors of his genius we find no longer in occasional writings, which are little more than triumphs of technique. We have, for what they are worth, the London school of capable minor poets, Davidson, Le Gallienne, Thompson, and the rest, who have each produced a notable poem or two, and subsided. There has been a distinctively Celtic renaissance, with W. B. Yeats as its mystic high bard, and Moira O'Neill as its admirable popular exponent. Yeats is young, and may yet come down from his heights into the atmosphere of human probability. His genius is of the exalted spiritual type that seems to ordinary minds inarticulate. Moira O'Neill's songs of people who live and love, and suffer and laugh, are among the best of their kind ever written. Norah Hopper, Katherine Tynam, Fiona Macleod, and Jane Barlow form a very fine team of minors, in the various branches of Celtic literature of a distinctly poetical type. Indeed, it may be said that the minor poets of the past half-century have been superior on the whole to their class of former periods, making up as far as possible for lack of the highest inspiration by good workmanship. But of all those who write in the English tongue throughout the world there is no name generally known as that of a man or woman likely to produce work equal to that of the finest poets of the Victorian era. . . . At this hour the most promising, probably, is Stephen Phillips. His 'Christ in Hades' has passages of poetical exaltation more impressive than anything that has been written in our time; his 'Herod' has been hailed by many enthusiastic critics as a magnificently powerful drama, almost perfect in construction, and filled with rare beauty of thought and expression. Mr. Phillips is a young man, and those who hope that he will give the world a new series of great English plays may not be disappointed. As a deep student of the great masters of versification, he cultivated richly his capacity for conveying passion, emotion, and philosophy in perfect words and sonorous sentences. As a professional actor, credited with an especial knowledge of stagecraft, he should triumph over difficulties which proved too much for Tennyson and other poets, who vainly attempted to produce dramas suitable for public representation. . . . . .

"There is no reason to despair of a great literary harvest for the new century because the writers of unusual promise now in view are not many. In one of the London newspapers a critic has pointed out that the nineteenth century, in which imaginative literature achieved noble development, began even less auspiciously. The abject, almost unheard-of Pye was poet laureate in its first year. Wordsworth and Coleridge had just made their earliest efforts, only to be derided by current criticism. Lamb and Hazlitt were unknown to men, Byron was at Harrow, Shelley and Keats were little children. The nineteenth century, in its earliest decade, was almost barren of high-class literary production, but the gathering in of a rich harvest soon began. When the accession to the throne of the late Queen took place, Wordsworth, Southey, Landor, Campbell, Moore, Rogers, Hogg, Leigh Hunt, Hood, and several lesser poets were living and most active literary forces. . . . Other branches of literature were well represented by writers still in the flesh, such as De Quincey, Maria Edgeworth, Galt, Isaac Disraeli, Sydney Smith, Bulwer Lytton, Hallam, James and Horace Smith, Brougham, Wilson, and Sir William Hamilton. The literary value of the Victorian era was contributed to by later comers, however, for most of these were near to the ending of their day.

"Of the survivors who remain a few are of the first rank, but will not much longer wear harness effectively. Among the best known in different fields of work are Herbert Spencer, Russell Wallace, Hardy, Hall Caine, Aubrey De Vere, Robert Bridges, Leslie Stephen, Sir Walter Besant, and Sir Edwin Arnold. But it rests with the future to disclose the names of men and women who will do for the twentieth century in literature as well as did those of the nineteenth for their own period. Without exercising the gift of absolute prophecy, unhelped by any evidence whatever, it would be impossible to pick them out from among the mass of people now living. But they are probably there, indistinguishable now, but to make themselves known hereafter."

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## M. FAGUET, THE NEW ACADEMICIAN.

THE latest name added to the group of French immortals is that of M. Emile Faguet, who was recently received into the Academy, and who, like his predecessors, MM. Brunetière and Lemaitre, is a distinguished critic. He is also a successful professor and a student of politics. From a short sketch of the new academician, found in *Le Magasin Pittoresque* (April 15), we quote the following:

"M. Emile Faguet is the son of a professor and was born at Roche-sur-Yon in 1847. Here he began his studies, which were continued at Poitiers and finished at Paris, whither he came in 1864 and where, three years later, he entered the Normal School. In 1870 he retook the road to the Province, to the 'far West,' whence he had come, and served successively as professor at La Rochelle, Poitiers, Moulins, and Bordeaux, his advancement following a regular course and bringing him back to Paris, the first and last hope of every good *normalien*. This first hope was not unaccompanied by another, that of devoting to newspapers and reviews the fruit of his leisure moments and his literary recreations. In this he was not disappointed. Between his classes, M. Faguet wrote on current topics for *L'Evénement*, and afterward passed on to *La France*, where he began his ca-

reer as dramatic critic. Finally, when M. Jules Lemaitre left *Les Débats*, it was M. Faguet whom he designated and who became his successor. M. Faguet contributes also to other journals, reserving his most elaborate studies for the *Revue Bleue* or the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. But M. Faguet does not devote himself exclusively to this work. A professor he has been and a professor he wishes to remain, and in this direction his surest claims to distinction lie. His studies upon our great writers are regular lecture-courses, and have gained for him his chair in the Sorbonne. He writes as he lectures, and he lectures as he writes, without disdain, without pedantry, with vivacity and cheerful humor. As critic he is familiar with all our great literary periods, but his best studies are those devoted to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He is thus prepared for the study of the actual problems of to-day and for the field of speculative politics in which he has also won renown. His latest work is entitled 'Political Problems of the Present Time,' and has been already cited as an authority. His style is rapid and nervous, and he excels in pronouncing judgments in a single phrase, as, for example, when speaking of Voltaire, of whom he made a brilliant study ten years ago, 'This great intellect is a chaos of clear ideas,' and, again, 'He was a classical scholar who comprehended nothing of antiquity.' "—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

M. EMILE FAGUET.

## THE BEST AGE FOR LITERARY ACHIEVEMENT.

THE question as to what is the age at which a writer's powers are at their highest is one that is frequently cropping up in literary discussions. *Literature* (London) recently retold the story of the painstaking author who, after a laborious calculation, had proved that the acme of brain-power is at sixty-three. After saving his best ideas for several decades, he at last wrote his "greatest effort" at the proper age, when to his grief and surprise his book was received with contempt. But his surprise, tho not his grief, was lessened when he discovered that his birth-certificate, through a lamentable error, had been misdated by two years, so that he had really written his book at sixty-five. Thereupon, in disgust at life, he is said to have turned reviewer.

In commenting on this article the New York *Bookman* (May) quotes various examples which show that the subject is by no means a matter of such simple calculation as this story would imply. It says:

"Of the greater novelists of the nineteenth century, George Eliot, as has been noted above, is one of those whose genius ripened the latest. Thackeray did not begin the writing of 'Vanity Fair' until he was thirty-five, and all of his longer novels were written between that age and the age of fifty-two, at which he died. 'Barry Lyndon' was published when he was thirty-one, and altho that is a very brilliant and even extraordinary book, Thackeray, in the years before the appearance of 'Vanity Fair,' was ranked only as a clever literary hack. In direct contrast were the early successes of Dickens. Before he was thirty he had given half a dozen masterpieces to the English reading world. He was little more than out of his teens when he began the writing of 'Sketches by Boz,' and he was only twenty-four when he undertook the adventures of Mr. Pickwick and his companions. While on this subject, it may be said that Dickens was rather an exception, because, altho in the work of his later life there was lacking some of that spontaneous humor and animal spirit which characterized his first productions, there was, on the whole, no marked diminution of his power. Trollope, as was told in the April number of *The Bookman*, began his literary career late in life. 'The Warden,' the first of his successful novels, did not appear until 1855, when the author was forty years of age. Victor Hugo, as every one knows, won his first extraordinary literary successes at so early an age that he was known as 'the divine child.' 'Les Misérables,' the greatest of his novels, however, was not written until late in life. Between the ages of twenty and thirty Balzac wrote a great number of novels and short stories which seem to have had no astonishing merit. It was not until about 1830 that there came to him the scheme of the 'Comédie Humaine,' and the beginning of his great success.

"To establish any hard-and-fast rule would, of course, be manifestly absurd, the history of literature is so filled with contradictions. Milton was fifty when he began the work of writing 'Paradise Lost.' Swift produced 'Gulliver's Travels' at fifty-nine. Defoe was fifty-eight when he gave up hack journalism to write 'Robinson Crusoe.' Scott had been for years a poet of world-wide reputation when, at the age of forty-four, he published the first of the Waverley novels. At fifty Darwin published 'The Origin of Species.' 'Middlemarch,' which is generally considered George Eliot's finest book, was not written until she was fifty-two. Hood was forty-six when he wrote 'The Bridge of Sighs' and 'The Song of the Shirt.' At the other extreme we have, for example, Byron, and Burns, and Pope, and Musset, and Gautier, and a score of others, whose greatest works were produced at an early age."

## TALKS WITH THOMAS HARDY AND MRS. CRAIGIE.

THE series of articles entitled "Real Conversations," by the English critic, Mr. William Archer, appear to have struck a new note in contemporary literature. Under a semi-dramatic guise, Mr. Archer records the conversations which he has had with celebrated men and women of letters. In the opening paper (*The Critic*, April) there is a lengthy talk with Mr. Thomas Hardy. The dramatic caption is as follows: "Scene—Mr. Hardy's library at —— House, near Casterbridge. Discovered, before a smouldering fire of elms-logs, Thomas Hardy and W. A." The conversation ranges over various themes—the geography of "Wessex," Mr. Hardy's literary methods, and particularly his attitude toward the supernatural. In this connection some new facts are brought out as to Mr. Hardy's philosophical position. Incidentally, he announces that he is not a pessimist, as is commonly supposed, but rather a "meliorist." The conversation at this point proceeds thus:

"*W. A.* And the pessimist holds, I take it, that the principle of evil is the stronger.

"*Mr. Hardy.* No, I should not put it precisely in that way. For instance, people call me a pessimist; and if it is pessimism to think, with Sophocles, that 'not to have been born is best,' then I do not reject the designation. I never could understand why the word 'pessimism' should be such a red rag to many worthy people; and I believe, indeed, that a good deal of the robustious, swaggering optimism of recent literature is at bottom cowardly and insincere. I do not see that we are likely to improve the world by asseverating, however loudly, that black is white, or at least that black is but a necessary contrast and foil, without which white would be white no longer. That is mere juggling with a metaphor. But my pessimism, if pessimism it be, does not involve the assumption that the world is going to the dogs, and that Ahriman is winning all along the line. On the contrary, my practical philosophy is distinctly meliorist. What are my books but one plea against 'man's inhumanity to man'—to woman—and to the lower animals? (By the way, my opposition to 'sport' is the one point on which I am at all in conflict with my neighbors hereabouts.) Whatever may be the inherent good or evil of life, it is certain that men make it much worse than it need be. When we have got rid of a thousand remediable ills, it will be time enough to determine whether the ill that is irremediable outweighs the good.

"*W. A.* And you think that we *are* getting rid of the remediable ills?

"*Mr. Hardy.* Slowly but surely—yes.

"*W. A.* War, for instance?

"*Mr. Hardy.* Oh, yes, war is doomed. It is doomed by the gradual growth of the introspective faculty in mankind—of their power of putting themselves in another's place, and taking a point of view that is not their own. In another aspect, this may be called the growth of a sense of humor. Not to-day, nor to-morrow, but in the fulness of time, war will come to an end, not for moral reasons, but because of its absurdity."

In the next issue of the same magazine, Mr. Archer talks with Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbs"). The scene is appropriately located in her drawing-room, and the "period" is "tea-time." Mrs. Craigie has recently entered the communion of the Roman Catholic Church, and among some striking things brought out by this conversation are her views as to the relation of the Roman Church to fiction—a truly novel theme:

"*Mrs. Craigie.* Has it ever struck you that the Church of Rome, which alone among the churches of Western Europe enjoins and enforces continual examinations of conscience, is the real creator of modern analytical fiction? The Fathers of the church are the fathers of psychology. St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Bernard, and Abelard—where will you find subtler soul-searching than in their writings?

"*W. A.* Alas, my dear Mrs. Craigie, you are speaking not only to a heretic, but to an ignoramus. My theological education has been sadly neglected. I have failed to read even Newman. His workmanship, of course, I admired; but he was exclusively concerned with issues that had no reality for me. . . . I should like to hear more about the connection between Catholicism and the art of fiction.

"*Mrs. Craigie.* Why, surely it is manifest. Analytic fiction has always arisen and flourished in the neighborhood of the confessional. Look at Racine, that exquisite psychologist—was he not a pupil of the Port Royal? And does not the modern analytic novel take its origin in France, among men who, tho some of them rejected Catholicism, one and all sprang from Catholic surroundings and were familiar with the theory and practise of confession? Look at Stendhal, Balzac, Flaubert, Bourget, Renan—all products of Catholicism, even if some of them fell away from the fold. And remember that Russia, the country of Turgeneff, Dostoiyevsky, Tolstoy, is also a country of the confessional. Why, it stands to reason—no Protestant searches his conscience, or habitually weighs his actions and scrutinizes their motives, as every Catholic must. Believe me, the analytic fiction of Protestants has always taken its analytic bent under Catholic influences.

"*W. A.* I think I could name one or two exceptions to the rule. I don't see what Catholic influence stimulated the genius of that sturdy Protestant Samuel Richardson, or, indeed, of Jane Austen. And, for that matter, what do you make of Shakespeare?

"*Mrs. Craigie.* My strongest case in point! He may or may not have been a Catholic himself (I think there is a very strong probability that he was); but at all events it is beyond dispute that he perfectly understood Catholicism, and was familiar with its rites and practises. Look at 'Romeo and Juliet,' for instance—the relation between Juliet and Friar Lawrence, and between Romeo and the Friar, is the relation between penitent and confessor, quite accurately portrayed. And see how Shakespeare has carefully eliminated the anti-Catholic bias of the man from whom he borrowed the theme—what was his name?

"*W. A.* Arthur Brooke, I think.

"*Mrs. Craigie.* ——who declares that he tells the story as an awful warning against the practise of 'conferring with superstitious friars.' Believe me, Shakespeare knew all about the confessional.

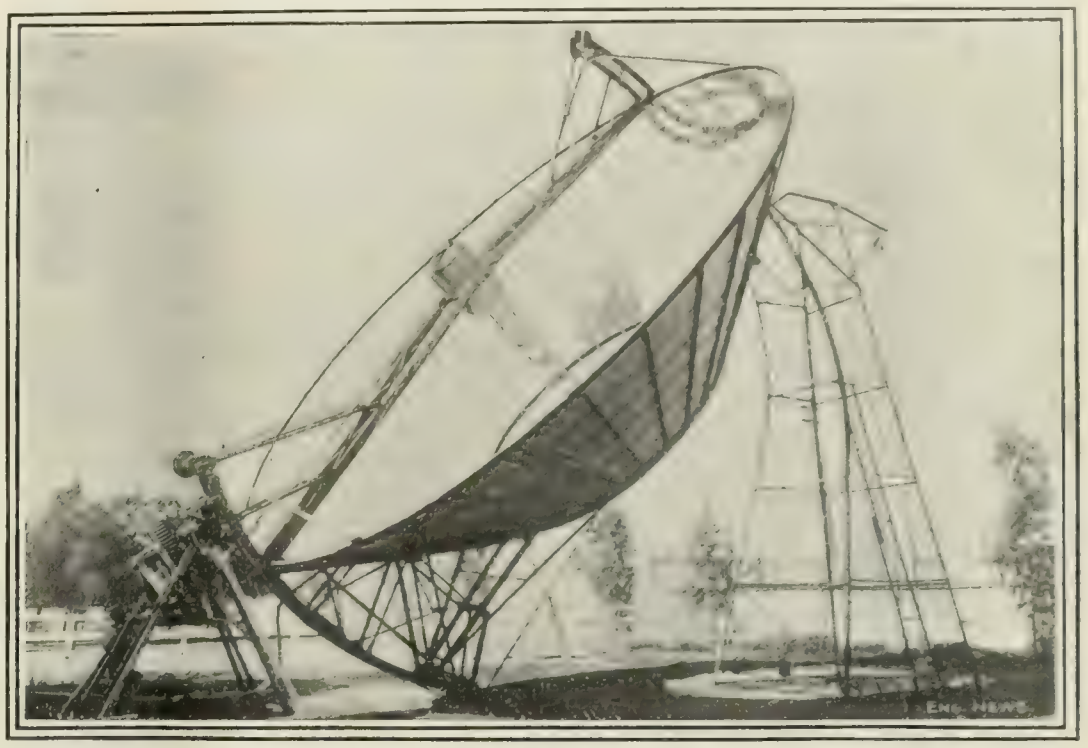
"*W. A.* Well, on the general point, I can bring you another, probably unexpected, ally. It would be hard, I fancy, to trace any Catholic influence on Henryk Ibsen; but in a very well-known epigram, he has said: 'At digte, det er at holde Dommedag over sig selv' ('Poetical creation means holding judgment-day upon yourself.') That is, in another form, your idea that constant self-examination makes the great artist; only, in Ibsen's view, the poet is his own confessor.

"*Mrs. Craigie.* I have sometimes thought of writing a drama round one of the great Catholic soul-searchers; but the subject would be too impracticable for the modern public, in the theater or out of it."

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### ENGINE RUN BY SOLAR HEAT.

THE California "Solar Motor," about which the daily papers have been printing a good deal, is no new invention, but merely a perfected form of a device that has been known for some time. It is at South Pasadena, and has attained considerable success, due chiefly to painstaking attention to the details of construction and the improved application of principles which have been made use of in former unsuccessful solar motors. The



SOLAR MOTOR AT SOUTH PASADENA OSTRICH FARM, CALIFORNIA.

description quoted below is from an article contributed to *The Engineering News* (May 9) by Alfred L. Davenport. Says this writer:

"The two principal features of the machine are the reflector and the boiler. The reflector takes the form of a truncated right circular cone. The greatest diameter is about 33 feet, the smallest diameter 16 feet. The surface of the reflector is made up of 1,788 plane mirrors whose reflecting sides form the inner surface of the cone. These mirrors are of glass, of the thickness of ordinary window glass, and are covered on the back with three coats of pure silver, and over this is a preparation to render them weather-proof.

"It will be seen that if the axis of the cone is in line with the sun, all rays incident upon the mirrors will come to focus on the axis. The reflector is put in this position in the morning, and is automatically kept in focus by an escapement device which is operated electrically by a clock every twenty seconds. The reflector is thus put in perfect focus every twenty seconds throughout the day.

"The whole machine is suspended in two trolley-ways by two heavy cables. The rollers are pivoted on top of either tower, and the tracks are double and curved, so that the entire reflector may be revolved on the rollers to secure the proper inclination. The photograph was taken in the winter, when the sun was far south, and shows the reflector tipped well up on edge.

"The structural work is entirely of iron, and is designed to resist a wind velocity of 100 miles per hour.

"The boiler is, of course, in the focus of the rays at the axis of the reflector. It is 13 feet 6 inches in length and has a capacity of 100 gallons of water, with an additional space of 8 cubic feet for steam. The shell of the boiler is a large straight steel tube, with a steam dome at the upper end.

"The interior construction of the boiler is of a special design, as is at once seen to be necessary, since it must be turned with the reflector through nearly 180° every day in order to follow the sun. A special device prevents water from siphoning over into the engine as the boiler is tipped back and forth. The managers do not wish to describe this feature of the apparatus at present.

The boiler is, of course, furnished with a safety-valve and water-gage. It works at a pressure of 150 pounds, which is attained in one hour after the reflector is placed in focus. The boiler is covered with a preparation containing lampblack. . . . . .

"The most obvious application of solar power is to pump water from the thousands of wells which are used for irrigation in vast regions of Southern California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona. The days in those localities are almost absolutely cloudless from April to October, and the heat in many places is intense.

"The chief obstacles to the development of large portions of these lands are scarcity of water and the high cost of fuel. If the solar motor succeeds in providing the former, while avoiding the cost of the latter, all the more desirable parts of the great American desert can be brought to a fair degree of productiveness.

"It is thought that it will not be found advisable to increase the size of the machine over the one now in operation. This one now furnishes fully 10 horse-power, and improvements now under way will probably increase this to 15 horse-power.

"Where large power is required, several reflectors and boilers may be used to furnish steam to one large engine."

## HOW DISEASE GERMS POISON US.

DISEASES, in a very large number of instances, are merely cases of poisoning, and in germ-diseases the poison is manufactured within the tissues of the body, where it will do the greatest amount of harm. How this comes about is told in the course of a recent lecture on "Poisonous Plants which Grow Within Our Bodies," by Dr. Henry H. Rusby, an abstract of which appears in *The Scientific American Supplement*. Says Dr. Rusby:

"The production of poisons by these plants is most easily demonstrated. It has already been shown that if the germs taken directly from the body of one suffering from a given disease be introduced into the body of another, the disease may be communicated to him; also that the germs can be propagated in some extraneous medium, as bouillon, for an indefinite period, and then be similarly used to inoculate another with their disease. In both these cases, the party to whom the disease is communicated can become the source for another inoculation, and so on, showing the successive reproduction and development of the plants in the bodies of the different persons. If, now, a portion of the liquid containing these germs be heated to a temperature known to be fatal to the latter, this power for the continued transmission of the disease is lost, as is clearly proven by inoculating an animal with the substance and failing to secure any further transmission of the disease from the substance of this body. No living germs, therefore, were conveyed to him in the inoculated substance. Yet, under these circumstances, we find that he will exhibit the subjective symptoms of the disease, so severely sometimes as to promptly cause his death. From this observation there is but one rational conclusion, namely, that the germs, while growing in the liquid, gave out to it their produced poison, which poison, injected in solution into the animal's body, poisoned it, just as it would have done had it been produced within that animal's body by germs existing there. So strong, it is said, will this poison solution sometimes become, where diphtheria germs are cultivated, that a single drop of it will kill a large and healthy horse.

"The extent to which the poison is produced under different conditions, or the 'virulence' of the germs, is extremely variable. This variation is manifested in different epidemics and in different cases of the same epidemic.

"Two quite distinct methods exist for the production of the poisons. One is the same as that followed by ordinary poisonous plants, like the toad-stool, or the aconite, belladonna, or strychnin plants. In each of these the poison results as a waste-product from the nutritive processes going on within the plant-body, so that the substance of the poison has previously belonged to the substance of the plant-body. While this poison can be of service to the plant as a protection, yet it can not be allowed to accumulate indefinitely. The aconite plant gets rid of it by storage in its tuber, which then decays in the soil after producing the plant of the following year. The belladonna plant stores most of it in the leaves, which fall and decay, while the strychnin plant does the same with its seeds. In the case of bacterial plants growing within our bodies, these poisons can be discarded from the plant-bodies only by excretion directly into our blood, and this, we have already seen, is proved by observed effects.

"The other method of poison-production is that by which the bacteria tear apart the organic substances of the tissues or fluids which surround them, extracting the very small portion which they can use, and leaving the residue, or part of it, in the form of a poisonous body. So far as the result is concerned, this method does not differ from the other, tho it explains the extremely destructive nature of these organisms in disease."

## VOLCANOES AND THE WEATHER.

VOLCANIC phenomena have been a standing puzzle to scientific men, and it can not be said that they are yet agreed regarding the primary causes of eruptions. Some recent attempts to connect volcanic outbreaks with astronomical or meteorological phenomena are interesting. Two of these are discussed in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 27) by M. P. Goggia, in an article on "The Last Phase of Activity of Vesuvius." This phase, the author tells us, altho it has been marked by no great catastrophes, has been "fertile in observations and investigations," which have been brought to public attention by papers read before the various learned societies. He speaks particularly of attempts to connect the varying phases of the volcano's activity with the phases of the moon on the one hand and with the amount of rainfall on the other. Says the writer:

"During the last years of his life, Professor Palmieri thought that he had established a relationship between the phases of the moon and the activity of Vesuvius, analogous to that existing between the periodic movements of the sea [the tides] and the age of the moon . . . ; he even attempted to show that in every twenty-four hours there was a maximum and a minimum of volcanic force corresponding to the passage of the moon over the meridian. This was a seductive idea; but it would have a better basis if the existence of a central fire could be established irrefutably. Probably, also, M. Palmieri, under the influence of a preconceived idea, was led to generalize from facts due simply to chance; for many scientists have not accepted his theories and have even sought to establish their inexactness by researches of their own. Thus, M. Semmola, having observed Vesuvius during the two years succeeding the month of July, 1895, showed that in this period of time there were 265 days of particularly intense or feeble activity—a number which can not be made to correspond with the 103 lunar phases of the period of observation. Besides this, during full and new moon the volcanic activity was increasing 22 times, decreasing 13 times, and stationary 17 times; while at the quarters it was increasing 21 times, diminishing 12 times, and stationary 18 times. Despite these contradictory facts, we should note that as we have no exact standard to calculate the intensity of volcanic phenomena, the theory of Palmieri ought not to be definitely rejected. . . . . .

"The same may be said of the alleged relations between the rainfall and the phases of Vesuvian activity, studied by Dr. de Lorenzo. . . . The author attempts to show, by means of his observations, that the eruption of Vesuvius that took place in May last was due in great part, if not entirely, to the heavy rains of the preceding winter, which, filtering slowly through the soil to great depths, reached molten lava and caused the explosion. . . . He supports this idea by stating that after six months of comparative repose, coinciding with a long dry period, the volcano became all at once threatening in the latter part of November, after three weeks of excessive rain. Not content with his own observations, he refers to the history of Vesuvius and shows that the minimum of activity generally occurs yearly in the autumn, following the dry summer weather. It is well known that numerous scientific men have attributed great volcanic outbreaks to the sudden vaporization of sea-water that penetrates by means of fissures in the rock to the molten lava mass. Others, however, think that we may discard this hypothesis, as a number of

the most active volcanoes are more than one hundred miles from the sea; while in the Sandwich Islands boiling lava remains at a great height in a rocky mass situated in the open ocean, where there is easy communication with the water, without a single explosion ever taking place. . . . Certainly those who think that the sudden conversion of sea-water into steam will explain these explosions will accept M. Lorenzo's theory as accounting for them when they take place in inland volcanoes. Nevertheless, this is like all the great problems of the universe—we may build all kinds of hypotheses about them, but their solution will keep the human intellect busy for a long time to come."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## HOW A GASOLINE MOTOR WORKS.

CONSIDERING the extent to which the naphtha or gasoline engine is used, especially in automobiles, there is great popular ignorance regarding its working. Many persons believe it to be an engine in which gasoline is used as fuel, and even those who know better than this, and who understand that it is a motor in which the piston is driven by the explosion of gasoline vapor, would have trouble in explaining details. For the benefit of such persons, M. E. Dieudonné describes in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, April 20) a common type of motor used to drive automobiles. Says this writer: "The vital parts of the apparatus may be divided into three classes: the motor itself, the carburator, and the arrangement for producing an electric spark, which is the usual method of exploding the gaseous mixture. Naphtha, air, oil, and the electric spark are the primary elements of its motion."

The motor consists of a cylinder in which slides a piston connected with two fly-wheels. It is closed on one side by a cover in which are two valves—one for aspiration, which admits the gas into the cylinder; the other for the escape of the gas after combustion. To explode the mixture, an induction-coil is usually employed, which is fed by a dry battery or by a small storage-battery. In order that this may give a spark, the primary circuit of the coil must of course be broken, and this is not done automatically by a vibrator, as in the ordinary induction-coil, but by an attachment to a secondary axle.

The carburator is a device in which the air is saturated with the vapors of the hydrocarbons contained in the naphtha. There are two kinds of carburators. In one, the air drawn in by the aspirator touches the surface of the naphtha contained in a reservoir; in the other, the gasoline is reduced to spray, the air is charged with the fine drops and is then drawn into the motor through a tube.

The motor works as follows:

"After the quantity of explosive and the arrangement of the sparking-apparatus have been regulated, the motor is started either by means of pedals, as in a tricycle or a quadricycle, or by turning a crank, as in an automobile proper. This displaces the piston in the cylinder, leaving a vacuum behind it; . . . at the same time the admission-valve opens and allows the explosive mixture from the carburator to enter the free space in the cylinder behind the piston. When the latter reaches the end of its course, the aspiration ceases and the valve closes. The explosive mixture is then contained in a closed space and is thus compressed by the piston on its return. At the end of the backward journey, the compression of the gas has reached its height. At this precise moment a cam fastened to a secondary axle has made one whole revolution, and the interrupter actuated by it breaks the battery circuit, causing a spark to pass between the terminals of the induction-coil. This explodes the gaseous mixture, which throws the piston forcibly forward to the end of its course. The axle bearing the fly-wheels continues to revolve, the piston moves back and pushes before it the burned gases, which escape by the escape-valve. . . . . .

"As we have seen, the working of the motor is thus characterized by four phases: Aspiration, compression, explosion, and evacuation. For this reason the motor is known as a 'four-time' motor. The positive work is done during the third phase—that of the explosion.

"These four phases follow each other with great speed, a two-horse-power motor making 1,500 to 2,000 revolutions a minute. The result is an enormous heating of the cylinder. To cool it, the constructors furnish it with radiant metal wings that increase the surface of the walls and favor the radiation of the heat into the exterior air. For motors of more than two horse-power, this mode of cooling is insufficient and it is necessary to establish a current of water around the walls of the cylinder.

"A word about the way in which speed is altered. In large automobiles, this is done by modification of the transmitting-gear, without affecting the number of revolutions made by the motor. In light vehicles the speed is changed by regulation of the point where the explosive mixture is set off by the electric spark, whose occurrence is hastened or retarded. Experience shows that the explosion has the greatest force when the mixture is ignited a little before the piston reaches the 'dead point,' because the explosion, even with the electric spark, is not absolutely instantaneous and the ignition is not propagated instantaneously throughout the whole gaseous mass. When the explosion is slightly premature, it has had time to extend throughout the whole volume of the mixture when the piston reaches the dead point of its course, and the effect is greatest. Retardation of the ignition, that is to say, its postponement until after the piston has passed the dead point, produces a contrary effect. Thus, the regulation of the time of ignition furnishes one mode of regulating the speed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## PROPORTION OF MEN TO WOMEN IN DIFFERENT LANDS.

THE estimated population of the earth is 1,500 millions, of whom a little more than half have been actually counted, says the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York). For 1,283 millions, or 88 per cent. of the whole, the sexes have been distinguished in the enumeration and estimation with the following result:

"Europe, with a population of 334 millions, has a female excess of 3⅔ millions; but the males are in excess in all the other continents. The excess of males is, in Asia, 16 millions in a population of 815 millions, in Africa more than a million in a population of 27 millions, in America more than a million in a population of 102 millions, in Australia half a million in a population of 4 millions. In the whole 1,283 millions, the net excess of males amounts to 15⅓ millions, or more than one per cent. Even in Europe there are large districts in which the males outnumber the females. These districts comprise Italy, Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, and Herzogovina, and the country of the Don Cossacks—all in Southeastern Europe—in addition to the little German principality of Liechtenstein; and their aggregate excess of males amounts to half a million. In Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Russian Poland, and Great Britain, there are, on the other hand, 106 females for every 100 males. Germany has 104 females to 100 males, and the female excess in Hungary, Russia, France, and Belgium is comparatively small. Nor are males in excess in every non-European country. Nicaragua, for example, has a great excess of females, and, as its population consists largely of Indians and half-breeds, we see that female excess is not a peculiarity of the white race. Among the adult negroes of the Transvaal, too, there are many more women than men. The most peculiar ratios are shown by Hongkong and Hawaii. Hawaii has only 533 women, Hongkong only 409, for each 1,000 men.

"The general conclusion would seem to be that women are more social creatures than men, for they are rarest among sparse populations. Pastoral tribes and those that live by the chase show a large excess of males. So do agricultural countries, while in manufacturing countries females predominate. Laws, especially of real estate, inheritance, and marriage have an influence. Climate seems not to be without effect, for in general females predominate in the temperate, males in the hot and cold zones. Even the amount of rainfall has an apparent influence on the ratio of the sexes, arid regions having more males, wet regions more females. The cause is probably the scarcity of food in dry countries.

"The most striking result of these statistics is, however, the

great total excess of males, which far exceeds the excess of females in Europe. But the superfluous woman of Europe will probably derive little consolation from the fact that five husbands—or nearly so—are waiting for her in the wilderness."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CONTINUOUS RAILS.

CONTINUOUS rails are now common in this country on trolley lines, the joints formerly considered necessary to allow for expansion being obliterated by welding the rails together at the ends so as to make a line without break. It has been found that the rails are so firmly held by being made part of a continuous structure and embedded in the pavement that there is no danger of their buckling under the strain of expansion in hot weather. But engineers have not yet dared to apply this method to the steam railways, where continuous rails would be even more desirable owing to the higher speed and the very disagreeable effect of the jolt felt on passing from rail to rail, not to speak of the resulting injury to both the roadbed and the rolling-stock. Now an engineer of the Jura-Simplon Company in Switzerland has been investigating the matter mathematically and has come to the conclusion that continuous rails are just as practicable for trunk lines as for street-railroads. Says the *Revue Scientifique*, speaking of this engineer's work:

"He supposes that a rail 12 meters [40 feet] long and of 36 kilograms [80 pounds] is employed, which corresponds to ordinary usage; and he has based his calculations on a certain number of these rails laid without joints and exposed to a difference of temperature of 35° C. [63° F.]. The maximum force resulting from expansion of one rail would be transmitted to its extremity as a compression of 8.7 kilograms to the square millimeter [about 6 tons to the square inch], while the resistance to compression in a rail of this kind is normally about 80 kilos [20 tons]. It may be understood, then, that this addition to the normal resistance is absolutely negligible. And what is more, we must not think that it is wholly transmitted to the end of the rail. The rail is far from being able to expand freely along its entire length; it is held by the spikes that fasten it to the ties, and these in turn are embedded in the ballast, which holds them with considerable firmness. In fact, a thin layer of ballast is sufficient to counteract this whole tendency to expansion, and even to annul it completely. We have not yet reached the point, probably, where we can affirm that the joints are quite useless, and that all the rails ought to be welded end to end; such fastening is now contemplated only at points where the rails are somewhat sheltered from the sun, as in cuts or tunnels; but it seems to us not at all rash to generalize the theory and to consider that in the near future continuous rails will be adopted everywhere."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Curious Landslide.**—"The village of Vaglio, in the Etruscan Apennines, situated 2,500 feet above sea-level, began to slide into the valley of the Scoltenna on March 21," says *Cosmos*. "The entire village has now disappeared, and where nine hundred persons recently lived there is now only a lake. At 3 P.M. the curé of Vaglio, whose parsonage and church are at the highest point of the village, was stupefied to observe that his house had begun to move and was sliding down the slope. The surrounding houses followed in turn at a speed of about 25 centimeters [10 inches] an hour. The inhabitants made haste to save what could easily be carried away, and in a few hours they had removed the furniture, the sacred vessels of the church, etc. On the following day the landslide extended, and soon the whole village was sliding toward the valley. The efforts of the inhabitants to save their property were redoubled; the domestic animals were led away to a distance and the peasants camped out in the surrounding country. The slipping of the soil produced movements of the ground in front resembling huge waves, covering and engulfing houses and trees. In the following night the level of the river Scoltenna suddenly rose and changed the whole valley into a lake of more than 2 square kilometers (¾ square mile]. Nothing but water can now be seen on the spot where once stood the pretty village of Vaglio."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Preservation of Eggs.**—The results of experiments made recently in Germany on various modes of keeping eggs are published in the *Markthalen Zeitung* (Berlin). Fresh eggs were taken in June last, treated for preservation in various ways, and examined in February with the following results, which speak for themselves:

| *Method.* | *Percentage Spoiled.* |
|---|---|
| Kept in salt water | 100 |
| Wrapped in paper | 80 |
| In a mixture of salicylic acid and glycerin | 80 |
| Rubbed with salt | 70 |
| Painted with salicylic acid and glycerin | 70 |
| Dipped 12 to 15 seconds in boiling water | 50 |
| Dipped in a solution of alum | 50 |
| Dipped in a solution of salicylic acid | 50 |
| Painted with silicate of potassium | 40 |
| Painted with collodion | 40 |
| Kept in wood ashes | 20 |
| Varnished with gum-lac | 20 |
| Treated with a mixture of boric acid and silicate of potassium | 20 |
| Treated with permanganate of potassium | 20 |
| Covered with vaselin | 0 |
| Kept in lime-water | 0 |
| Kept in a solution of silicate of potassium | 0 |

**Niagara by Searchlight.**—"There is little doubt," says *The Western Electrician*, "that the searchlight illumination of the Falls of Niagara, which is to be seen in all its glory this summer, will add materially to the attractive features of the Niagara frontier. The famous cataract is glorious by day, and when under the illumination of powerful searchlights, it is a truly remarkable sight. The illumination that will first be seen will be done by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and it is barely possible that the commissioners of the free parks will also recognize the advantage of making the spectacle as attractive by day as by night. It mars no natural beauty to direct powerful lights upon the plunging waters in order that admiring humanity may be entertained. As a feature of the Pan-American Exposition, powerful searchlights will be placed on the electric tower in the grounds at Buffalo and also on the observation tower at Niagara Falls. They will exchange beams of light, as it were, and it is expected that the spectacle will attract great attention. It is believed that the Niagara light will be visible as far as Toronto."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE work of constructing the Cairo-Cape telegraph line is being actively carried on, and keeps pace with the construction of the railroad from Mombassa to the Victoria Nyanza, says *The Scientific American*. Instead of cut poles, living trees, the branches of which are cut off, are planted along the line. Experience has shown that the living trees are not attacked by white ants like the poles. These trees take root easily, and only need to have the branches cut off from time to time. The wires are fixed simply by well-tarred hemp cords, which take the place of insulators. The trees will be replaced later on by iron poles, as has already been done over a part of the system.

THE discovery in a Chilian copper-mine of the body of an Indian workman who had died there many years ago, and who had been preserved from decay by the antiseptic action of the copper, is reported by J. A. W. Murdock in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (May 11). The mine in question is situated in the district of Chuquicamata, in the desert of Atacama. The Indian had evidently been killed by a fall from the roof, while engaged in collecting atacamite in a small basket, which was still in his hand, his stone implements being found alongside. "The body is in a perfect state of preservation, evidently due to impregnation of the tissues by copper salts, as well as to the antiseptic action of the exceedingly dry climate. As these mines were apparently quite unknown to the early Spanish colonists, it is to be inferred that the body is of considerably antiquity; this is corroborated by the style of dress (a waistcloth and two anklets) and by the stone tools used. The local belief is that it dates from before the time of the Spanish occupation, say 1600 A.D."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## JESUS FROM THE JEWISH POINT OF VIEW.

THE once popular novel by George Croly, entitled "Salathiel," has been recently revived under the title "Tarry Thou Till I Come"—the words which Christ, according to tradition, spoke to Salathiel on the way to Calvary, and which have been used as the basis of a number of romances on "The Wandering Jew." In an appendix to this new edition of Croly's novel appears an interesting symposium by a number of Jewish scholars and rabbis in response to the question: What is the Jewish Thought To-day of Jesus of Nazareth?

The first answer is from Dr. Isidore Singer, managing editor of the "Jewish Encyclopedia," now in process of publication. He says in part:

"I regard Jesus of Nazareth as a Jew of the Jews, one whom all Jewish people are learning to love. His teaching has been an immense service to the world in bringing Israel's God to the knowledge of hundreds of millions of mankind.

"The great change in Jewish thought concerning Jesus of Nazareth I can not better illustrate than by this fact: When I was a boy, had my father, who was a very pious man, heard the name of Jesus uttered from the pulpit of our synagog, he and every other man in the congregation would have left the building, and the rabbi would have been dismissed at once. Now, it is not strange, in many synagogs, to hear sermons preached eulogistic of this Jesus, and nobody thinks of protesting—in fact, we are all glad to claim Jesus as one of our people."

One of the most striking expressions of opinion is from Dr. Kaufman Kohler, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, New York. He writes:

"The true history of Jesus is so wrapped up in myth, the story of his life told in the Gospels so replete with contradictions, that it is rather difficult for the unbiased reader to arrive at the true historical facts. Still the beautiful tales about the things that happened around the lake of Galilee show that there was a spiritual daybreak in that dark corner of Judea of which official Judaism had failed to take sufficient cognizance. 'The stone that the builders rejected has become the cornerstone' of a new world. . . . . .

"His whole manner of teaching, the so-called Lord's Prayer, the Golden Rule, the code of ethics expounded for the elect ones in the Sermon on the Mount, no less than his miraculous cures, show him to have been one of the Essenes, a popular saint. But he was more than an ordinary teacher and healer of men. He went to the very core of religion and laid bare the depths of the human soul. As a veritable prophet, Jesus, in such striking manner, disclaimed allegiance to any of the Pharisean schools and asked for no authority but that of the living voice within, while passing judgment on the law, in order to raise life to a higher standard. He was a bold religious and social reformer, eager to regenerate Judaism. True, a large number of sayings were attributed to the dead master by his disciples which had been current in the schools. Still, the charm of true originality is felt in these utterances of his when the great realities of life, when the idea of Sabbath, the principle of purity, the value of a human soul, of woman, even of the abject sinner, are touched upon. None can read these parables and verdicts of the Nazarene and not be thrilled with the joy of a truth unspelled before. There is wonderful music in the voice which stays an angry crowd, saying, 'Let him that is without sin cast the first stone!' —that speaks the words, 'Be like children, and you are not far from the kingdom of God!' . . . . . .

"'Did the Jews reject Christ?' Jesus anticipated a reign of perfect love, but centuries of hatred came. Could the Jews, victims of Christian intolerance, look with calmness and admiration upon Jesus, in whose name all the atrocities were perpetrated? Still, the leading thinkers of Judaism willingly recognized that the founder of the Christian Church, as well as that of Islamism, was sent by divine Providence to prepare the pagan world for the Messianic kingdom of truth and righteousness. The Jew of to-day beholds in Jesus an inspiring ideal of matchless beauty. While he lacks the element of stern justice expressed so forcibly in the law and in the Old-Testament characters, the firmness of self-assertion so necessary to the full development of manhood, all those social qualities which build up the home and society, industry and worldly progress, he is the unique exponent of the principle of redeeming love. His name as helper of the poor, as sympathizing friend of the fallen, as brother of every fellow sufferer, as lover of man and redeemer of woman, has become the inspiration, the symbol, and the watchword for the world's greatest achievements in the field of benevolence. While continuing the work of the synagog, the Christian Church with the larger means at her disposal created those institutions of charity and redeeming love that accomplished wondrous things. The very sign of the cross has lent a new meaning, a holier pathos to suffering, sickness, and sin, so as to offer new practical solutions for the great problems of evil which fill the human heart with new joys of self-sacrificing love.

"All this modern Judaism gladly acknowledges, reclaiming Jesus as one of its greatest sons. But it denies that one single man, or one church, however broad, holds the key to many-sided truth. It waits for the time when all life's deepest mysteries will have been spelled and to the ideals of sage and saint that of the seeker of all that is good, beautiful, and true will have been joined; when Jew and Gentile, synagog and church, will merge into the church universal, into the great city of humanity whose name is 'God is there.'"

Cesare Lombroso, the celebrated criminologist and professor in the University of Turin, says:

"In my eyes Jesus is one of the greatest geniuses the world has produced; but he was, like all geniuses, somewhat unbalanced, anticipating by ten centuries the emancipation of the slave, and by twenty centuries socialism and the emancipation of woman. He did not proceed by a precise, systematic demonstration, but through short sentences and by leaps and bounds, so that without the downfall of the Temple, and without the persecutions of the Christians under Nero, his work would have been lost."

Dr. Max Nordau, the critic and philosopher, writes:

"Jesus is soul of our soul, as he is flesh of our flesh. Who, then, could think of excluding him from the people of Israel? St. Peter will remain the only Jew who said of the son of David, 'I know not the man.' If the Jews up to the present time have not publicly rendered homage to the sublime moral beauty of the figure of Jesus, it is because their tormentors have always persecuted, tortured, assassinated them in his name. The Jews have drawn their conclusions from the disciples as to the Master, which was a wrong, a wrong pardonable in the eternal victims of the implacable, cruel hatred of those who call themselves Christians. Every time that a Jew mounted to the sources and contemplated Christ alone, without his pretended faithful, he cried, with tenderness and admiration: 'Putting aside the Messianic mission, this man is ours. He honors our race and we claim him as we claim the Gospels—flowers of Jewish literature, and only Jewish.'"

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of the Sinai Congregation and professor of rabbinical literature in the University of Chicago, says:

"Under close analysis, his precepts will be found to contain nothing that was new. There is scarce an expression credited to him but has its analogon in the well-known sayings of the rabbis. He did not pretend to found a new religion. The doctrines he developed were the familiar truths of Israel's prophetic monotheism. Nor did his ethical proclamation sound a note before unknown in the household of the synagog or in the schools. He was in method a wonderfully gifted Hagadist. His originality lies in the striking form which he understood to give to the old vitalities of his ancestral religion. He moved the heart of the people.

"The Jews of every shade of religious belief do not regard Jesus in the light of Paul's theology. But the gospel Jesus, the Jesus who teaches so superbly the principles of Jewish ethics, is revered by all the liberal expounders of Judaism. His words are studied; the New Testament forms a part of Jewish literature. Among the great preceptors that have worded the truths of which

Judaism is the historical guardian, none, in our estimation and esteem, takes precedence of the rabbi of Nazareth. To impute to us suspicious sentiments concerning him does us gross injustice. We know him to be among our greatest and purest."

## BERAUD'S NEW PICTURE OF CHRIST IN THE PARIS SALON.

THE most remarkable work in this year's Salon is pronounced to be a painting by Jean Beraud called "Christ Bound to a Pillar." It is thus described by the Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*:

"By its daring conception, masterful coloring and technique, no less than by the artist's choice of a harrowing subject, verging upon the sacrilegious, this picture seems to hypnotize all who enter the room in which it hangs. Beraud's memorable 'Modern Christ,' which caused a sensation about a dozen years ago; his 'Parisian Magdalen' and his 'Descent from the Cross' are all surpassed by this new Christ with blue eyes and auburn hair, crowned with thorns and clad in a flowing scarlet robe, standing at bay with bare and bleeding breast, confronted by an infuriated group of twentieth-century persecutors. Around the Savior's waist is a rope thrice coiled, being pulled tight by a stalwart workman in corduroy trousers, who, to obtain a better purchase, presses his upraised knee against the right thigh of the Christ. A herculean butcher, with brutal head and wearing a blood-stained apron, and having a claspknife and steel dangling from his side, is drawing up the sleeve from his forearm, preparatory to giving the *coup de grace*. An oily, sensual stockbroker, wearing the Phrygian cap of liberty, clothes of the latest cut, and a vulgar profusion of jewelry, helps to adjust the rope around the Savior's waist. A Free Mason in evening-dress, white tie, and wearing the apron and insignia of the thirty-third degree, threatens Jesus with his clenched fist. A harlot clutches a lock of the Savior's hair, about to tear it from the scalp. A weird, nervous, male hand in the foreground grasps a stone. There are uplifted arms and hands holding whips, canes, and burning torches. The countenances gleam with anger, irony, and hatred. Almost all the figures are represented with open mouths, from which one can hear in imagination utterances of jeering and derision. These twentieth-century persecutors are students, socialists, and artisans, all the more disquieting in their portraiture because their faces resemble those of prominent men in French public life. This strange 'Hic Flagellavit' is unquestionably Beraud's masterpiece."

"CHRIST BOUND TO A PILLAR."
By Jean Beraud.
Courtesy of the New York *Tribune*.

## AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S STUDY OF HINDUISM.

MISS F. HENRIETTA MULLER, editor and publisher of the London *Woman's Herald*, and well known in philanthropic and educational work, has lately given the results of her nine years' study of Hinduism as seen by her in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab. Miss Muller, according to her own statements, went to India strongly prepossessed in favor of Hinduism, but finally came away thoroughly disillusionized with it as held by the masses of the people. Hinduism, called also Brahmanism (of which Vedantism is one of the philosophical interpretations), is founded upon the sacred scriptures known as the Vedas, supposed to have been first composed several thousand years before our era. Altho there are some seven millions of Buddhists in India, and about fifty-nine million Mohammedans, Hinduism is vastly in the ascendency and possesses some two hundred million adherents. The Boston *Woman's Journal* thus summarizes Miss Muller's conclusions:

"According to Miss Muller, the two pillars upon which the whole system of the Hindu religion rests are the complete and ruthless sacrifice of the woman, and the worship of idols, which means, in their eyes, the propitiation of demons. And it is always the evil deities that receive the most propitiations. A great many more offerings are made, for instance, to the goddess of smallpox than to the goddess of health. Hinduism is a religion of fear and of mutual mistrust; for if a man commits a trifling violation of some one of the innumerable rules of caste, any one who sees him do it can blackmail him, holding over his head the threat to proclaim it and cause him to be made an outcast, with the utter ostracism that this implies. A young Brahman was guilty of being present at the wedding of a friend who married a widow. An old Brahman who had a grudge against this young man sat for days over against the door of his house, where his mother lay dying, and warned everybody that if they went in or gave the slightest assistance, he (the old Brahman) would pronounce them outcasts. The young man had to take the whole

care of his mother himself, and afterward to bury her with his own hands, thereby incurring, as he believed, heavy spiritual penalties.

"Miss Muller thinks it improbable that Christianity can get any general hold on the Hindus for a very long time to come, if ever. She believes that their deliverance from Hinduism is more likely to come through Buddhism. They can receive this more easily than Christianity, because it is an Eastern religion, with much of the antiquated Eastern atmosphere still hanging about it. On the other hand, Buddhism is infinitely superior to Hinduism, as it is a religion of kindness and compassion, and free from the tyrannical restrictions of caste. She thinks it may prove an intermediate step toward Christianity.

"Miss Muller fully confirms all that Dr. Emily B. Ryder has related as to the evils of child marriage. She says the total subjugation of women, prescribed by Hinduism, has harmed the men even more than the women; that Hindu women are still sweet, lovable, and womanly, but the mass of the men have wholly lost their manliness. They are a decadent race. Their will power is so impaired that even when they see clearly what is right, they have not the strength of character to follow their convictions. . . . Miss Muller says that as the combined result of child marriage, the oppression of women, the cultivation of occult powers by abnormal means, and the practise of indescribable vices, the Hindu race has been almost utterly ruined. A few strong men are still to be found among them, but the majority are completely decrepit in physical and moral strength. A blow which would not seriously damage an English boy of ten will often kill a Hindu. A native once referred to Miss Muller as old. She answered, 'I am younger now than you were when you were born!' She declares that most of the Hindus are born decrepit, enfeebled in body and soul."

Vedantism, the form of Hinduism having various missions in this country and represented by the Vedanta Society of New York, presents the ancient Vedic doctrine from a standpoint very different from that of the corrupt popular form seen by Miss Muller. As taught in India and this country, it is a system of transcendental philosophy and ethics not dissimilar from that of Emerson, and is founded on Vedic doctrine as interpreted by the great Hindu sage Ramakrishna. In it idol worship, caste, child marriage, and other corruptions into which the original Hindu religion has fallen have no place. Several works published by the New York Vedanta Society present the Hindu side of this subject. Among these is "A Voice from the Himalayas," dealing with Hindu morality in general, and a lecture by Swâmi Abhedânanda on "Woman's Place in Hindu Religion." The Swâmi thus contrasts the views of the Old and New Testaments with the teachings of the Hindu sacred scriptures:

"No other scriptures of the world have ever given to the woman such equality with the man as the Vedas of the Hindus. The Old Testament, the Koran, and the Zend-Avesta have made woman the scapegoat for all the crimes committed by man. The Old Testament, in describing the creation of woman and fall of man, has established the idea that woman was created for man's pleasure, consequently her duty was to obey him implicitly. It makes her an instrument in the hands of Satan for the temptation and fall of the holy man with whom she was enjoying the felicity of paradise. Adam's first thought on that occasion was to shift the burden of guilt on to the shoulders of the woman. St. Paul, in the New Testament, shows that, through Adam's fall, woman was the means of bringing sin, suffering, and death into the world. Popular Christianity has been trying lately to take away this idea, but in spite of all the efforts of the preachers the same idea still lurks behind the eulogies that have been piled upon the conception of womanhood in Christian lands. How is it possible for one who believes the accounts given in Genesis to be literally true to reject the idea there set forth that woman was the cause of the temptation and fall of man, thereby bringing sin and suffering and death into the world? For one who accepts the Biblical account there is no other alternative left.

"In India, such ideas never arose in the minds of the Vedic seers, nor have kindred notions found expression in the writings of the lawgivers of later days. The Hindu legislators realized that both sexes are equal, and said before the world that women had equal rights with men for freedom, for the acquirement of knowledge, education, and spirituality. It is for this reason that we find in the Rig-Veda the names of so many inspired women who attained to the realization of the highest spiritual truths. These inspired women are recognized by all classes as the seers of truth, as spiritual instructors, divine speakers and revealers, equally with the inspired men of Vedic hymns.

"It is often said that Hindu women are treated like slaves by their husbands; but it is not a fact. On the contrary, the Hindu women get better treatment than the majority of the wives of Englishmen or of Americans endowed with the spirit of an English husband. Sir M. M. Williams says: 'Indian wives often possess greater influence than the wives of Europeans.' The number of wife-beaters is considerably smaller in India than in Europe or America. He is not a true Hindu who does not regard a woman's body as sacred as the temple of God. He is an outcast who touches a woman's body with irreverence, hatred, or anger. 'A woman's body,' says Manu the lawgiver, 'must not be struck hard even with a flower, because it is sacred.' It is for this reason that Hindus do not allow capital punishment for women."

After quoting the opinions of a number of observers, including Mrs. F. A. Steele, an Englishwoman who resided in India twenty-five years and who has said that "in regard to the general position of women in India, I think it is rather better than our own; women in India can hold property, and a widow always gets a fixed portion of her husband's estate," the Swâmi concludes:

"Lastly, the position of women in Hindu religion can be understood better by that unique idea of the motherhood of God, which is nowhere so strongly expressed and recognized as in India. The mother is so highly honored in India that the Hindus are not satisfied until they see divinity in the form of an earthly mother. They say that one mother is greater than a thousand fathers, therefore the Hindus prefer to call the Supreme Being the Mother of the Universe. According to Hindu religion, each woman, whether old or young, is the living representative of the divine Mother on earth. The divine Mother is greater than the 'Creator' of other religions. She is the *Producer* of the Creator, or the First-born Lord of all creatures. There is no other country in the world where every living mother is venerated as an incarnation of the divine Mother, where every village has a guardian mother who protects all as her own children.

"Listen to the prayer that rises every day to the Almighty Mother of the universe from the hearts of Hindu worshipers:

"'O Mother Divine, Thou art beyond the reach of our praises; Thou pervadest every particle of the universe; all knowledge proceeds from Thee, O Infinite Source of wisdom! Thou dwellest in every feminine form, and all women are Thy living representatives upon earth.'"

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**Will British Congregationalists and Baptists Unite?**—The movement toward church union and federation, evident of late in nearly every part of Christendom, has been particularly noticeable in Great Britain during the past year. Closely following the organic union of the Free and United Presbyterian churches of Scotland and the proposed union of all evangelical bodies in that kingdom, has come the first joint assembly of the Congregational and Baptist churches of England. Both these bodies are strongly Congregational in church polity and Calvinistic in theology; and there seems to be every reason to believe that their corporate union is only a question of a comparatively short time. Indeed, Mr. Alfred Dawson, English editor of *The Congregationalist*, speaks of that union as a consummation "sure to take place." The *rapprochement* which has been going on for a long period this year culminated in two joint sessions of these bodies, which Mr. Dawson pronounces "the most wonderful series of religious gatherings" he has ever attended. He writes (*The Congregationalist*, May 11):

"There were two joint assemblies: on Tuesday, April 23, when Dr. Parker presided and Dr. McLaren delivered his address as president of the Baptist Union; and on the following Thursday,

when the positions were reversed, Dr. McLaren presiding and Dr. Parker delivering his address as chairman of the Congregational Union. The experiment was in every way a success; perfect harmony and the warmest fraternal feeling prevailed throughout, and not one single jarring note was struck. . . . . .

"Reverting to the paramount question of Baptist and Congregational union, the committee of the latter body frankly remarked in their annual report: 'Neither of the joint assemblies can meet without the ideas occurring to many minds that a permanent union of Baptists and Congregationalists should not be an impossible dream.' Certainly many of the leaders and rank and file on both sides do not so regard it."

## TWO VIEWS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

THE controversy between Mark Twain and the Christian missionaries has revealed a fundamental difference of opinion between those officially interested in the process of evangelizing the heathen, and a large lay element. This fundamental difference of view is well illustrated by two recent pronouncements, one by the Rev. Judson Smith, "recording secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," in *The North American Review* (March); the other by an article in *Reynolds' Newspaper*, one of the most widely read journals in Great Britain. Dr. Smith, in an article summing up the work accomplished during the nineteenth century by Protestant foreign missions, says:

"The good will of the people has been won; schools have been organized and are in successful operation; churches have been gathered and are in training under native pastors for an increasing share in the work; the Bible, wholly or in parts, has been translated into hundreds of languages or dialects, and is accessible to the vast majority of the unevangelized peoples of the earth; text-books for schools and a Christian literature are provided in large measure, to aid in the development of the Christian body. These things will not need to be done again, but they stand ready for continued and more effective use—the splendid apparatus of a vigorous and world-wide campaign. There is in many lands a strong, well-trained, and experienced body of missionaries, surrounded and aided by seven times their own number of native helpers, prepared to take advantage of all these vast facilities, and push the work of Christianizing the world in the most energetic and effective way. We have already observed a constant acceleration in the rate of increase in the positive results of mission work; and we have every reason to expect that this rate of increase will steadily rise throughout the coming century. Probably, in no respect is the progress of this work during the nineteenth century more marked or significant than in the accomplishment of all this vast preliminary and pioneer work. It took three years to marshal and train the armies of the Union; but when that had been done, it required but another year to bring the war to a victorious end. But the progress in those years of preparation was as real and significant as in that one year of resistless advance.

"But even the nineteenth century has recorded signal successes, foretastes of the final victory. Witness the conversion of Tahiti, of the Society Islands, of Samoa, of the Friendly Islands, of the New Hebrides, of the Sandwich Islands and so many other islands of the Pacific. Recall, also, the inspiring progress in Madagascar and Uganda, among the Telugus and the Karens, in Japan and in the older missions in China. Enough has been achieved to prove the possibility of universal success. It is no experiment in which we are engaged; it is a supremely successful work. There are no backward steps in Christ's march down the centuries and across the nations to universal victory. This imposing work, with its impregnable foundations, its powerful and growing array, is beyond the reach of cavil or sneer, is confessedly the one resistless, triumphant force in the enlightenment of the nations and in the uplifting of the world. We do not now celebrate the triumph, but we are on the march; every foe flees before us, every year makes the cause more resistless; and the end is both certain and near at hand."

On the other hand, these words have been termed "grandiloquent and boastful," and it has been argued that this "characteristically pharisaic spirit of the modern Christian divine" is hardly justified in view of the fact that the slums close at hand have not been reclaimed nor the scholarly pagans at home convinced that Christianity has any exclusive message or advantage. *Reynolds' Newspaper* (April 28) says of this phase of the subject, apropos of a recent report:

"The news of the murder of fourteen missionaries in New Guinea does not encourage the belief that our methods of evangelizing the heathen are particularly successful. Noble characters such as Bishop Colenso, Bishop Mackensie, Carey, and Livingstone, have been attracted to the mission service and done splendid work in helping mankind to mark a degree higher on the scale of existence; but great men are rare and the missionary societies unfortunately do not invariably send out the right men to carry on the work first started by St. Paul. We have no doubt that the Revs. James Chalmers and O. F. Tomkins, who, with twelve students, have lost their lives at Aird River, were brave men deserving all the tributes that will be paid to their memory at the various religious gatherings to be held in London during the next few weeks. But we question the wisdom of trying to impress the people of New Guinea or anywhere else with the superiority of our own theological ideas, or of interfering in the internal disputes amongst aboriginal tribes. Messrs. Chalmers and Tomkins, with their companions, lost their lives, it appears, during a tribal fight which they tried to stop. We wish to say nothing in disparagement of well-intentioned efforts in which men risk their lives; but it is as well to point out that the history of missions is largely tragic because of the political ascendancy which missionaries have too often sought to exercise over tribes whom they are sent to convert. Our troubles in South Africa were originally caused by the mischievous action of the Rev. Dr. Phillips, of the London Missionary Society, who was little better than an agent of Lord Glenelg, the 'statesman' chiefly responsible for the policy which led to the Great Trek.

"What right have we to assume that the people of New Guinea need converting? Tho they have been officially described as a very low type of humanity, they are yet in many respects more civilized than ourselves. No doubt they worship Belial in a different way from that which we adopt, and settle tribal disputes with spears and scalping-knives, instead of with bayonets and Long Toms, but they have not yet reared any temples to Mammon. They have neither stock exchanges, nor jails, nor workhouses, nor gambling-hells and other dens of infamy which are products of our beautiful civilization. Moreover, they are communists to a man and sink the interests of the individual in the interests of the tribe. We are told, too, on the authority of a young missionary who was actually converted from Christianity by these Papuans, that their social system is really based upon the principles laid down by the early Christians. If one member of a tribe falls ill, his neighbors in turn cultivate his ground till he gets better. They hold property in common and have a high standard of sexual morality. Great mischief is done by missionaries in trying to Europeanize these people. They are first of all taught the rights of private property, whereas they have no conception of any rights of property except tribal rights. Then, in the interests of British commerce, they are taught to clothe themselves with Manchester and other wares, and then of course the spirit of snobbery is fostered. In Uganda we are told, on the authority of Bishop Tucker, Christian missions have been so successful that there is a great demand among the natives for locks and bolts and bars.

"Mark Twain has recently been saying some severe things about Christian missionaries in China, but you can not always take Mark seriously. There can be no doubt, however, as Lord Salisbury himself recently hinted, missionaries, with the best intentions, often do an immense amount of harm. The so-called 'heathen' to whom we send missionaries have another virtue which we do not possess. They are tolerant of other people's opinions. This is especially true of the Chinese, the Burmans, and the Indians. The traveler Niebuhr declared that the Indians were the most tolerant nation in the world. In what country of Europe, he asks, would people of another faith be allowed openly to preach down the dominant religion of the land? In an able article in the current number of *The Madras Review*, Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E., calls timely attention to the fact that the Indian Government, in the interests of the missionaries, have recently abandoned that neutral attitude on religious questions which, by the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, they were bound to adopt. 'Altho our bishops,' he says, 'paid with salaries out of the Indian taxes, have of late been allowed to become the active heads of the missionary movement, the Hindus and Mussulmans have not hitherto shown any open resentment at what they regard as a departure from the governing principle.' It seems to us that we have quite as much to learn from the 'heathen' as we can teach them."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## WISDOM AND JUSTICE OF THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

IN the long, serious, and, at times, acrimonious discussion over the amount China should be required to pay toward defraying the expenses of the troops who rescued the legations and who have been chastising the Chinese since then, there is an occasional gleam of humor which seems to get at the "true inwardness" of the situation better than the more sober comment. The indemnity scheme in general appeals to *The St. James's Gazette* (London) as "so riotously humorous" that this journal presents it as "an alternative to the solemnities of *Punch*." Says *The Gazette*:

AT PEKING.

We've had our differences, 'tis true, But in our wish for £ s. d.
As proper nations ought to do, We all agree, we all agree.
—*Figaro, Paris.*

"Sixty-five million pounds is the total at length arrived at as the measure of damage inflicted by Chinese obstreperousness on the patient and long-suffering powers. The ministers set out by saying that it is 'highly improbable' that China could pay this sum out of her own resources. We think so too; but then the question arises, out of whose resources is she going to pay it? Four alternatives suggest themselves to the committee, and they form a sort of *crescendo* of hilarity. First, a Chinese loan not guarantied by the powers, which would prove 'almost ruinous to China.' Second, a loan guarantied by the powers—as if when one asked a friend for the return of that 'fiver' he borrowed he should reply: 'All right, old fellow. I'll give you a bill at three months if you'll back it.' The committee with deep insight points out that this arrangement 'might lead to situations of great difficulty in the event of differences among the guaranteeing powers, who might require control over the revenues hypothecated.' They might. But the height of screaming farce is reached in the third suggestion: The issue of Chinese bonds to each power for the amount of the indemnity, payable at fixed terms. 'The bonds, bearing interest,' we are told, 'could serve as security for a national loan.' In other words, unless the telegram of *The Times* correspondent misrepresents the proposal, China is to offer her unpaid bills as security for a loan. Shade of Sam Lewis! After this there is something of anti-climax in the commonplace suggestion of annual payments 'which possess the inconvenience of involving an undue prolongation of the time of payment'—till somewhere the other side of the millennium, we should anticipate."

The indemnity proposals, continues this journal, "complete the *reductio ad absurdum* of the position of the powers" in China:

"They went there without any clear idea of what they wanted, or how it was to be obtained, and now they are in as great a difficulty as to how to make a dignified exit as were Mr. Puff's kneeling characters in the 'Critic.' It would not be dignified, we suppose, to proffer them Mr. Puff's advice to get up and dance off; but really we feel that the chances of a definite solution are so remote, and the dangers of a prolonged occupation so great that we should be prepared to sacrifice a little dignity to see matters safely at an end. We have consistently deprecated the policy of demanding a huge indemnity from China, believing that, since our interests in that country are commercial, it is folly or worse to cripple her resources and hamper trade. We are glad, therefore, to notice that the British minister refused to support his colleagues in some of their more objectionable proposals. Above all, it is to our interest to see that no opportunity is given to any ambitious power to grab this or that source of revenue on the pretext of obtaining security for payment of China's debt to itself. On grounds of dignity alone, it is impossible to imagine anything much less impressive than the present attitude of the powers, which practically says: 'Dear, dear! We've forgotten what we came for, but give us some money and we'll go!'"

*The St. James's Gazette* wishes England had followed America's lead "all through the dismal Chinese business," and *The Daily News* also commends our policy in the Orient as "eminently wise and moderate." The most curious items in the bill against China, says *The Chronicle* (London), are the demands of Austria and Spain, who put themselves down for thirty million dollars. "One can not avoid the suspicion," continues *The Chronicle*, "that these enterprising nations regard China as a sort of lucky tub into which they may dip their fingers for a prize. Meanwhile, Great Britain, the greatest sufferer, will admire her own moderation."

Thomas F. Millard, for many years a resident of Eastern China, does not agree with *The Chronicle's* statement that Great Britain has been the greatest sufferer by the events in China. Next to China herself, he says (in *Scribner's Magazine*), "the United States has more than any other nation footed the bill for the punitive campaign, and stands to suffer most from an irrational or delayed settlement." America's chance of eventual payment, however, he declares, is better than that of any other nation; for, "if the United States, with the shortest haul to China of any of the trade rivals, and with such good will to aid, does not manage to secure a superior footing in the far East, it will be her own fault."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) treats the indemnity question exhaustively. Germany, it admits, has a right to the biggest share, because she sent out more troops than any other power. Russia and Belgium also have large claims based on the destruction of railroad property. France wants pay not only for the fourteen thousand soldiers she sent, but bases her claim also on her Catholic protectorate. The *Débats* insists that the French Government, in considering the indemnity, must not forget the latter point.

CRACKED CHINA.

An awfully tedious and confusing task this of patching the cracked parts.
—*Hindu Punch, Bombay.*

*Events* (Ottawa) comments severely on the demand of the powers for such a vast indemnity while millions of Chinese are starving. Says this Canadian journal:

"To such a state of want and savagery have some of the inhabitants been reduced that after eating every blade of grass and every root they could find, they have taken to eating one

another. If we heard that any of the nations called civilized were reduced to this sad and inhuman extremity, we would be shocked, our sympathies would be aroused, and we would raise money and send shiploads of food to relieve their suffering. But told of the Chinese it is only an interesting bit of news. We do not think of them as human beings with the same capacity for suffering as ourselves, and the thought never comes to us to offer them aid. Instead we view without protest, if not with approval, the presence of our armies in the famine-stricken country, demanding millions of money that should go to feed the unfortunates. And the money has to be provided at once to satisfy the Christian hosts who have come to avenge the slaughter of a few missionaries. If the starving Chinese of to-day transmit to their posterity an everlasting hatred of the very name 'Christian,' it is not any more than is to be expected nor than we deserve."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## PROGRESS AND PROGRAM OF SOCIALISM.

SOCIALISM and its program has recently been the subject of much intelligent, tho generally heated and hostile, comment, in the European press, much of it called out at the time of the May holiday. The hand of the Socialist is recognized in the student and other social disturbances in Russia, many of the German papers charge Socialists with responsibility for the recent attacks on the Kaiser, and the widespread strikes and other labor troubles which are still keeping the French Government on the rack are laid at the door of Socialism—Socialism exultant, says M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, in the *Économiste Français* (Paris), because of the presence of the Socialist Millerand in the cabinet of the republic. France is honeycombed with Socialism, declares M. Leroy-Beaulieu, and she must beware. Municipal Socialism is likely to become a great menace to the stability of the republic. To which M. Millerand (in his paper, the *Lanterne*, Paris) responds that when the workingman has once learned what his rights are, he can be trusted to look after the government of cities. Alcide Ebray, writing in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) declares that the French Socialists are gradually bringing about a return by France to her old-time rôle of criticizing and meddling with the affairs of other nations, as she did in the days of the Revolution. He cites the criticism by the French press of Russia's domestic troubles as a case in point. We have an international rôle, says M. Ebray, but we must be exceedingly careful how we play it. France is not now in the position to act the part of a leader in Europe—that is, of a leader in great political and social movements. The Italian people, declares Prof. Alessandro Schiavi (in an article quoted in *The International Socialist Review*, Chicago), are too miserably poor and ignorant for any effective propaganda or education along Socialistic lines. Between taxation and militarism, "financial and economic progress in Italy is in a bad way." All that has been accomplished in the way of political advancement in Italy during the past few years, he continues, has been due, in the main, to the Socialist deputies in the Parliament. He says on this point:

"It is no exaggeration to say that since the sad days of May, 1898, there is not a fight against the forces of reaction, not a contest in the parliament, but was led by the group of Socialists that form the extreme left, assisted by Republicans and Radicals. Even the solution of the late cabinet crisis in an almost democratic sense is due to the energy of the Socialist deputies. After the spirited campaign of obstruction maintained by the extreme left for the purpose of defeating the attacks of the reaction, we finally arrived at the Saracco ministry, on which devolved the duty of removing the sad débris of the reactionary period. But like all such transitional governments, this cabinet was ever balancing itself, without bringing any actual results, between the pretentious demands of the still reactionary majority of employers and the alertness of the extreme left, that was always ready to obstruct a backward movement."

*The Saturday Review* (London) hopes that Socialism will not always be "so unfortunate as it is at present in its advocates." There is very little future for it as now constituted. Socialism as an organization has always gone to pieces because its various parties were extremists and would not compromise. *Justice* (London), the leading Socialist organ of Great Britain, declares that the modern financial "panic" is directly traceable to "the incapacity of the capitalist class to handle the great instruments of modern production." Every section of the world, it continues, has "suffered in one way or another from the results of a system which dictates that production must be limited to the purchasing power of the customers whom the capitalist can discover."

H. M. Hyndman, the well-known English Socialist, writing in *Justice*, declares that, as long ago as 1880, while on a visit to the United States, he prophesied that "within a generation huge trusts and combines would completely control American industry, and would render the antagonism between capital and labor more bitter in the United States than anywhere else." For this he was ridiculed, he says, in both this country and England. But, he continues, "my prophecy has come true":

"The vast expanse of the 'far West' has been so completely brought under the domination of capitalism that the free farmers and land-owners of the Middle and Western States are now little better than an overworked and underpaid agricultural proletariat; the frontier line has been entirely obliterated for the adventurous spirits who wish to emancipate themselves from capitalist control; the United States all through have developed into the classic land of capitalist evolution in place of Great Britain;

SOCIALISM AND THE IMPERIALISTIC WILL-'O-THE-WISP.

SOCIALIST PARTY TO THE BRITISH WORKMAN: "If you follow that lead, my friend, you'll only sink in deeper, especially when you are handicapped like that. Besides, just look at the work waiting to be done at home, on solid ground!" —*Justice, London.*

every industry of importance, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the border-line to the Gulf, has been consolidated and trustified in the hands of monopolists, up to the vast steel trust of a billion dollars, with its affiliated tens of thousands of miles of railways and ownership of great steamship lines, which has

just astonished the world. The entire capitalist business of America, in short, is now so fully organized under the control of a few men of inconceivable wealth that the democratic principles on which the republic was founded have become a mere joke, and the workers, with their labor-power, their intelligence, and their votes, are just bought and handled like so many dumb cattle and with even less consideration for their well-being."

But Socialism, he concludes, is everywhere gaining ground. "Under despotism as under constitutionalism, under republicanism as under militarism, in small states as in large, the opening of the century sees Socialism marching steadily on toward its goal, without haste and without rest."

The problem of industrial reorganization on a fair and adequate basis, says *Justice* editorially, will "only be solved in proportion as democracy gains self-consciousness, consciousness of the force in which the concert of a great number of men makes up for the weakness of each man taken by himself":

"As one stands watching the monster engines of an Atlantic liner when they are driving the huge vessel along the ocean highway the individual is filled with a sense of his own powerlessness, and that humiliating sense is only exchanged for one of exultation when he rids himself momentarily of the individualist sense in the reflection that mankind has subjected steam to its service, just as it has compelled electricity to work its will, tho the timid individual still shrinks with terror from the feeblest flicker of its spectral flame. And if the use of the collective noun instead of the personal pronoun substitutes for the sense of the feebleness of the individual one of pride in the achievements of our race, we as collectivists can exult in the knowledge that the very same economic forces that alarm the individualist because they have undermined the capitalist system of production for individual profit, and will soon bring about its collapse, can be directed into the channel of collectivism, made subject to man's will, and rendered conducive to the common welfare, to universal well-being. But democracy is not yet fully conscious that its field of conquest is social freedom, not political freedom."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MORE FOREIGN CRITICISM ON OUR CUBAN RELATIONS.

THE foreign critics of the United States continue to reproach us for what they term our perfidy toward the Cubans. The American Government, declares *The Chronicle* (a British paper of Kobe, Japan), in its dealings with Cuba, has violated principles which have hitherto been looked upon as inherent in the American Constitution. The right of nations to govern their own affairs, continues *The Chronicle*, have formerly met with no more sincere advocate than the United States; but "now that the United States Government has decided to establish a suzerainty over one people, and to force her rule upon another people, it is scarcely astonishing that the observer rubs his eyes in astonishment, and for the time is unable to regard such a *volte face* with complacency." Referring to the Supreme Court's decision in the Neely extradition case, that Cuba is "a foreign country," this journal says:

"Should the Supreme Court, as is presaged, declare the Philippines and Porto Rico 'foreign countries,' the height of inconsistency will be reached, for we shall have the spectacle of a republic founded on the principle of the rights of independent government controlling the internal affairs and taxing the products of two foreign countries. The Americans who broke free from the suzerainty of Great Britain because the suzerain power exacted taxes and sent troops into the country to enforce them, are very far removed from the Americans who are eager to tax other foreign states and enforce their demands at the point of the sword."

A dry rot seems to have set in upon the former ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race, concludes *The Chronicle*:

"On one side of the Atlantic we find a branch of the race, whose boast has been that it aided 'peoples rightly struggling to be free,' annexing territory and striking out that offensive word from the name of the state 'absorbed,' and on the other side we find another branch of the race, which broke away from the mother-land because it disliked government from a distance, now undertaking suzerainty and paying itself with naval stations for an act of intervention that originally was claimed to be purely humanitarian. The twentieth century has opened upon an extraordinary reaction from the ideals of fifty years ago."

Congress has deliberately broken faith with Cuba, declares *The Daily Witness* (Montreal), which says further:

"In the nature of things the promise was perhaps a rash one. It was perhaps based on an ideal not quite applicable to the actual conditions. Had it been ever so possible to carry it out, however, it is not certain that it would have been done. Party majorities in Congress have never been tenacious of pledges when such are found to conflict with the interests or sentiments on which those majorities depend."

*The Tribune* (Winnipeg) analyzes the figures of American trade with Cuba since the outbreak of the Spanish war, and remarks: "We are sorry for the United States. Figures show quite as much increase in imports into Cuba from European countries as a decrease in imports from the United States. To all appearances the protectorate over the island has not been commercially profitable."

The French economist, Leroy-Beaulieu, writing in the *Economiste Français* (Paris), declares that Porto Rico would have given the United States as much trouble as Cuba if it had not been "so small and so easy to hold when once conquered." He warns European sugar producers against the American "booming" of the cane-sugar industry in Porto Rico.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WILL EUROPE COMBINE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES?

A COMMERCIAL alliance of all Europe against the United States is again advocated by a prominent European statesman. Admiral Canevaro, of the Italian navy, in adding his voice of warning against American competition to those of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister, and Leroy-Beaulieu, the French economist, has expressed himself with great emphasis, and a number of European journals are now gravely discussing the possibility of even a general war, military as well as commercial, on America. In his speech at Toulon, Admiral Canevaro said (as reported by the Paris *Figaro*): "The peace of Europe under the Dual and Triple Alliances would perhaps lead European nations to consider the possibility and necessity of uniting against America, Africa, and Asia, as the future of civilization will require them to do." Commenting on this remark, *The Spectator* (London), which is generally favorable to an Anglo-American alliance, warns the United States that there is a real and strong sentiment behind such speeches. It points out that Count Canevaro is no "man in the street," that he has been Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that he attracted favorable attention from all Europe in the Cretan embroglio. His utterance, says *The Spectator*, is "no rash, irresponsible outburst"; but the "matured judgment of a man who knows how people think." Africa, continues this London journal, proceeding to analyze the speech, is already "divided in theory and by agreement; but the attack on Asia has just begun, and the obstacle presented by America is now clearly perceived." The annoyance of the Continent with America, we are told, which is very deep, is based upon three reasons. These are, first, the conviction that, owing to our wealth and resources, business competition with us is almost impossible; second, the fear that we will elbow Europe out of the markets she is aiming at in Asia; and, third, the "dog-in-manger attitude of the United States about the future of South America." Our wealth and energy, Europeans believe, are employed chiefly "to monopolize trade, and so control in the end all the wealth of the world." The giant trusts of America, says *The Spectator*, are regarded as enemies, "inexpressibly formidable because they do not raise

prices, which would to traders be some compensation, but look to monopoly of business as their reward, and because, if the governments fence them off with tariffs, the Americans, being protectionists, do not scruple to commence quick and severe reprisals." As the governments are always "trembling with nervousness lest their industrials, if driven out of work, should turn to socialism as a refuge, this cause alone inspires them with a permanent suspicion and dislike of American action." In Asia, "it is clear that America is sadly in the way" of the continental nations:

"The whole action of Washington in this Chinese muddle points to a single conclusion, that altho Americans took the Philippines, they are unwilling to see any but native powers in possession or control of the richer countries of Asia. They do not much mind England, because she admits all the world to share her commerce, or Russia, because they regard Manchuria as a mere railway route; but they are utterly opposed to a partition of China, or a subjugation of Japan, or any other great change which would place their manufactures at a disadvantage. That opposition is most irritating to men who sincerely believe that open trade is of no use to them because America and England are sure to get it, and who look therefore to conquest in one form or another as the only permanent protection for their industry. The bitterness is all the deeper because it is, in a sense, philanthropic, those who feel it honestly pitying their own people because they can not, in the fierce competition which prevails, get enough work to do."

Europe is bitter against the United States because she will neither take South America herself nor let any one else take it. Says *The Spectator* on this point:

"There lies the vast continent with scarcely anybody in it, with climates which, tho varied, do not prohibit European labor, with sources of wealth in the soil that are practically limitless, and with vast rivers which render entrance into the far interior at once cheap and easy. There is no prize left in this rapidly dwindling little planet like South America. Germany would like the whole of Brazil, in which she is already strong; Italy even now sends her children by the hundred thousand to Argentina; France would feel richer if she could acquire the Hinterland of Guiana; and even Hungary would much rather that her Slav children, who in tens of thousands are doing the hard work of North America, should find acceptable homes under their own flag in Uruguay. All are warned off by the Union in a way which, as she will not annex, or even allow herself to be responsible for these territories, seems to the statesmen of the Continent the very height of selfish impertinence. Why, they think, should their children be shut out by a pure caprice from natural and profitable careers?"

*The Spectator* concludes by warning us to awaken from our illusion, to increase our fleet steadily instead of by rushes, and to think out what we (the Americans) are doing, and not act, as the British too often do, upon the spur of the moment. Americans will find out very soon, this journal believes, that, as in the Spanish war, our only ally is our half-suspected kinsman, and that, be the consequences good or bad, the freedom and the peace of the world can only be preserved by the rule, not yet accepted, that those who speak English must in the hour of danger stand together.

The recent action of the United States Senate with regard to reciprocity treaties was the occasion of a meeting of Austrian manufacturers in Vienna, which *The Saturday Review* (London), generally anti-American in its sentiments, believes will result in "serious consequences for the United States." The presiding officer declared (so the London *Standard* reports) that "on the renewal of the treaties it will be necessary to keep an eye on our powerful transatlantic rival and to take care that America is not permitted, under the most-favored-nation clause, to monopolize the benefit of any hard-won concessions which might be secured by the Dual Monarchy from its European neighbors."

Commenting on this, *The Tribune* (Winnipeg, Canada) says:

"If the Dual Monarchy secures favorable terms for the admission of Austro-Hungarian goods into other European countries, those countries must not admit American goods on the same or equally favorable terms under any most-favored-nation clause. If Austria-Hungary carries that point, of course all other European countries, Britain possibly excepted, will insist that discrimination against American goods be made by Austria-Hungary as well as by each of the other countries. That will mean simply a commercial war on the United States by all Europe. And the discrimination, as a matter of course, will be made to affect American goods entering the ports of all Europe and dependencies."

The general tone of the American press in all matters relating to international trade, says *The Chronicle* (a British paper of Kobe, Japan) is boastful and offensive. Americans appear to hold that, while any attempt to put a protective duty on American manufactures is a direct insult to the United States, the right to place protective duties on imports coming into America is the natural prerogative of the citizens of the republic.

*The Saturday Review* (London) believes that the enormous expansion of the German navy now in progress does not presage a design against Great Britain, but indicates careful preparation for a future "brush" with Uncle Sam, if he persists in keeping Europe out of South America.. Over that vast and little exploited continent, says this journal, "hangs the shadow of the Monroe doctrine, and in that must lie the supreme menace of German expansion." Europe has neglected South America, we are informed, because of the "corrupt and ephemeral nature of the South American governments, and the existence of the Monroe doctrine." If we mean to keep Europe out, why, asks *The Saturday Review*, do we not develop the great continent ourselves? It continues:

"America neither keeps its protégé in order nor allows others to do so, a hopelessly illogical position which can not continue forever. Before they [the United States] became a conquering power there was perhaps some shadow of justification for this attitude; now that they are themselves attacking and enslaving Eastern races, the claim to speak on behalf of freedom against encroachment from without loses all logical basis. The occupation of Cuba has placed the United States in a position the strength of which no maritime power with interest in South America can afford to ignore. Cuba in old days formed the pivot of Spanish rule on the continent, and from thence American expansion will work."

There are, we are told, more than half a million German colonists in South America, principally in Brazil and Chile, and the Kaiser "will see to it they are protected in their development." Says this London journal, in conclusion: "The cavalier treatment of her would-be protector by Venezuela, and the resentment now being shown by the Central American republics at the calm assumption by the Senate that an interoceanic canal concerns the United States alone, are also indications which no statesman can afford to ignore."

The Kaiser is entirely logical, says *The World* (Toronto), in assuming that America herself has violated the Monroe doctrine by her interference in the Philippines and China. *The World* warns the United States as follows: "If it ever comes to a fight over the Monroe doctrine, the United States will probably have to face continental Europe as a whole and not any isolated country. The whole of Europe is interested in the Monroe doctrine, and especially in its validity under existing conditions; and when the doctrine is carried to the court of last resort it will be Europe vs. America."

The recent purchase of the Leyland Transatlantic line of steamships by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has stirred up the Canadian press. The best part of the British mercantile navy, declares *The Herald* (Montreal), is in danger of passing into American possession. It is all simply a part of the inevitable development of commerce and industry, says *The Globe* (Toronto). Of momentous significance, declares the *Patrie* (Ottawa), the leader of French thought in the Dominion.

"Calchas," writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (London, April), declares that, altho Germany may yet surpass England in trade and industry, she will not be able to successfully resist America. He says on this point:

"The United States has *the* special gift in which no country can compare with her—business ability. She has infinitely more material, more labor, more mechanical inventiveness, more transport and shipping facilities, more means for reducing the cost of manufacture to a lower point than can be possible anywhere else in the world. Germany can not compete with her in the colossal mass or the minute specialization of her production, in everything that is represented by the great steel trust; and the genius of America is concentrated upon commercial energy as the German spirit, which will continue to excel in many other and some higher things, never can be. German industry in its turn will be reduced to the defensive, perhaps within the next decade. The idea of a United States of Europe, which is much in evidence, will assuredly not be formed in the interests of Germany. Russia will not join it against America, and the attempt would probably end in nothing so certainly as a final determination of America to keep China open at any cost."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### CAPTAIN DREYFUS'S STORY OF HIS EXILE.

"IT will be strange," says *Literature* (London), speaking of Dreyfus's new book, published in England and America under the title "Five Years of My Life," "if this revelation of the man's nature does not at last bring that revulsion of feeling in France for which we have waited so long."

The period of five years covered by the book begins with the arrest and ends with the pardon at Rennes. The story is told, for the most part, by means of letters and extracts from his diary; but where these do not tell the story clearly enough, they are reinforced by very simple narrative.

The author opens with a brief description of his early life and the different gradations through which he passed until he became attached to the second bureau of the General Staff of the French army. He had just begun a term of service in an infantry regiment when, in October, 1894, he received a service note summoning him to the Ministry of War to report in civilian's dress for general inspection. The early hour named, and the fact that he was requested to appear without uniform, caused him some surprise; otherwise he attached no special importance to the note. Arriving at the ministry building, he was met by Commandant Picquart, who ushered him into the presence of Commandant du Paty de Clam. Here Dreyfus describes how he wrote, at the latter's dictation, the letter which later on he recognized as a part of the famous bordereau. Altho surprised at the rudeness and hostile manner of the commandant, he was far from suspecting the well-prepared plan for his own betrayal. Of the scene which followed he writes:

"As soon as the dictation was over, Commandant du Paty arose, and, placing his hand on my shoulder, cried out in a loud voice: 'In the name of the law I arrest you. You are accused of the crime of high treason.' A thunderbolt falling at my feet would not have produced in me a more violent emotion; I blurted out disconnected sentences, protesting against so infamous an accusation which nothing in my life could have given rise to."

Next Mr. Cochefort and his secretary threw themselves upon him and searched him. He did not offer the slightest resistance, he says, but cried to them, "Take my keys, open everything in my house. I am innocent!" Then he asked for the proofs of his guilt. They answered that the accusations were overwhelming, but refused to state what they were or who had made them. He was taken to the military prison Cherche Midi, placed in solitary confinement, and not permitted to hold communication with any of his friends; even his jailors were forbidden to speak to him. His mental agony was intense, but, he writes, "no matter what my tortures may have been, my conscience was awake and unerringly dictated my duty to me. 'If you die,' it said to me, 'they will believe you guilty; whatever happens, you must live to cry aloud your innocence to the world.'"

The investigation lasted seven weeks, during which time he remained in solitary confinement. When the order for his trial was signed, he was permitted to write an open letter to his wife, who had not been allowed to see him since his arrest. This letter and another written her the day before his trial opened express the utmost confidence in the ultimate triumph of his innocence and the entire confidence he had in the loyalty and conscientiousness of his judges.

His trial, which opened December 19, 1894, was held behind closed doors. On the evidence of the bordereau, he was found guilty. Writing to his wife the next day, he says, among other things:

"It is for you alone that I have resisted until to-day; it is for you alone, my beloved, that I have borne my long agony. I would ere this have ended this sad life if thoughts of you, if the fear of augmenting your grief, had not stayed my hand. Will my strength hold out until the end? I can not tell. No one but you can give me courage. It is your love alone that inspires my fortitude."

His wife writes in reply a letter, characteristic of all their subsequent correspondence. She says:

"What wretchedness, what torture, what ignominy! We are all terrified, utterly crushed. I know how courageous you are, you unhappy martyr! I beseech you, continue to endure valiantly these new tortures. Our fortunes, our lives—all shall be devoted to seeking out the guilty ones. We will find them; it must be done. You shall be rehabilitated."

She vows that she will follow him, no matter how far away they may send him; bids him be brave and strong in his innocence; tells him he must live for his children and his wife, who thinks only of him. She writes to him every day—letters full of pathos and love.

His description of his degradation (January 5, 1895) is as follows:

"As soon as the sentence had been read out, I cried aloud, addressing myself to the troops: 'Soldiers, they are degrading an innocent man. Vive la France, vive l'armée!' A sergeant of the Republican Guard came up to me. He tore off rapidly buttons, trouser-stripes, the signs of my rank from cap and sleeves, and then broke my sword across his knee. I saw all these material emblems of my honor fall at my feet. Then, my whole being racked by a fearful paroxysm, but with body erect and head high, I shouted again and again to the soldiers and to the assembled crowd the cry of my soul, 'I am innocent!'"

He was taken to Santé Prison, where his wife was allowed to visit him twice a week, while letters passed between them every day.

Without being informed of his impending departure or accorded an opportunity to bid his wife farewell, he was hurried from La Santé Prison, handcuffed and with irons on his ankles, conveyed to the Ile de Ré. Here also his wife was allowed to visit him, tho they were not permitted to approach each other. Dreyfus speaks of this devoted woman's last visit to him thus: "On the 21st of February I saw my wife for the last time. She asked that they tie her hands behind her back and let her approach and kiss me. The director gave a rough refusal. After interview, which was from two to three o'clock, I was suddenly told that I must get ready for my departure, without either of us being previously informed." His diary records his sojourn on Devil's Island, a barren rock used previously for the isolation of lepers. He opens it as follows:

"SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1895.

"To-day I begin the diary of my sad and tragic life. Indeed, only to-day have I paper at my disposal. Each sheet is numbered and signed, so that I can not use it without it being known. I must account for every bit of it. But what could I do with it? Of what use could it be to me? To whom would I give it? What secret have I to confide to paper? Questions and enigma."

Undergoing fearful mental and physical tortures, the remembrance of his wife bore him up. By day he was allowed what he calls a semblance of liberty, that is, the privilege of walking about in a space less than half an acre in extent, followed step by step by the guards, at nightfall shut up in a hut thirteen feet square, closed by a door of iron bars, through which relays of guards watched him all night long. April 15, 1895, he makes this entry:

"It is impossible for me to sleep. This cage before which the guard walks up and down like a phantom appearing in my dreams, the plague of insects which run over my skin, the rage which is smothered in my heart that I should be here, when I have always and everywhere done my duty—all this excites my nerves, which are already shattered, and drives away sleep. When shall I again pass a calm and tranquil night? Perhaps not until I find in the tomb the sleep that is everlasting."

His mental agony was increased by the failure to receive any

word from his wife. At last in June he received letters from her dated in February. A rigorous censorship had been exercised ere they were delivered to him, and she was obliged to keep absolutely silent about events in France. The letters came regularly then, altho they were two months old and more before they were delivered to him. These letters were the one ray of light at that despairing time.

In the autumn of 1896 the little liberty he had was denied altogether and in the terrific tropical heat he was forced to spend the twenty-four hours in his hut without a minute's exercise. Added to this was the further indignity of being fastened to his bed at night with irons, in such a manner that he could not change his position. This torture lasted two months. He writes:

"The hut was surrounded by a palisade, about seven feet high and about five feet distant from the hut. The palisade was much higher than the little barred windows of the hut, which were not quite four feet above the ground, consequently I had neither light nor air in the interior of the hut. Beyond this first palisade, which was completely closed, and which was a palisade of defense, a second palisade was built, also completely closed and of the same height, and which, like the first one, hid everything outside it from my sight. After about three months of the strictest confinement, I received permission to walk between these two palisades, which thus formed a narrow walk, under a burning sun, with no trace of shade, and always accompanied by a warder. . . . . .

"My books were in a pitiable state; vermin got into them, gnawed them, and laid their eggs in them. Vermin swarmed in my hut; mosquitoes as soon as the rainy season began; ants, all the year round, in such large numbers that I had to isolate my table by placing the legs of it in old preserve boxes filled with petroleum. . . . The most tiresome insect was the spider-crab; its bite is venomous. I killed many of them in my hut."

His wife's letters became more hopeful, his guard was removed, and then, still a prisoner, he was taken back to France. A brief chapter is devoted to the court-martial at Rennes. The world knows the result.

## THE ENGAGING AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MAX MÜLLER.

THE late Prof. Max Müller, in his autobiography, recently published, quotes Professor Jowett on the advantage of every man's writing his own memoirs. "For friends," as Professor Jowett said, "always think it necessary (except Boswell, that great genius) to tell lies about their deceased friend; they leave out all his faults, less the public should exaggerate them. But we want to know his faults—that is probably the most interesting part of him." Professor Müller seems to have had no very serious faults and truth-telling had no terrors for him; but this does not prevent his autobiography from being exceedingly interesting, inasmuch as he does not spare some of his great contemporaries. Newman, for instance, he speaks of as follows:

"Both on the Newman side and among those whom I met at Jowett's and Froude's was a curious want of openness and manliness in discussing these simple questions [of religious controversy]—simple if not complicated by ecclesiastical theories. When Newman at Iffley was spoken of, it was in hushed tones, and when rumors of his going over to Rome reached his friends at Oxford, their consternation seemed to be like that of people watching the death-bed of a friend. I am sorry I saw nothing of Newman at that time. When I sat afterward with him in his study at Birmingham, he was evidently tired of controversy, and unwilling to reopen questions which to him were settled once for all, or, if not settled, at all events closed and relinquished. I could never form a clear opinion of the man, much as I admired his sermons; his brother and his own friends gave such different accounts of him. And it so happened that at the same time I knew of families rendered miserable by Newman's influence, of young girls, daughters of narrow-minded Anglicans, hurried over to Rome, of young men at Oxford with their troubled consciences, which under Newman's direct or indirect guidance could end only in Rome. Newman's influence must have been extraordinary; the tone in which people wished to free themselves of him, actually left him, spoke of him, seemed tremulous with awe. I would have much to have known him at that time; but I knew him through disciples only. They were caught in various ways. I know one, a brilliant writer, who had been entrusted by Newman with writing some of the lives of the saints. He did it with great industry; but, in the course of his researches, he arrived at the conviction that there was hardly anything truly historical about his saints, and that the miracles ascribed to them were insipid, and might be the inventions of their friends. Such legends, he felt, would take no root on English soil, at all events not in the present generation. In consequence, he informed Newman that he could not keep his promise, or that, if he did so, he must speak the truth, tell people what they might believe about these saints and what was purely fanciful in the accounts of their lives. And what was Newman's answer? He did not respect the young man's scruples, but encouraged him to go on.

"I confess I can not quite follow. If a man like Newman believed in these saints and their miracles, his pleadings would become intelligible; but it seems from this very letter [to the young scholar referred to] that he did not, and yet he tried to persuade his young friend to go on and not to gather the tares 'lest haply he might root up the wheat with them. Let both grow together until the harvest.' I do not like to judge; but I doubt whether this kind of teaching could have strengthened the healthy moral fiber of a man's conscience and have led him to depend entirely on his sense of truth. And yet this was the man who at one time was supposed to draw the best spirits of Oxford with him to Rome."

Max Müller did not live to bring his memoirs beyond his early Oxford days, as his son explains in an introductory note. In the chapter that closes the volume he speaks of himself thus:

"One confession I have to make, and one for which I can hardly hope for absolution, whether from my friends or from my enemies. I have never done anything; I have never been a doer, a canvasser, a wire-puller, a manager in the ordinary sense of these words. I have also shrunk from agitation, from clubs and from cliques, even from most respectable associations and societies. Many people would call me an idle, useless, and indolent man, and tho I have not wasted many hours of my life, I can not deny the charge that I have neither fought battles nor helped to conquer new countries, nor joined any syndicate to roll up a fortune. I have been a scholar, a *Stubengelehrter*, and a *voila tout*.

"Much as I admired Ruskin when I saw him with his spade and wheelbarrow encouraging and helping his undergraduate friends to make a new road from one village to another, I never myself took to digging and shoveling and carting. Nor could I quite agree with him, happy as I always felt in listening to him, when he said: 'What we think, what we know, or what we believe, is in the end of little consequence. The only thing of consequence is what we do.' My view of life has always been the very opposite! What we do, or what we build up, has always seemed to me of little consequence. Even Nineveh is now a mere desert of sand, and Ruskin's new road also has long been worn away. The only thing of consequence, to my mind, is what we think, what we know, what we believe!"

## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### "The Disciples" and Their Relations to Other Denominations.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST. On page 480 of your issue of April 20, under the caption of "The Doubtful Value of Church Statistics," appears the following quotation from the Chicago *Interior* (Presbyterian):

"Our friends of the body which calls itself 'The Disciples' claim an increase of 74 per cent. in the past ten years, the absurdity of which is patent. The Disciples, who are in fact Baptists with extreme views regarding immersion and its relations to the salvation of the soul, flourish chiefly in the middle and border States; and their growth is largely made up by defections from other denominations, denunciations of other churches characterizing their preaching in many localities."

In order to refute this utterly unwarranted and unjustifiable attack upon a church noted throughout the Christian world for its breadth and liberality of thought, I have only to refer you to page 483 of this same issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, which contains the following notice:

"The national congress of the Disciples of Christ, lately held at Lexington, appointed a committee of seven to take charge of a movement in behalf of an international confederation of religious denominations. According to this scheme, the different religious bodies are to retain their own creeds, but will be auxiliary to an international congress and will affiliate will all other churches on a common platform. The ultimate aim is to create one international church. This movement is the first of its kind in America, and is in line with the widespread tendency to church federation and church unity, and with the rapidly growing spirit of internationalism in literature, social reform, and art."

JOSEPH M. MATHEWS.

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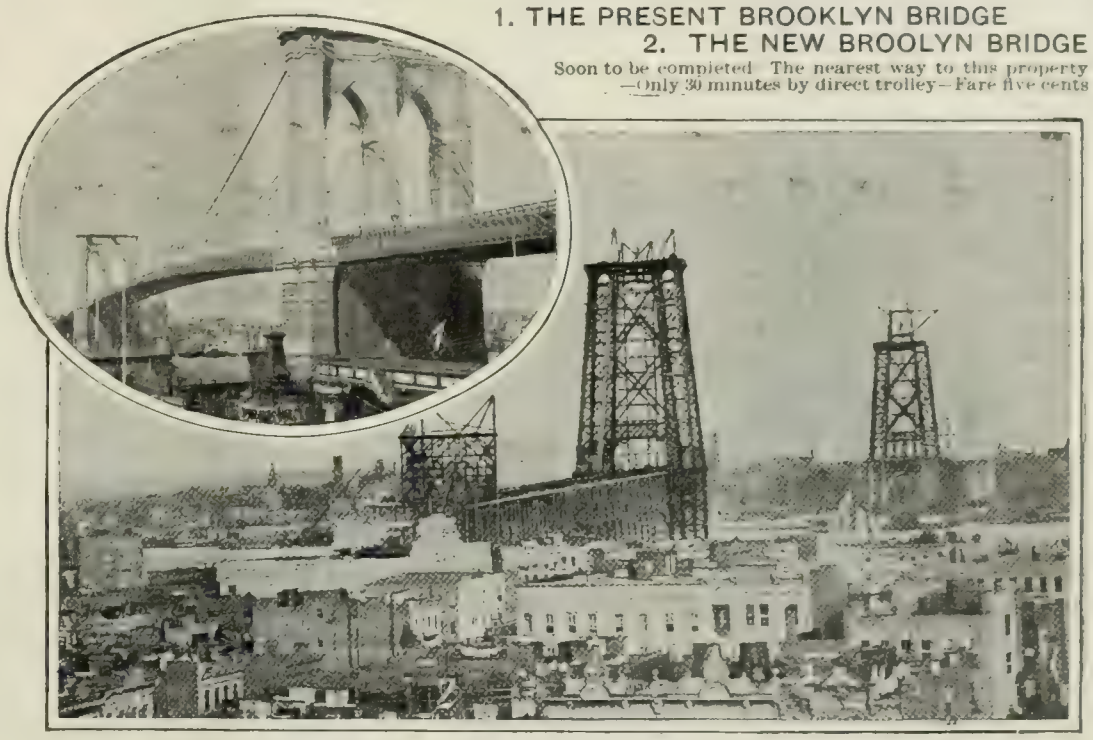

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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Heredity and Morals."—James Foster Scott. (E. B. Treat & Co.)

"The Son of Amram."—Rev. G. Monroe Royce. (Thomas Whittaker, $1.50.)

"The Creed of the Presbyterians."—Rev. E. W. Smith, D.D. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $2.60.)

"Montanye."—W. O. Stoddard. (Henry Altemus Co.)

"The Rose of Dawn."—Helen Hay. (R. H. Russell.)

"Mr. Chupes and Miss Jenny."—Effie Bignell. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $1.00.)

"Nell Gwyn—Comedian."—F. Frankfort Moore. (Brentano's, $1.50.)

"The Hall of Fame."—Henry M. MacCracken. (G. P. Putnam's Son, $1.75.)

"The Story of Sarah."—M. Louise Forsslund. (Brentano's.)

"With the Wild Flowers."—Maud Going. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $1.00.)

"The Woman who Trusted"—Will N. Harben. (Henry Altemus Co.)

"The Improvement of Towns and Cities."—C. M. Robinson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

"The Theology of Albrecht Ritschl."—Albert T. Swing, A.M. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.40.)

"Poems of the New Time."—Miles M Dawson. (The Alliance Pub. Co., $1 25.)

"The Fourth Estate."—Rachel Challice. (Brentano's, $1.50.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

### The Rose of Dawn.

MISS HELEN HAY, the daughter of the Secretary of State, is the author of a narrative poem, recently published, entitled "The Rose of Dawn, A Tale of the South Sea." It is in blank verse, interspersed with lyrical passages, and has received warm commendation from the press. In a review, written for the Philadelphia *Press*, a writer says:

"The poem runs with a strong rhythmic swing, the stately heroic measure being broken here and there by rimed songs or pretty interludes which tinkle like a well-tuned lute. The 'Rose of Dawn' maintains its high plane throughout. . . . The poem is not one of the greatest ever written, but it will afford a satiated reader an hour's keen pleasure. It is pure and wholesome. No eroticism mars it. The love is natural, abounding, and sincere. The jealous chieftain stalks his way toward undeserved death with the grandeur and the dignity of a savage. Malua is a breathing spirit of ardent youth. He lavishes his love and receives the pretty homage of Taka in a way altogether natural."

The synopsis of the story in part, taken from the same paper, runs as follows:

"Taka, a queenly maiden of the island tribes, was betrothed to Uhila, an aged and sedate chieftain, and the battle friend of her father. Before the early dawn the tribesmen put off to take the 'great Bonita,' one of the strongest of the deep-sea fish. While the men are absent in the quest of food the dawn breaks and reveals the scene of the story. . . . .

"While the tribesmen and betrothed of Taka are fishing, a little bark, drifted by the wind and waves, comes to the shore laden with a chieftain of another isle—Malua. He is a boy in years, but out from the crowd Taka steps to welcome him, and the poetess lavishes her fancy on the maiden's modest, but spontaneous love. With the girl he goes to her father's house, and the absent Uhila is forgotten by father and daughter, because the youth fascinates them both. With sweeping passion he takes possession of her heart. . . . .

"Uhila (returning), writhes with jealousy, and

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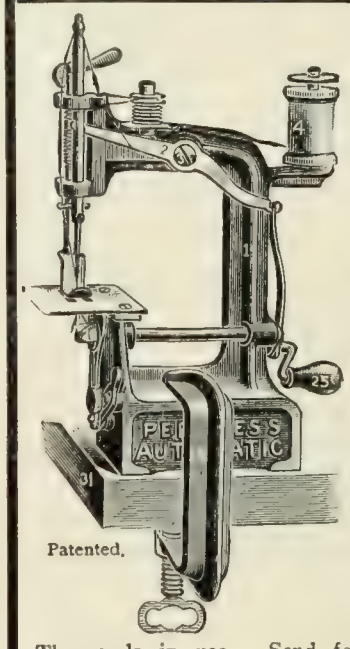

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following Malua into the night seeks to slay him in a Homeric battle. The description here is good. Malua is finally thrown, and, fainting, until a stone striking his hand, he seizes it and crushes his enemy. The succeeding scene between the lovers, when the remorse and pity of the girl goes out to Uhila as guerdon for his unsought love, is affecting, and the tantalizing situation of the victor lover is well described, until her new-born love triumphs and

'Turning to the sea,
Taka, Malua, children of the sun,
Went forth to meet the sunrise and the day.'"

Here are a few of the passages dealing with the coming of dawn, in the opening part of the poem:

"Somnolent, vast, inert, the darkness lay
Waiting for dawn. Across the ocean stirred
A luminous haze, not light, but whispering light,
So softly yet, the islands had not heard.
The mystery of sleep was in the trees
And on the weary stars. . . . .
The dawn had not yet broken, and the soft
Beautiful haze that veils the birth of day
Hung on the water. . . . .
Then, as a soft blush mounts the cheek, a light
Breathed from the sea, and all the air seemed warm
As at the touch of spring, a violet streak
A pale leaf green, a golden, and a rose
Broke in the sky, and morning was revealed. . . . .
. . . Blue upon blue
The bright waves glittered like a shattered star
Set in the silver crescent of the sand."

When Malua the young chieftain, came to the isle of Kambara, and saw the maidens on the shore,

. . . . . "His flashing sun-bright eyes"
Struck thro' the group of girls as shoots a dart,
And caught and quivered in sweet Taka's breast."

His love grew stronger through the day, and Uhila, Taka's betrothed, heard of the young chieftain with Taka. He followed them to the forest and soon came upon them:

"Taka, her arms piled high with blossoms, stood,
An amber goddess of spring with flying hair
Beneath a flower-bent branch whose leaves had caught
One of the sun-kissed curls. Malua watched her . . . . .
His two arms o'er her slender shoulder laid,
With fingers little used to gentler arts
His timid touch unloosed her perfumed hair,
Too near—for aught but that her curving throat
Should be upturned to meet his sure caress,
And all the blossoms drifted thro' the air
And fell like blessings on their bended heads."

That night, in the midst of festivity, with Taka near,

. . . . . "Malua's soul
Fainted beneath the load of so much love" . . . . .

and he slipped away to the woods, followed by Uhila, who had resolved to slay him. In the forest—

"Uhila, watched him from the shadow. Gods!
How young he was! as Vave, the swift-footed,
Splendidly strong, an innocent god of war.
The morn with chilly lips laid myriad kisses
About his beauty, slipped thro' jealous leaves
Dripping with silver and fantastic fingers
Reached to caress him from the amorous trees."

This was the lover of Taka, who "caught in a very ecstasy of love,"

". . . . . laid his arms about a slender tree,
White in the moonlight, and his fevered cheek
Pressed on its cooling stem. With broken music
Shaken from his breast, he cried on Taka,—
Little happy words that mothers whisper

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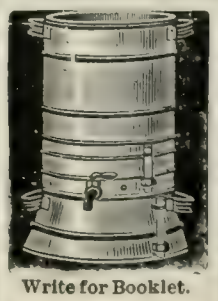

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Above their sleeping babes. 'If love could find
A way to utter love without her lips!'
Her lips, her eyes, the music of her voice—
Death would be easy on her golden heart."

Uhila, embittered by these signs of love

. . . . . "leapt
Into the moonlight and upon his foe.
Fixed to the ground, they strove as giant trees
Tossing fierce branches in a storm; their wrath
Smote on them like a tempest, hot with hate. . . .
Upon their heads and swaying bodies lay the silver light
Of the bright moon. The great night seemed to pause
Chin upon hand to watch the struggle, air
Hushed to retain the hoarse and laboring sobs
Such strain brought forth."

Malua, overthrown, felt Uhila,

"Kneel on his breast, lean fingers at his throat
Seizing his life."

But soon Malua's hand struck against a sharp stone, and, grasping it,

. . . . "he raised his weapon, struck
And struck and struck again.
The night looked down
Waning, and saw thro' tangled boughs a still,
Dead figure on the troubled earth. All stained
With crimson blood, there lay a crimson wreath
And thro' the forest stole a dusky shade
Fleeing he knew not where save that he 'scaped
Death, that was lying by the forest pool."

Of the numerous songs, throughout the poem, here is one, sung by Taka:

"Far away
In a fountain dwelt a maiden;
When the silver moon was high
She was glad, but heavy laden
Was she when its light must die
Far away.

"Far away
Came a stranger brave to love her,
Loved her when the moon was high;
When the moon was pale above her
Love grew pale and like to die
Far away.

"Far away
From the fountain's mist he drew her
Happy while the moon was high,
Waning, fled she, her pursuer
Held her back, and saw her die
Far away."

## The Wall Street Pit.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

I see a hell of faces surge and whirl
Like maelstrom in the ocean—faces lean
And fleshless as the talons of a hawk—
Hot faces like the faces of the wolves
That track the traveler fleeing through the night—
Grim faces shrunken up and fallen in,
Deep plowed like weather-eaten bark of oak—
Drawn faces like the faces of the dead,
Grown suddenly old upon the brink of Earth.

Is this a whirl of madmen ravening
And blowing bubbles in their merriment?
Is Babel come again with shrieking crew
To eat the dust and drink the roaring wind?
And all for what? A handful of bright sand
To buy a shroud with and a length of earth?

Oh, saner are the hearts on stiller ways!
Thrice happier they who, far from these wild hours,
Grow softly as the apples on a bough.
Wiser the plowman with his scudding blade,
Turning a straight, fresh furrow down a field—
Wiser the herdsman whistling to his heart,
In the long shadows at the break of day—
Wiser the fisherman with quiet hand
Slanting his sail against the evening wind.

The swallow sweeps back from the south again,
The green of May is edging all the boughs,
The shy arbutus glimmers in the wood,

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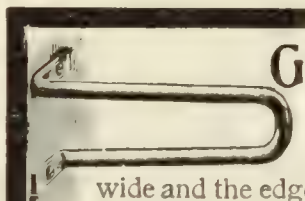

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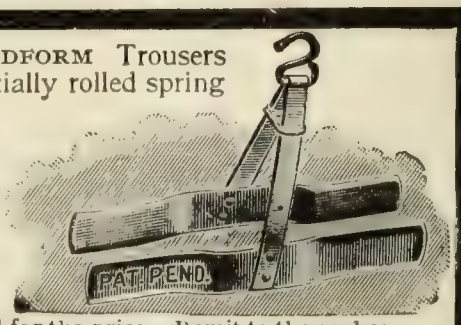


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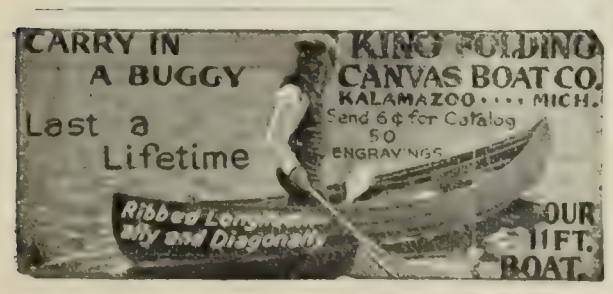



And yet this hell of faces in the town—
This roar of giddying madness surging on,
Surrounded by the quiets of the hills;
With great calm star forever overhead,
And, under all, the silence of the dead!

—In the New York *Journal*.

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

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**At Atlantic City.**—It was Sunday evening. He stood pensive, looking at the unsympathetic surf. On the morrow he would be again behind the ribbon-counter. "Good waves," he soliloquized, "we be of one blood. We arrive at the shore in great style—and we go away broke!"—*Philadelphia Press.*

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## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

May 14.—The British Government opposes the proposition to increase the Chinese import tariff in order to aid expenses in paying the indemnity, unless further privileges are granted to foreign trade; a despatch to the London War Office from General Gaselee, commander of British troops in China, praises American officers.

May 16.—Great Britain submits an important proposal to the foreign ministers that China pay the indemnity out of her own native resources on a system affording her special facilities; the British military authorities extend the railroad to Tung Chow, along the Pei Ho.

May 17.—Renewed fighting between General Liu's troops and the Boxers is reported; the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries agree to the demands of the powers for legation sites.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 13.—More arrests are reported in Russia; and it is declared that the revolutionary movement in the empire is spreading.

The army reorganization scheme of Secretary Brodrick is laid before the British House of Commons, and is attacked by the opposition leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

May 15.—Many lives are lost in an Italian village in the Apennines, a fall of rocks burying most of the houses.

The settlements on the London Stock Exchange are arranged satisfactorily, and a feared panic is averted; J. P. Morgan arrives in Paris.

May 16.—Secretary Brodrick's bill for army reform is adopted by a large majority in the British House of Commons.

Failure in the spring crops is severely felt in India, and 381,000 persons are receiving relief.

It is reported at Rome that French troops have taken possession of the Oasis of Rhadames, which gives them practical control of Tripoli.

May 17.—Two French cruisers appear at Tangier to enforce a settlement of claims against Morocco.

Reports from British consuls in Japan show the foreign trade conditions of the islands to be unsatisfactory; American commerce is displacing the business of the rival nations in Japan.

May 19.—The massacre of Paris Communards in 1871 is celebrated by revolutionary groups of Paris, who place wreaths in Père-la-Chaise Cemetery.

Hostilities are suspended in Colombia and the Government is negotiating terms of peace with the insurgents.

The draft of Secretary Hay's proposals for a


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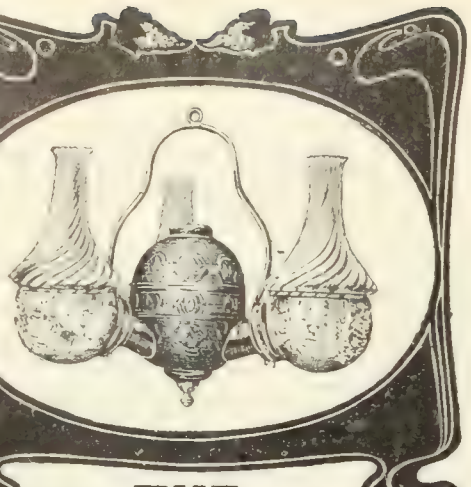

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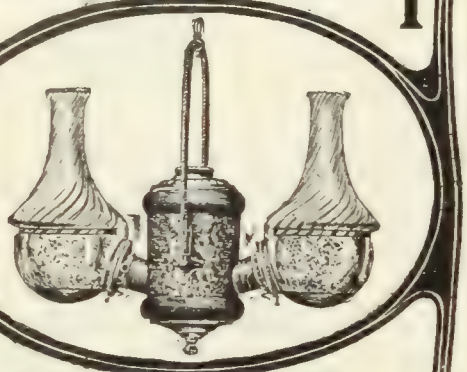

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new isthmian treaty is received by the British Government officials in London.

The Rev. Dr. Malthie D. Babcock, of New York, commits suicide in a Naples hospital.

## Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 13.—There is a slight improvement in the condition of Mrs. McKinley, and the President makes a brief visit to San José, where he addresses a large crowd.

The War Department issues an order fixing the strength of the regular army on a peace basis at 77,287.

Many lives are lost by the sinking of the *City of Paducah* in the Mississippi off the Illinois shore.

May 14.—President McKinley makes his official entry into San Francisco, and is greeted with a great public reception; Mrs. McKinley's condition is steadily improving.

The attempt of the Traction Company of Albany and Troy to run its cars with non-union men, in place of its striking employees, is accompanied by rioting and bloodshed; Governor Odell orders out the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn and the Tenth Battalion of Albany.

May 15.—The illness of Mrs. McKinley causes the President to announce the abandonment of his trip to the Northwest.

Strike conditions in Albany continue to be critical; nearly two thousand militiamen are now at the scene of trouble.

May 16.—Mrs. McKinley's condition is most serious, and her death is expected.

Riot and disorder occur in Albany; militiamen in a street-car fire a volley into the crowd and kill two merchants; many men are wounded in street fights.

The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton is elected Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Philadelphia.

Minister Conger and the Rev. Dr. Ament are the principal speakers at the dinner of the American Asiatic Association in New York.

May 17.—There is a marked improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition.

No settlement is reached in the strike at Albany, but there is no further violence, the cars being operated under protection of troops; the 9th Regiment, of New York, arrives in Albany.

Sessions of the Presbyterian Assembly continue in Philadelphia, and are largely attended.

Father Phillips, of Hazleton, Pa., is found dead in a New York tenement.

May 18.—There is continued improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition; the President attends the launching of the battle-ship *Ohio* in San Francisco.

The strike of the Albany street-railway employees is settled by agreement between the company and the strikers, and the troops start for home.

The purchase of the Mexican Central Railroad by a St. Louis syndicate is believed to foreshadow the establishment of a new Eastern line of railroad.

May 19.—Mrs. McKinley's condition continues to improve, and she expects to return to Washington in a few days.

With the departure of the troops peace reigns again in Albany; the funerals of the two men killed by the militia take place.

Reports received indicate that four thousand machinists are ready to join in a national strike.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

May 13.—*Cuba:* The report of the special commission that visited Washington is laid before the Cuban Constitutional Convention in Havana; it favors, but does not recommend, acceptance of the Platt amendment.

May 17.—*Philippines:* Aguinaldo talks about the duties of the United States in the Philippine Archipelago; in Zambeles province General Mascardo and a large force surrender to American arms.


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Upon receipt of a description of any case of Cancer or Tumor we will mail, prepaid and securely sealed, THE MOST VALUABLE AND COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE ever published on this special subject, and will give you an opinion as to what can be accomplished by our method of treatment, and will refer you to former patients.

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## CHESS.

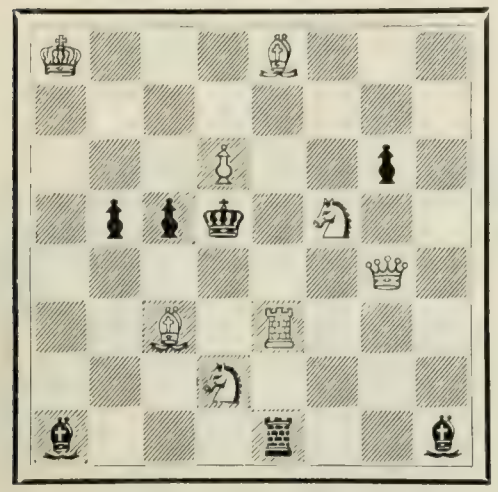
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 561.

By H. F. W. LANE.

First Prize Two-mover, *Brighton Society* Tournament.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Correction.

In problem 560, by Dr. Dalton, printed last week, the black Pawn on Q B 3 should be omitted. As it stands, the white K is in check. Black has *nine* pieces, instead of eleven.


# BRAIN FOOD

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Nearly everyone will admit that as a nation we eat too much meat and too little of vegetables and the grains.

For business men, office men and clerks, and in fact everyone engaged in sedentary or indoor occupations, grains, milk and vegetables are much more healthful.

Only men engaged in a severe outdoor manual labor can live on a heavy meat diet and continue in health.

As a general rule, meat once a day is sufficient for all classes of men, women and children, and grains, fruit and vegetables should constitute the bulk of food eaten.

But many of the most nutritious foods are difficult of digestion and it is of no use to advise brain workers to eat largely of grains and vegetables where the digestion is too weak to assimilate them properly.

It is always best to get the best results from our food, that some simple and harmless digestive should be taken after meals to assist the relaxed digestive organs, and several years' experience have proven Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to be a very safe, pleasant and effective digestive and a remedy which may be taken daily with the best results.

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People who make a daily practice of taking one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal are sure to have perfect digestion which means perfect health.

There is no danger of forming an injurious habit as the tablets contain absolutely nothing but natural digestives; cocaine, morphine and similar drugs have no place in a stomach medicine and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are certainly the best known and most popular of all stomach remedies.

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### Solution of Problems.

No. 555.

Key-move, Q—B 7.

No. 556.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt—R 6 / Kt x P | 2. Kt—Kt 4 / K—Q 5 | 3. Q—B 2, mate |
| | 2. ..... / Kt—Q 5 | 3. Kt—Q 5, mate |
| | 2. ..... / Any other | 3. Kt—B 2, mate |
| 1. ..... / Any other | 2. Q—B 3 ch / K—Q 5 (must) | 3. Q—K 4, mate |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

555 (only): The Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore, Md.; J. P. Wilson, Youngstown, O.; L. A. Gouldie, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; S. S. Dunham and W. B. Morton, Washington, D.C.; C. N. Hartt, Brooklyn; C. B. Hoffman, Enterprise, Kan.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington, C.H., O.

556 (only): A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City.

Comments (555): "Very good"—M. W. H.; "Very fine"—J. G. L.; "Exceedingly artful and pleasing"—A K.; "The best I've tried for a long time"—H. W. F.; "This pleases me. It is not hard, but neat and beautiful"—J. H. S.; "Worthy a special prize for economy"—W. R. C.; "Very fine"—M. M.; "Pretty easy"—G. D.; "Worthy of first"—H. M. C.; "I never met with a better 2-er"—A. De R. M.; "Oh! I don't know—It's not so much"—J. P. W.; "Clever"—L. A. G.

(556): "Excellent"—M. W. H.; "Exceedingly difficult"—J. G. L; "A little giant"—A K.; "Finely constructed and difficult"—H. W. F.; "The failure of more promising 'tries' leads to the key"—J. H. S.; "Little variety, but a hard nut to crack"—W. R. C.

A number of solvers thought that K—B 7 would solve 555, not seeing that Kt—K 6 shuts off the R.

The reason that so many failed with 556 is that they pinned their faith to Kt—R 2. The answer is Kt—Kt 6, and White can not force mate in two more moves.

In addition to those reported, F. F. Carroll, Aiken, Ga., and the Rev. W. H. W., Baltimore, got 551; A. H. Gansser, Bay City, Mich., 553; O. C P., 554.


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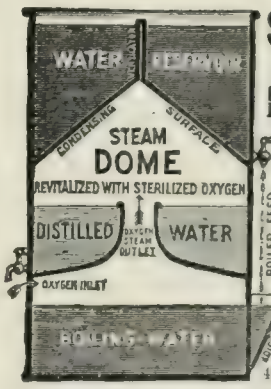


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## The International Cable Match.

THIRD GAME WON BY AMERICA.

Ruy Lopez.

| | HYMES. White. (U. S.) | ATKINS. Black. (G. B.) | | HYMES. White. (U. S.) | ATKINS. Black. (G. B.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 32 | Q R—Q sq | P—R 5 |
| 2 | Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 33 | Q—B 2 | R(K2)—B 2 |
| 3 | P—Kt 5 | P—Q R 3 | 34 | R—Q 8 | Q—B 3 |
| 4 | B—K 4 | Kt—B 3 | 35 | R x R ch | R x R |
| 5 | P—Q 3 | P—Q 3 | 36 | Q—K 3 | P—R 6 |
| 6 | P—Q B 3 | P—K Kt 3 | 37 | Kt—Q 7 | B x Kt |
| 7 | Q Kt-Q 2 | B—Kt 2 | 38 | R x B | P—Kt 5 |
| 8 | Kt—B sq | P—Q Kt 4 | 39 | R—Q 3 | K—R sq |
| 9 | B—Kt 3 | P—Q 4 | 40 | Q—K 2 | P x Kt P |
| 10 | Q—K 2 | Castles | 41 | K x P | P x P ch |
| 11 | Kt—K 3 | P—Q 5 | 42 | R x P | R—Kt sq ch |
| 12 | Kt—Q 5 | Kt—Q R 4 | 43 | K—R sq | Q—R 3 |
| 13 | B—Kt 5 | Kt x B | 44 | Q—B sq | R—Kt 5 |
| 14 | P x Kt | B—Kt 2 | 45 | R—R 3 | R—R 5 |
| 15 | Kt x Kt | B x Kt | 46 | R x R | Q x R |
| 16 | B x B | Q x B | 47 | Q—B 8 ch | K—R 2 |
| 17 | P-Q Kt 4 | Q R—Q sq | 48 | Q—B 5 ch | K—R 3 |
| 18 | Cas (K R) | Q—Q 3 | 49 | Q x P | Q—K 8 ch |
| 19 | K R Q sq | P—K B 4 | 50 | K—Kt 2 | Q—K 7 ch |
| 20 | Kt—K sq | Q—Kt 3 | 51 | K—Kt 3 | Q—Q 6 ch |
| 21 | Kt—B 3 | P x K P | 52 | K—Kt 4 | Q—Q 2 ch |
| 22 | P x K P | R—B 5 | 53 | K—B 4 | Q—B 2 ch |
| 23 | Kt—Q 2 | B—B sq | 54 | Q—B 5 | Q—K 2 |
| 24 | Kt—Kt 3 | P—Q 6 | 55 | P—K 5 | Q—R 5 ch |
| 25 | Q—K sq | Q R—B sq | 56 | K—K 3 | Q—K 8 ch |
| 26 | R—Q 2 | Q—K B 3 | 57 | K—Q 4 | Q—Q 7 ch |
| 27 | P—B 3 | P—Kt 4 | 58 | K—B 5 | Q x R P |
| 28 | Kt—B 5 | Q—Kt 2 | 59 | Q—B 6 ch | K—R 2 |
| 29 | Kt x Q P | R (B 5)—B 2 | 60 | Q—B 7 ch | K—R 3 |
| 30 | Q—Kt 3 | R—K 2 | 61 | Q x P | Q x KtP |
| 31 | Kt—B 5 | P—K R 4 | 62 | K—Kt 6 | Resigns. |

*Notes from The Standard, London.*

No fault can be found with Black's treatment of the game (perhaps P—Q B 4 might have been considered) up to 23.., B—B sq, which allowed White to get the upper hand. The skilful American never relaxed his hold, and increased his advantage move by move. Atkins tried for a remote chance of drawing.

SECOND GAME WON BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

| | MARSHALL. White. (U. S.) | WARD. Black. (G. B.) | | MARSHALL. White. (U. S.) | WARD. Black. (G. B.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 32 | K—B 2 | P—Q B 4 |
| 2 | P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 | 33 | R—K R 4 | Kt—Q 4 |
| 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—K B 3 | 34 | R—Q B 6 | K R—Kt 4 |
| 4 | B—Kt 5 | B—K 2 | 35 | K—Q 2 | Kt—K 2 |
| 5 | Kt—B 3 | Q Kt—Q 2 | 36 | R—B 7 | Q R—Kt 2 |
| 6 | P—B 5 | P—B 3 | 37 | R x R | R x R |
| 7 | P—K 3 | P—K 4 | 38 | K—K 2 | R—Kt 5 |
| 8 | P x P | Kt—K 5 | 39 | K—B 3 | Kt—Kt 3 |
| 9 | B x B | Q x B | 40 | R—K 4 | R x Kt |
| 10 | Kt x Kt | P x Kt | 41 | P—K 6 | R x R |
| 11 | Kt—Q 2 | Kt x B P | 42 | P x P ch | K x P |
| 12 | Kt—B 4 | Castles | 43 | K x R | K—K 3 |
| 13 | Q—Q 6 | R—K sq | 44 | P—B 4 | Kt—K 2 |
| 14 | Castles | B—K 3 | 45 | P—Kt 4 | Kt—Q 4 |
| 15 | Q x Q | R x Q | 46 | P—B 5 ch | K—Q 3 |
| 16 | P-Q Kt 4 | Kt—R 5 | 47 | P—Kt 5 | P—B 5 |
| 17 | R—Q 4 | B—Q 4 | 48 | P—B 6 | P x P |
| 18 | Kt—Q 6 | B x P | 49 | P x P | Kt x P ch |
| 19 | B—B 4 | B x B | 50 | K—Q 4 | Kt—Kt 5 |
| 20 | R x B | Kt—Kt 3 | 51 | K x P | K—K 4 |
| 21 | R x P | Kt—Q 4 | 52 | K—Q 3 | Kt x R P |
| 22 | K—Kt 2 | P—Q Kt 4 | 53 | K—K 2 | K—K 5 |
| 23 | R—Q B sq | R—B 2 | 54 | K—B 2 | Kt—Kt 5 |
| 24 | R—Q 4 | Kt—K 2 | 55 | K—Kt 3 | Kt x P |
| 25 | Kt x P | R—Kt 2 | 56 | K—R 4 | K—B 4 |
| 26 | Kt—Q 6 | R—Kt 3 | 57 | K—R 5 | Kt—Q 4 |
| 27 | K—B 2 | Q R—Kt sq | 58 | K—R 4 | K—B 5 |
| 28 | K—Q sq | P—Q R 3 | 59 | K—Kt 3 | K—Kt 4 |
| 29 | R—R sq | Kt—Q 4 | 60 | K—B 3 | P—K 4 |
| 30 | Kt—Q B 4 | R x P | 61 | K—Kt 3 | P—R 5 ch |
| 31 | R x P | Kt—B 6 ch | 62 | Resigns. | |

Marshall should have won this game, as he had the best of it until he made the inexcusable blunder 39 K—B 3, which cost him a piece, and made the match a Draw.

THIRD GAME WON BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

| | MITCHELL. White. (G. B.) | HOWELL. Black. (U. S.) | | MITCHELL. White. (G. B.) | HOWELL. Black. (U. S.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 33 | B x P | K—Kt 3 |
| 2 | P—Q B 4 | P—K 4 | 34 | B—B 4 | K—B 4 |
| 3 | Q P x P | P—Q 5 | 35 | P—R 4 | K—K 3 |
| 4 | Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 36 | P—Kt 4 | K—Q 4 |
| 5 | P—Q R 3 | P—Q R 4 | 37 | B—Kt 8 | B x B |
| 6 | P—K Kt 3 | B—K 3 | 38 | R x B | R—R 2 |
| 7 | Q Kt-Q 2 | B—Q B 4 | 39 | P—R 5 | K—K 4 |
| 8 | B—Kt 2 | K Kt—K 2 | 40 | K—Kt 3 | K—B 3 |
| 9 | Castles | Kt—Kt 3 | 41 | K—R 4 | P—K Kt 4 ch |
| 10 | P—Kt 3 | Castles | 42 | P x P | K x P |
| 11 | Kt—K 4 | B—R 2 | 43 | P—B 4 | P—B 3 |
| 12 | B—Kt 5 | Q—Q 2 | 44 | P—B 5 ch | K—B 3 |
| 13 | Q—Q 2 | K R—K sq | 45 | R-K R 8ch | K—Kt 2 |
| 14 | K R-Q sq | B—K B 4 | 46 | R—Q B 8 | K—R 3 |
| 15 | Kt—R 4 | B x Kt | 47 | R—B 7 | R—R 8 |
| 16 | B x B | R x P | 48 | R x Kt P | R—R 8 ch |
| 17 | B x K Kt | R P x B | 49 | K—Kt 3 | R—Kt 8 ch |
| 18 | Kt—B 3 | R—K 5 | 50 | K—B 3 | R—K B 8 ch |
| 19 | Q—Q 3 | Q R—K sq | 51 | K—K 3 | R—K Kt 8 |
| 20 | R—R 2 | Q—B 4 | 52 | R—K B 7 | R x P |
| 21 | B—B sq | Kt—K 4 | 53 | R x P ch | K—R 2 |
| 22 | Kt x Kt | Q R x Kt | 54 | R x P | R x P |
| 23 | B—B 4 | R—K 2 | 55 | R—B 8 | R—Q B 5 |
| 24 | P—Q Kt 4 | P—Q B 3 | 56 | P—Q B 6 | K—Kt 2 |
| 25 | P—B 5 | R x P | 57 | K—Q 3 | R—B 8 |
| 26 | R x R | Q x Q | 58 | K—Q 4 | K—B 2 |
| 27 | R x Q | R x R | 59 | K—Q 5 | R—Q 8 ch |
| 28 | R x P | P x P | 60 | K—B 5 | R—Q B 8 ch |
| 29 | P x P | R—R 7 | 61 | K—Q 6 | R—Q 8 ch |
| 30 | R—Q 8 ch | K—R 2 | 62 | K—B 7 | K—B 3 |
| 31 | R—Q R 8 | R—R 3 | 63 | R-K B 8 ch | K—K 2 |
| 32 | K—K 2 | P—K Kt 4 | 64 | R—Q Kt 8 | Resigns. |

*Notes from The Standard, London.*

A lively and interesting game, as in the majority of cases with the counter attack 2.., P—K 4. Closer investigation is necessary to determine whether White could not have brought a sacrifice with B—B 6, pointed out below. Black's 11.., B—R 2 was not a good move, the Bishop becoming imprisoned; this move was the primary cause of the loss of the game. For White, instead of 14 K R—Q sq, 14 B—B 6, or Kt—B 6, might be considered. This must, however, be examined at leisure. Black's combination to capture the K P was faulty. Having the inferior position for the ending he should not have exchanged pieces. After 29.., R—R 7, Black's game was practically lost. White might have concluded it quicker with 32 B—B 7, followed by B—Kt 6, winning the exchange. His modus operandi was safe, but laborious. At move 63 White could have played at once R—Q 8, R—Q B 3; 64 K—Kt 7, R—Kt 8 ch; 65 K—B 8, winning easily. However time was called on the 64th move, and Black resigned.


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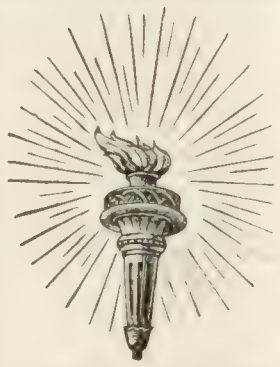

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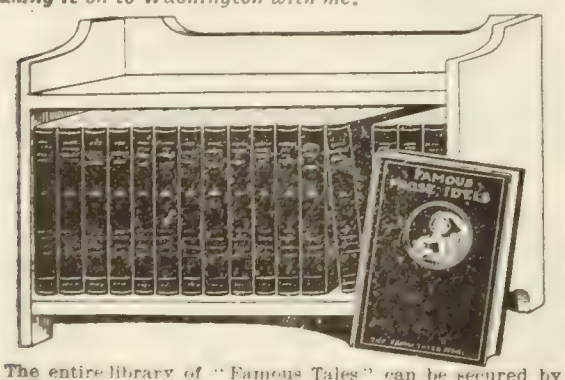

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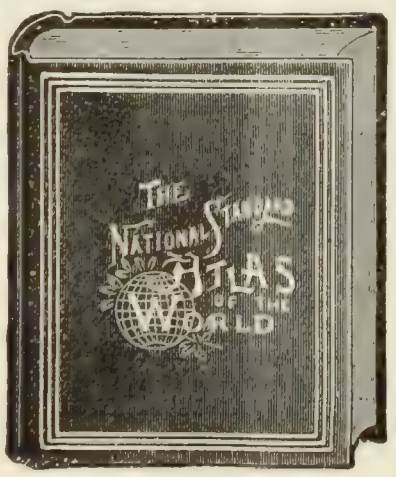


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AGENTS WANTED

# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### GERMANY AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

SEVERAL British papers, notably *The Spectator* and *The Saturday Review*, have been warning us repeatedly of late that Germany intends to make a German colony out of a section of Brazil that is thickly settled with German emigrants, and that the increase of the German navy is being made with an eye to a conflict with the United States over the Monroe doctrine when the time for attaching the colony to the German empire arrives. Another rumor that has recently been rife has it that Germany is bargaining with Venezuela for the lease or purchase of a small, barren island in the Caribbean for use as a coaling-station; but this rumor has been semi-officially denied. Despite the denial, however, the rumor seems to Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, to be worthy of some consideration, and he declared last week in his speech at the opening of the Pan-American exposition that such a transaction would be a violation of the Monroe doctrine, and should be resisted. The Senator did not say specifically that he referred to the rumor mentioned above; but all the papers that comment on his speech agree that that is what he must have had in mind, and as he is an important member of the foreign relations committee of the Senate, his words are regarded as uncommonly significant. Addressing the delegates from the Central and South American republics, he said:

"We can not, we will not, permit any great military power to enter this hemisphere, settle down by our firesides, force us to create great standing armies, and from some point of vantage offer an eternal menace to our peace. You have your own countries and your own governments. We wish you peace, prosperity, an increasing population, and growing wealth; but we wish you to have it under your own flags and in absolute independence, without any possibility of interference by Europe. We ask you to be true to the doctrine which we announced seventy-five years ago. If you will put your faith in it and be true to it, we will defend it.

"No American soil shall be given up to any power of Europe. We wish nothing but friendship with Europe; we do not seek to meddle in any way with European affairs, and we do not wish to have Europe meddle with us. No power which now has no foothold in this hemisphere can be permitted to come in here and by purchase, lease, or other arrangement get control of even the smallest island for the purpose of establishing a naval station or a place of arms. When Spain sued for peace we could have demanded from her an island which would have given us a naval station in European waters; but we made no such request. In return we say no European power shall come in here to establish a naval station in the Caribbean Sea.

"A place of arms at that point, owned or controlled by one of the powers of Europe not now owning any territory in America, would be a menace to the canal and to every South American state. Under no conditions, under no stress of circumstances, can the smallest island or the most barren promontory on either continent ever be ceded or sold to one of the great powers of Europe. This danger is real. It can not be warded off by brave words, by Fourth of July orations, or by confident boasting of our strength and resources. It can only be avoided by a thorough agreement among all American states upon the Monroe doctrine, by the unceasing watchfulness, complete preparation, and the most absolute readiness on the part of the United States."

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, commenting on the "bumptiousness" of these remarks, observes that "fire-eaters sometimes add to the attractions of a fair, but they are not United States Senators. They are usually humbugs." "We suppose it is tolerably certain," says the Hartford *Times*, "that if the Republican jingoes of whom Lodge and Roosevelt are leaders are allowed to have their way, the United States will find itself involved in a war with Germany within the next fifteen years." The New York *Evening Post* calls the Senator "a dangerous man" who "broods upon war," and a "stirrer-up of international hatred and strife," whom the President "will have to keep his eye on if he does not want his policy of peace and trade with all nations tumbled into ruin." The Philadelphia *Record* thinks that "the South American states are tolerably able to take care of themselves in an emergency," and it remarks that "in the remoteness of any such danger the repeated offers of protection through the Monroe doctrine are anything but calculated to inspire the South American republics with sentiments of gratitude." The inclusion of coaling-stations in the doctrine, observes the Springfield *Republican*, is something new; and it goes on to say:

"It is to be feared that this extension of the Monroe doctrine is not altogether wise or expedient. No European power has ever taken such extreme ground in opposing the acquisition of naval or coaling-stations by other countries. The argument against Germany, in this instance, is, of course, that she would use a naval station in the Western hemisphere as a *point d'appui* in an extended program of aggression, which is mere assumption; on the other hand, it is certain that an attitude such as Mr. Lodge assumes is deeply irritating to Germany, which is a great commercial nation, and in the end will stir up more hard feeling and more conflicts in arms than a more conciliatory attitude. International good will and peace will not be promoted

in the long run by so openly branding a great and friendly power as a peril to our interests."

Senator Lodge finds defenders, however, in the New York *Sun*, which calls his speech "admirable in substance and correct in tone and expression," and in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, which calls it "a notable utterance on a notable occasion," and adds that "it was not only the voice of the Administration in Washington, but the voice of the United States Senate and the voice of the American people."

A German-American view of the matter may be seen in the following comment from the New York *Staats-Zeitung:*

"Senator Lodge has childishly exaggerated the danger of a German coaling-station in the Caribbean Sea, but that does not alter the fact that opposition to their establishment is fully justified. . . . The assertion that Germany wants to acquire a coaling-station in Venezuela and establish colonies in Brazil which should be politically dependent upon the empire is not true. Therefore, we nail these misrepresentations where and whenever we find them. But if those reports were true, we should not hesitate a moment to take our stand against such undertakings. The United States must oppose them, and the idea that they dare not because they themselves have not always conducted themselves properly is utterly untenable.

"The Monroe doctrine may be abused and misrepresented and perverted, but one of its principles must never be abandoned, namely, that no European power can be permitted to increase its political influence upon the American continent. The fact is recognized by all European powers, and German-Americans should not pour oil on the fire by attacking the justice of the principle of it. In the interests of both countries they should continually let it be known that Germany has absolutely no intention to violate the Monroe doctrine, and, much more, has no secret designs upon American territory."

## OUR TROOPS LEAVE PEKING.

THE fact that General Chaffee and the American troops left Peking on Wednesday of last week, leaving behind only a legation guard, is made the subject of much less comment in the newspapers than is given to the Chinese petitions asking our troops to stay. These petitions, signed by 5,600 residents of Peking, were presented to General Chaffee on March 28, but reached the War Department in Washington only last week. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* calls the presentation of the petitions "something new in war"; the Philadelphia *Ledger* speaks of it as "an incident rare in the world's history," and the Baltimore *American* as "a testimonial without a parallel." The New York *Times* says that it "is doubtless without any precedent in the history of the world."

The first petition, addressed to Major Edgar B. Robertson of the Ninth Infantry, provost marshal of the American district in the Tatar city, reads as follows:

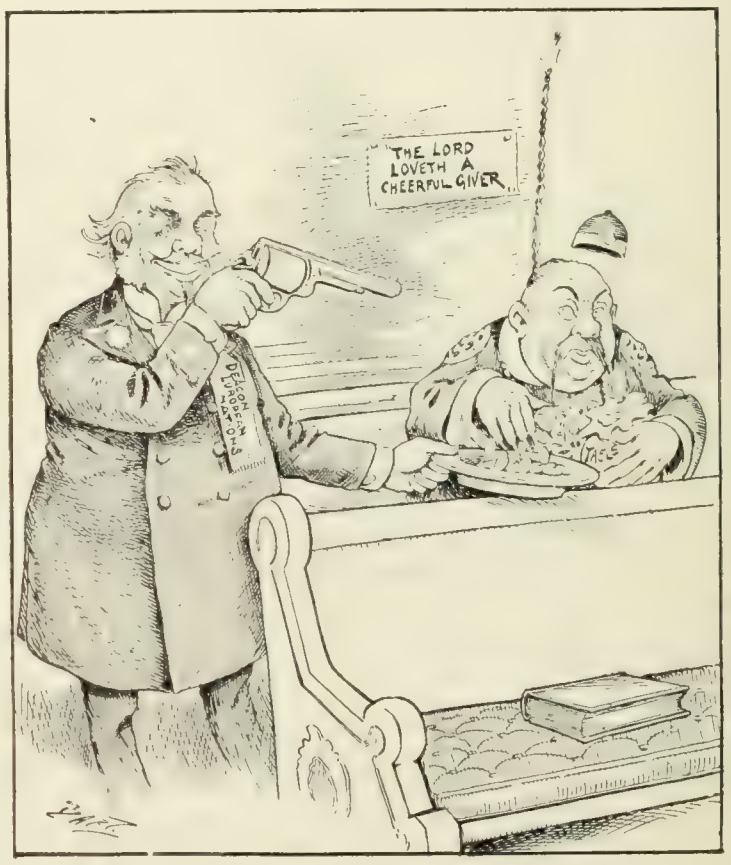
"We, the people of American section, consider ourselves fortunate to be protected under the glorious flag of the United States, a flag which has indeed secured us better protection than we ever had before. In addition to the commercial prosperity and individual privileges we have enjoyed since the arrival of the allied forces at Peking, we have been favored with many beneficial institutions, such as police-station, charity-house, board of health, vaccination, etc.

"The court of provost marshal, which seldom, if ever, leaves innocence without recognition and the guilty unpunished, is the center of justice. The watchfulness with which the American policemen perform their duty has protected many a merchant from being robbed by foreign soldiers and natives. Everything moves as smoothly as could be desired.

"Thousand of homeless people who otherwise would starve to death are being fed by the American charity-house. The excellence of the present sanitary arrangements, which was once so foreign to us, can not but win our admiration. We believe that Peking has never enjoyed such good health in all her history as she is enjoying at present. In short, as a conquered people we are more privileged than we are entitled to. We earnestly and sincerely request you, the American authorities, not to leave us until the time when all the nations withdraw their forces."

The second petition, from "the people and proprietors of two thousand business houses in the American section" and addressed to Captain John C. F. Tillson, of the Fourteenth Infantry, provost marshal of the American district in the Chinese city, is in much the same tenor as the first petition, except that it lays more stress on the suppression of crime, and expresses a fear that disorder, robbery, and ill-treatment may follow the introduction of other troops after the departure of the Americans. Captain Tillson's reply, which some of our critics might consider characteristically "American," gives, however, an instructive glimpse of what our troops have been doing in Peking. He said:

"I feel sure that this is the first time in the world's history that the invaded have begged the invaders to remain on their soil. Our work has been so well done that threatened epidemic




TAIL-RAISING EPISODE IN THE ORIENT.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

and famine have been avoided; thousands of your poor have been fed daily, and no one has been allowed to suffer from hunger. Business has been more than restored, and to-day there is not a more prosperous community in your broad empire than that part of Peking under the protection of the United States. In this district offenders have been invariably brought to punishment, regardless of their race, nationality, or position. Nevertheless, it is our proud record that there has been no case of capital punishment and only eight commitments to the penitentiary. There has been punishment for the law-breaker, charity for the poor and afflicted, and protection for all. It was our pleasure, too, to accomplish all this without taxing a people who had sufficient burdens to bear. Let us hope that this generous, charitable, and magnanimous treatment of the vanquished may prove an example to the nations of the world, and a step forward in the world's progress toward a higher and nobler humanity.

"It is needless to tell you, however, that the United States does not maintain an army for the purpose of furnishing the city of Peking with good municipal government, and as a business proposition your appeal for the United States forces to remain longer in Peking has little to stand upon.

"That you still need our protection there is little doubt, and as the broader principles of humanity most frequently sway the people of my country, your petition is not hopeless, and I shall be glad to refer it to our Government.

"Whatever the result of your petition, whether we stay or go,

it may be gratifying to you to know that the soldiers of the United States, who, by force of circumstances came to China as your enemies, are now your friends, and we hope that this friendship may endure."

## THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

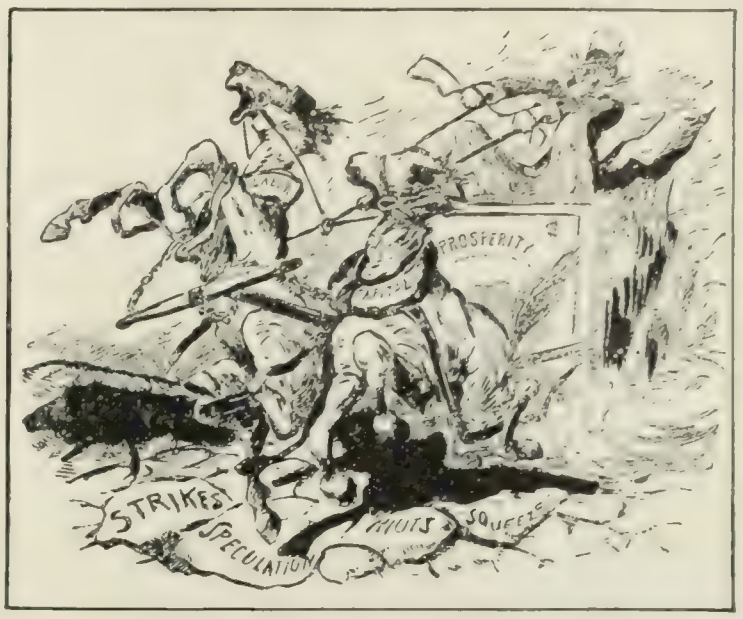
THE month of May, the favorite month for labor demonstrations in Europe, has witnessed a considerable number of strikes in this country, and two of them have been of sufficiently large proportions to awaken wide comment. The strike of the machinists, following closely on the heels of the Albany labor contest, was not unexpected, and the machinists' demand for a nine-hour workday at present wages receives a large share of public sympathy. "There have been few strikes with so good a basis of justice as this one," remarks the New York *World*. The number of men involved in the strike at its outset was estimated at 50,000; but this number has been reduced daily by numerous concessions made by employers. Almost all the great industrial centers are affected by the strike, which has assumed largest proportions in San Francisco, Scranton, New York, and Cincinnati. The contrast between the peace and orderliness of the machinists' strike and the violence of the Albany labor war is favorably commented on by several papers, as is also the statement of President O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists, who is conducting the strike from headquarters at Washington and who asks that "an arrangement shall be made whereby all future difficulties may be adjusted by arbitration, thus preventing strikes and lockouts."

The strike has had the effect of bringing into public notice in a vivid way the whole question of the short-hour working-day, and the statement of the Brooklyn *Eagle* that the strikers' demand "harmonizes with what has come to be regarded as the industrial fitness of things on this side of the Atlantic" finds favor even in conservative quarters. The St. Paul *Dispatch* says:

"This action is in harmony with the universal industrial tendency, the mitigation of the mythical curse of the Garden of Eden, and the attainment of conditions when all, instead of a few, men will be able to secure the maximum comforts of life with the minimum of exertion. The official world sets the example. Office hours are leisurely and compensation liberal. Why may the men who work in shops not aspire to something of the same condition? In commercial life conditions are getting easier for the employed, shorter hours, vacations, and Saturday half-holidays. Is the machinist not as much entitled as is the clerk? But there is a larger reason, tho one less heard of and one in which society is concerned, for the shorter day. The ten-hour day for the man means a twelve-hour day, at its shortest, for the wife, and that reacts injuriously upon the homes whence come future citizens. Shorter hours for him means fewer hours of labor for her, and that means again better homes, better environment for children, and, in time, better citizens for the country."

An interesting discussion of the economic issues involved in the growing prevalence of the eight and nine-hour working-day is contained in Dr. Sarah S. Whittelsey's historical and critical study of Massachusetts Labor Legislation, recently published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. She maintains that there has been "much loose and unprofitable debate" regarding the increased efficiency due to increased leisure. While it is undoubtedly true, she says, that the reduction of excessively long workdays has told in greater vigor of work, and while it is also true that in some few instances, especially in cases where purely manual labor was involved, the full quota of work has been accomplished in the restricted day, yet of all the labor leaders she consulted, "not one has held that the ordinary factory operative succeeds in accomplishing the same amount of work in a ten-hour day, or a fifty-eight hour week, as he did before in eleven hours, or in the sixty-hour week." Indeed, the argument most frequently used by trade-unionists in their advocacy of shorter hours of work is that employment will thereby be given to more men. On the other hand, continues Dr. Whittelsey:

"Every reduction of hours thus far has been followed immediately by the speeding up of machinery; by imposing stricter time regulations; by introducing special discipline in 'gang work,' so that time may not be lost to a whole shift through the fault of a single member, etc.; eventually, by the replacement of old machines by new ones of greater capacity, and requiring, usually, fewer operatives to tend them; and also by such further changes in management or methods as can be devised to accomplish saving. This is the unanimous testimony of employers, laborers, and inspectors."




"WHOA-A-A!"

—*The New York World.*

## "TAMMANY PLUNDER."

THE belief that the government of New York is unspeakably extravagant and corrupt is so widespread that the sensational and damaging disclosures of Tammany's methods, made by Franklin Matthews in a recent issue of the New York *Evening Post*, are not greeted with any surprise. Mr. Matthews, whose article on "The Cost of Tammany Hall in Flesh and Blood" was reviewed in our issue of October 20 last, directs his present indictment against some of the leading officials holding power under the present city administration, and rests his case upon "documents now in the possession of certain authorities of the city of New York" and upon formal statements, appended to his article, which were "made in the office of the City Controller by business men and taken down in the presence of witnesses." Before proceeding to the more specific counts in his indictment, Mr. Matthews says of the general situation, existing as the result of present municipal conditions, that official figures in five departments of the city government show an increase in money expenditures, during three years of Tammany administration, of more than $23,000,000. He continues:

"About 10,000 additional names have been placed on the payrolls of the city in three years by Tammany. During 1899 salaries were increased arbitrarily $2,356,258.26. In 1900 the arbitrary increase—this does not include increase in school-teachers' salaries and the increases to policemen and firemen, due to advancement in grade—was about $480,000. The increases in 1901 are already asserted to be well on toward $100,000. The number of persons on the payrolls of the city is nearly 46,000. The appropriations for salaries are made practically in a lump sum, and the heads of departments do their own increasing. A great amount of plunder is collected by Tammany through practical collusion in the purchase of the vast amount of supplies the city needs; by making sure that favored Tammany men get the city

contracts, and then by laxity in the enforcement of those contracts; by loose methods of bookkeeping; by increasing salaries all around to the 'boys,' and then requiring that part of the increase be turned into Tammany Hall."

It is in relation to the commercial methods employed by the Fire Department, however, that Mr. Matthews makes his most striking charges, showing what he alleges to be grossest overcharging, and showing also that contractors are unable to deal with this branch of the city government except through a Tammany middleman, one William L. Marks, who gets a commission on sales reported to run as high as twenty-five per cent. Fire Commissioner Scannell denies that there has been any collusion between himself and Marks, but Mr. Matthews presents the following facts:

"Marks is the open agent—I might say, as the documents will prove, the undesired agent in some cases—of several companies and firms. Among the concerns whose interests he has advanced are the La France Fire Engine Company, the American Steam Fire Engine Company, the Akron Rubber Company, the Voorhees Rubber Company, the Fabric Hose Company, and the B. F. Goodrich Company. From these companies the city within one year purchased supplies worth $214,000, on all of which, according to the heads of these concerns, Marks got a commission, amounting, on some goods, to twenty-five per cent. In 1900 the Fire Department purchased 89,000 feet of hose. Marks's firms and companies received contracts for 83,000 feet, and one other concern got a contract for the other 6,000 feet. It is charged in the controller's office that the 'equal thereto' clause in their advertisements for bids is non-effective, because it 'leaves the matter absolutely in the discretion of the commissioner,' and because no such tests of new goods are now made as were made formerly."

The same kind of conditions are alleged to exist in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, where the purchase of safes, it is charged, depends largely on the intervention of one Jacob A. Mittnacht, a dealer in second-hand safes, and where the most exorbitant prices have been paid. Land bought for the city's use, says Mr. Matthews, is purchased through long and expensive condemnation proceedings, involving heavy fees for commissioners and lawyers, instead of by private contract. Charges of extraordinary incompetency and extravagance are also brought against the Water Department. When Tammany came into power four years ago, we are told, there were only thirteen private secretaries for city officials in all Greater New York, and their cost was but $17,500 annually. Now there are ninety-one persons acting in that capacity, and the cost is $158,000 a year. On the other hand stands the fact that, while every department of the city or county government except the public prosecutor's, has increased salaries since 1897, the expenditures on this account in the district attorney's office have been cut down more than $44,000 since Mr. Philbin was put in charge of it by the governor.

An interesting feature in the present situation, and one that has largely contributed to the strength of Mr. Matthews's disclosures, is the fact that both District-Attorney Philbin (whose appointment by Governor Roosevelt in place of Mr. Gardiner is still fresh in the public mind) and City Controller Coler seem to be willing and anxious to do all in their power toward putting the affairs of the city administration on a sound business basis. Mr. Coler has on several occasions attempted to stop the payment of excessive prices for supplies, and even went so far as to introduce a bill in the legislature giving him the power to cut down bills to the established market prices; but in every instance his intentions were thwarted. "It is an accident that the Tammany candidate for controller in 1897 was an honest man," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind.); "if Tammany feels sure of the next election, the accident will not occur again."

Mr. Matthews outlines three tentative remedies for the evils of which he complains: (1) The passing of legislation that will enable the controller to scale down bills to market rates; (2) the formation of some kind of an association upon which the controller could call to institute taxpayers' suits when he desires to contest payment of a bill; (3) the appointment of a competent bureau of statistics to supervise the finances of the city. But he frankly admits that such remedies are only tentative, and he hopes for a "tornado that will surpass any political storm this city has ever seen," and that will completely sweep Tammany from power.

## MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

A LARGE part of the comment on Mr. Carnegie's great gift to the universities of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and St. Andrews was made on the basis of the report that the sum given was $10,000,000 and that the income was to be used only for students' tuition charges. A later despatch says that the amount is $7,500,000, and that it is not to be devoted to scholarships alone, but to endow science and to build up the universities themselves. The fears expressed by newspapers both in Great Britain and America, therefore, that the fund would swamp the universities with a flood of students for whom the universities' material equipment would be inadequate, seem to be unfounded. The New York *Times* says:

"On this side of the water it will be remarked with uncounterfeited glee that Mr. Carnegie's practise confounds Mr. Schwab's precept. The president of the vast United States steel corporation tells the boys of a trade-school that the college-bred boy can never catch up with the boy who has buckled down to the actual struggle of life in a foundry at the age of sixteen. But Mr. Carnegie, who was Mr. Schwab's dry nurse in the steel business, makes provision for drenching and saturating youth of all Scotland in high learning by the university process, which assuredly will leave few of them free to put on a jumper in a foundry before the age of twenty-five. As it is quite unimaginable that Mr. Carnegie would set aside $10,000,000 to retard the development of young Scotchmen and keep them hopelessly in the rear of the contemporaneous generation in other lands, we must conclude that he sees something in university education that the inexperienced eyes of Mr. Schwab have not yet perceived."

The Philadelphia *Press*, in an informing editorial, says:

"The Scotch universities are not rich. In 1889, when Parliament passed the Scotch universities act and settled the relations of the imperial exchequer to higher Scotch education, the endowment of Edinburgh was placed at $1,750,000, and the buildings, raising the entire capital account to the very modest sum, for a great university, of $2,500,000. In all, the income of the university was placed in 1888 at $215,000, and of this sum $150,000 was from the students and graduates.

"These modest endowments, still smaller for Glasgow and the joint University of St. Andrews and Dundee and Aberdeen, leave the Scotch universities in an altogether different position from the two wealthy English universities at Oxford and Cambridge. These receive no appropriation from the state. The Scotch institutions have always had this aid. Increased through successive years, the parliamentary grant in 1883, when the reorganization of the Scotch universities was first agitated, was $160,000 a year. By the Scotch university act of 1889 it was raised to $215,000 and placed on the consolidated fund, or, as we should say, was made a 'permanent appropriation.' At the same time the government of the institutions was reorganized by a commission, which only dissolved three years ago after changes which have increased the efficiency and continuity of Scotch university education and decreased the old, somewhat irregular attendance of the past.

"If Scotch universities have been poor in funds they have been rich in students. In 1900, with a population two-thirds the size of this State, they had 6,061 undergraduates, while Oxford and Cambridge had but 6,421. In 1884 Scotland had 6,600 students and England, with eight times the population, but 6,000. Today, when the attendance on higher education has greatly increased in England, Scotland still has two-thirds to three-quar-

ters as many students as are furnished by the richer and larger population to the South. If there ever was a country which did not need to have university education stimulated by free tuition it is Scotland.

"Nor, from American standards, is the tuition high. The average sum paid by a Scotch student in fees is about $50 a year, but as no one fee for the whole course is paid, but instead fees for classes and studies, the sums paid vary, and a student taking a full course and working for a degree will pay at Edinburgh about $200. Scotch professors, as a result of this fee system, have the largest academic salaries known to English-speaking institutions. In 1899 Dr. William Jacks, in mathematics, at Edinburgh, received $7,200 and a residence; Dr. John Ferguson, in chemistry, $6,500 and a residence, and Dr. John Cleland, in anatomy, $8,250 and a residence, with the privilege of practice. Considering the cost of living, these sums are equal to salaries here one-half larger. Few Scotch professors have less than $3,000, many have $4,000, and while the number per student is far below what we deem fit—Edinburgh has a teacher to every eighty students, where our larger institutions have one to every ten or fifteen—the salaries are far higher than in this country, absolutely and relatively.

"After ten years of more or less drastic reform from a university commission, 1889 to 1898, the Scotch universities have just settled down to a stable existence. Many in their senates and faculty must feel that Mr. Carnegie is one of those which trouble Israel. The income gift will meet the present return from fees about $250,000 a year, but the teaching force is now small. Students are certain to increase. With them, the cost of teaching and the professors' labors will grow. Now the popular professor's joy grows with his work. Commute fees into a salary and students will increase with no prospect that an eminent professor will sit at his desk personally taking in £1 notes from a lengthening line, as is the frugal Scotch fashion.

"All our Western State universities supported by taxation are to-day student-poor. If Mr. Carnegie's gift is accepted, and it can not very well be declined, the Scotch universities will also be student-poor."

## PUNISHMENT OF WEST POINT CADETS.

IN the dismissal of five cadets from the Military Academy at West Point and the suspension of six others for one year, it has come to light that the pledge given by the cadets to the congressional committee on January 19, to abstain from hazing, has not been kept. The hazing since that date, it is said, has been less severe, so much so, in fact, that the cadets consider that they were living up to the spirit of the pledge; but the academy authorities understood the pledge to mean that all hazing was to cease, and took measures to enforce the law forbidding it. This strict enforcement made Colonel Mills, the superintendent of the academy, unpopular with some of the cadets, and, after two of their number had been punished for hazing, a large number of them, on the evening of April 16, "engaged in an insubordinate demonstration directed at the superintendent of the Military Academy," as Colonel Mills says in his report of the affair, and the demonstration culminated in "the moving of the reveille gun from its accustomed place to a position on the plain immediately in front of the superintendent's quarters, at the door of which the muzzle was pointed." This led to an official investigation by a board of officers, who reported all the facts obtainable to the superintendent, and the superintendent made his report and recommendations to the Secretary of War, and upon this report the Secretary acted as related above. The eleven thus punished are said to be the ringleaders, and the others who took part in the demonstration are to be dealt with later, with less severity. Colonel Mills says in his report: "I believe it is necessary for the discipline of the corps of cadets that the leaders in the insubordination be separated from the academy for good. To permit them to remain under any promise of reformation would, in my judgment, be a mistake, and might involve very serious consequences. The academy can not afford to have any repetitions of hazing or other outbreaks. The present demonstration plainly exhibits among its leaders a total lack of appreciation of their responsibilities and obligations, entirely inexcusable among cadets finishing their third year at the Military Academy."

The newspapers seem to be practically of one opinion. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* calls the guilty cadets "mutineers," and the New York *Herald* says that "they need excite no sentimental heroics nor induce mistaken persons to petition and pester the highest authorities for the exercise of clemency." The New York *Press* believes that the main point is the violation of the pledge against hazing, and it says: "In the United States army there is no room for men of broken or twisted honor." "There is a natural sympathy," observes the New York *Journal*, "for the young men whose characters have seemed to be blasted," but it believes, nevertheless, that "it would be better to make a clean sweep of the entire institution and fill it up with a fresh lot than to allow insubordination, disorder, and untruthfulness to breed among the future officers of our army." The Boston *Herald* goes still further, and says that "the nation can afford to do without West Point better than it can afford to train up officers of the army who assume the right to disobey their superiors." Many other papers, all over the country, express unqualified approval of the cadets' punishment. Says the Washington *Post*:

"We have had our misgivings ever since the close of the congressional investigation of the hazing scandals. The fact that the upper-classmen were then permitted to pose as making gracious concessions to the United States Government, and the further fact that this lordly condescension was hailed on all sides as a miracle of noble self-abnegation, warned us that the trouble was not over by any means. It seemed to us that, on the contrary, such overtures should have been rigorously snubbed and the cadets' attitude treated as a demonstration of insolence. The spectacle of the United States Government petting, thanking, and applauding a lot of its own dependents and beneficiaries because the latter had finally assented to the laws governing the academy, struck us as an exhibition of weakness and servility which must sooner or later invoke appropriate punishment. That punishment now appears to be on the way. So far from having been reduced to discipline or improved in any respect by the investigations already referred to, the cadets are really more demoralized and uncontrollable to-day than they were a year ago. They not only claim the right to create, or at least amend to suit themselves, the laws and regulations relating to the academy, they take the further step of appealing to political influence to secure the removal of their superior officers!

"In the face of such a condition—a condition so grotesque and so astounding that we can hardly discuss it with patience—there can be no possible opportunity for weighing the merits or demerits of Superintendent Mills. Whether he be efficient or derelict; whether he be the man for the place or a palpable and sorry blunder—the Secretary of War has no alternative save that of upholding him at any cost. We do not believe that any important men in Congress can be induced to encourage the cadets in the amazing policy they have adopted, for to do that would be to destroy forever the usefulness of the academy; but, however that may be, the Secretary's course lies plainly defined before him. He must suppress this impudent rebellion if he has to dismiss four-fifths, or even all, of the students at West Point. Better make a clean sweep and begin anew than have the Government run by its wards. In our opinion, the department could throw out a drag-net almost anywhere and capture better material for the service than West Point seems to have at its disposal now."

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"YES," said the West Point cadet, "the cruelty we all have to put up with at the academy is something unspeakable." "What is the trouble now," asked the sympathetic parent. "They won't let us haze one another any more."—*The Washington Star*.

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IF there were a Carnegie clan in Scotland its tartan pattern might pardonably be turned into the biggest kind of a check.—*The Philadelphia Times*.

## RESIGNATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORS.

THE resignations of United States Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, to take effect November 15, are understood to be merely the necessary preliminary to an appeal to the people of the State to decide which stripe of Democracy they prefer, the Tillman stripe or the McLaurin stripe.

HILL: "Ahem!"
—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

The Senators have asked the governor not to fill the vacancies except in the unlikely event of an extra session of the Senate, and both will make a determined canvass of the State for election to the six-year term made vacant by the resignation of Senator Tillman, leaving the short term to be filled by some one else. Both the Senators declare their unwavering allegiance to the Democratic Party, but disagree radically as to the policies the Democratic Party should follow. Senator Tillman upholds the policies advocated by Mr. Bryan, while Senator McLaurin upholds the policies advocated by the Republican Party. "Logically," remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "McLaurin should join the Republican Party; but his aim appears to be to Republicanize the Democracy."

The Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.) says of Senator McLaurin:

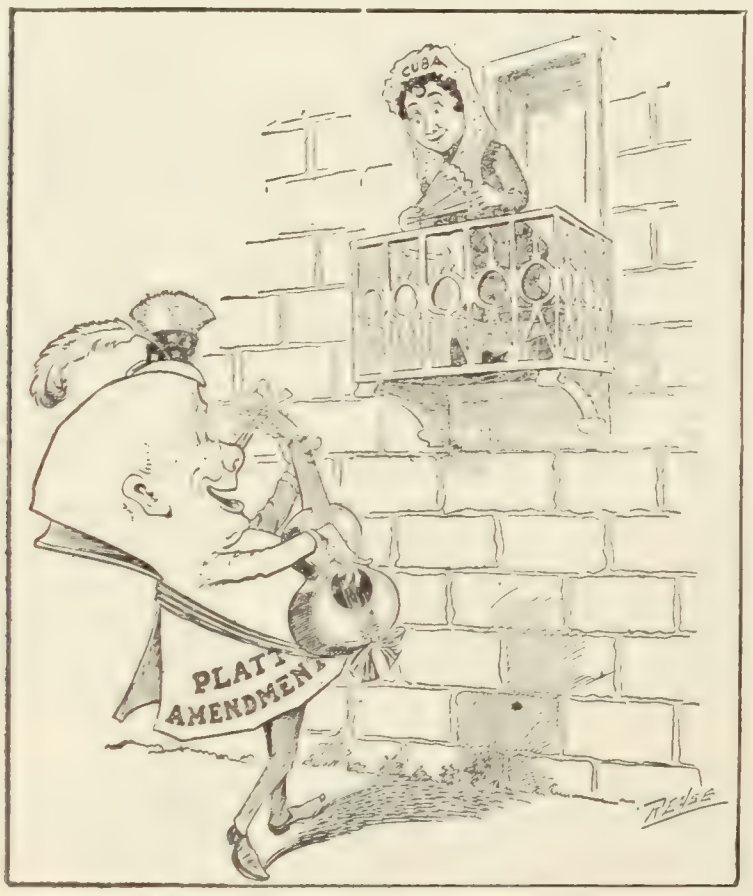
"None of his supporters nor even the Senator himself has been able to give a sufficient or even plausible explanation of why he does not openly adopt the name of the party to whose policies he is so enthusiastic a convert. The unspoken, unwritten reason, of course, is that the name 'Republican' is in South Carolina a millstone hung to the political neck of its possessor, and that Senator McLaurin can do much more for the Republican Party and its policies by calling himself a Democrat and pretending that Republican principles are Democratic than by making a straight and open fight under his true colors."

The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, which, tho Democratic, is not a supporter of Senator Tillman, says:

"The main question is, to which party ought the people of South Carolina to belong? They are and have been Democrats. Has the time come for them to change their party allegiance and become Republicans? That is the real question, and it is a question Mr. McLaurin has not dared to ask. With his opinions as to American policies, he must believe that it is to the interest of South Carolina for her people to belong to the Republican Party. If his professions of disinterestedness and patriotic motives were genuine, he would not hesitate to meet that issue and defend his convictions, and try to carry his people with him."

A more favorable view of Senator McLaurin appears in the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* (Dem.), which says:

"It should not be forgotten that this revolt against the leadership of Bryan and Altgeld and Tillman has a very large amount of justice and truth and good practical sense behind it, and that it can not be disposed of by abuse and misrepresentation. In a word, it can not be kicked out contemptuously, or put aside by the wave of the hand. On the contrary, it is as sure to grow as the sun shines, unless the party leaders recognize the importance of getting away from some of the follies of the past two campaigns, and of putting themselves in line with the progress of the day. McLaurin may be lost in the coming storm, but he is yet a warning petrel perched upon the rigging of the old Democratic ship. Not to steer the ship upon the smoother and better highway is to defy the storm and invite further disaster."




CUBA: "I'm sure I could learn to love him."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

SALISBURY: "The war in South Africa has shown the strength of England."
—*The Des Moines Leader.*

## CURRENT CARTOONS.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION.

THE affirmation of the constitutionality of the Foraker act by the United States Supreme Court is accepted as also affirming the power of Congress to deal with our present and future "dependencies" without being hampered by the tariff limitations of the Constitution. In common parlance, the court decides that the Constitution does not "follow the flag." The Constitution declares that "all duties, imports, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," but the Foraker act, passed by the last session of Congress, set up a tariff between Porto Rico and the United States. If Porto Rico was a part of the United States under the Constitution, therefore, this act was unconstitutional; the Supreme Court decides that the law is constitutional, therefore Porto Rico is declared to be to that extent outside the domain of the Constitution. Some confusion was caused on the day of the decision by another decision handed down first, that the tariff between Porto Rico and the United States after the treaty of Paris was signed, and before the Foraker act took effect, was unconstitutional, but the force of that decision ended with the passage of the Foraker law, and so does not not affect present conditions. The case under which the more important decision was rendered was the Downes case, in which a tariff was collected under the Foraker law. The court affirms the constitutionality of the law and upholds the collection of the tariff by a majority of five to four, Justices Brown, Gray, Shiras, White, and McKenna uniting in the prevailing opinion, and Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer, and Peckham dissenting.

Justice Brown, who delivered the opinion of the court, said in part:

"We are of opinion that the island of Porto Rico is a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States, but not a part of the United States within the revenue clause of the Constitution; that the Foraker act is constitutional so far as it imposes duties upon imports from such island, and that the plaintiff can not recover back the duties exacted in this case. . . . . .

"We are also of opinion that power to acquire territory by treaty implies not only the power to govern such territory, but to prescribe upon what terms the United States will receive its inhabitants and what their status shall be in what Chief Justice Marshall termed the 'American empire.' There seems to be no middle ground between this position and the doctrine that if their inhabitants do not become, immediately upon annexation, citizens of the United States, their children thereafter born, whether savages or civilized, are such and entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens. If such be their status, the consequences will be extremely serious. Indeed, it is doubtful if Congress would ever assent to the annexation of territory upon the condition that its inhabitants, however foreign they may be to our habits, traditions, and modes of life, shall become at once citizens of the United States. In all its treaties hitherto, the treaty-making power has made special provision for this subject.

"Grave apprehensions of danger are felt by many eminent men—a fear lest an unrestrained possession of power on the part of Congress may lead to unjust and oppressive legislation, in which the natural rights of territories or their inhabitants may be engulfed in a centralized despotism. These fears, however, find no justification in the action of Congress in the past century, nor in the conduct of the British Parliament toward its outlying possessions since the American Revolution. . . . . .

"Whatever may be finally decided by the American people as to the status of these islands and their inhabitants—whether they shall be introduced into the sisterhood of States or be permitted to form independent government—it does not follow that, in the mean time, awaiting that decision, the people are in the matter of personal rights unprotected by the provisions of our Constitution and subject to the merely arbitrary control of Congress. Even if regarded as aliens, they are entitled under the principles of the Constitution to be protected in life, liberty, and property."

Chief Justice Fuller, in dissenting from the majority view, said that he could not accept the view that even after a territory was organized, "Congress has the power to keep it like a disembodied shade, in an intermediate state of ambiguous existence for an indefinite period, and, more than that, after it has been called from that limbo, commerce with it is absolutely subject to the will of Congress, irrespective of constitutional provisions." He said further:

"From Marbury *vs.* Madison to the present day no utterance of this court has intimated a doubt that in its operation on the people, by whom and for whom it was established, the national Government is a Government of enumerated powers, the exercise of which is restricted to the use of means appropriate and plainly adapted to constitutional ends, and which are 'not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.'

"The powers delegated by the people to their agents are not enlarged by the expansion of the domain within which they are exercised. When the restriction on the exercise of a particular power by a particular agent is ascertained, that is an end of the question. To hold otherwise is to overthrow the basis of our constitutional law, and, moreover, in effect, to reassert the proposition that the States and not the people created the Government. There are many prohibitory clauses in the Constitution, and this court repeatedly has given effect to them in respect of the Territories and the District of Columbia. . . . . .

"A treaty which undertook to take away what the Constitution secured or to enlarge the federal jurisdiction would be simply void. It certainly can not be admitted that the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes and duties can be curtailed by an arrangement made with a foreign nation by the President and two-thirds of a quorum of the Senate. The Constitution does not yield to treaty or enactment, nor does its theory bend to circumstances."

Justice Harlan said, among other things:

"The idea that this country may acquire territory anywhere upon the earth, by conquest or treaty, and hold it as mere colonies or provinces, is wholly inconsistent with the spirit and genius as well as with the words of the Constitution. The glory of our American system of government is that it was created by a written Constitution which protects the people against the exercise of arbitrary, unlimited power, and the limits of which may not be passed by the Government it created, or by any branch of it, or even by the people who ordained it, except by amendment. It will be an evil day for American liberty if the theory of a government outside of the supreme law of the land finds lodgment in our constitutional jurisprudence."

The New York *Herald* (Ind.), referring to a remark in the opinion of the dissenting justices, observes that "it can hardly be said that either the court or the country is to be congratulated on a decision which four of its members say 'overthrows the basis of our constitutional law and asserts that the States, and not the people, created the Government'"; and the New York *Times* (Ind.), after expressing the opinion that the court's view may be reversed by a future decision, says: "It is perhaps ungracious to add that the reasoning of the court in these cases will not be read with the same intellectual pleasure by future generations of lawyers and laymen as has been felt now for many generations in the study of the opinions of the great constitutional interpreters of the past."

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) points out, however, that the non-partizan character of the decision "is shown by the fact that in this vital case one justice who was a Democrat before he went upon the bench and four who were Republicans made up the majority, while two who were Democrats and two who were Republicans made up the minority." The New York *Sun* (Rep.) rejoices that the court has "refused to grant an injunction against American progress during the twentieth century along the lines indicated by the events of 1897 and pursued up to this time by the American Congress and the American Executive." And the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says: "The great victory has been won for this nation which insures it power to exercise its sovereign authority as necessity may require, without incurring the obligation to bring all sorts and conditions of men into the close circle of our Union as present necessary beneficiaries of our tariff laws and subsequent participants in our Government."

## LETTERS AND ART.

### "THE SUBSTITUTES"—A SATIRICAL SOCIAL DRAMA.

THE literary and dramatic success of the theatrical year in Paris, according to the French critics, has been Brieux's purpose-play, "Les Remplacantes" ("The Substitutes"). It teaches a healthy and rather elementary moral, but French fashionable society is held to be greatly in need of this dramatic sermon. The Théâtre Antoine, which, since it was first established as a "free theater" for the production of radical, unconventional, and artistic plays, has been the home of dramatic experiments, has never enjoyed so much prosperity and popularity as during the Brieux season.

As a playwright, Brieux, unlike Rostand, has dealt with modern, living questions. His dramas are social, tho not didactic, and his bent is decidedly satirical. Georges Clemenceau, in his new paper *Le Bloc*, declares that Brieux is without a peer among contemporary French dramatists. Social satire, he says, as conceived by Brieux, acquires an incredible intensity of truth which induces in the spectators bitter reflections upon the vaunted order of things under which they thrive. But Parisian society has enjoyed this exposure of its own frivolity and carelessness, especially since Brieux has not spared the lower classes and has provided a cheerful and satisfactory ending. The idea of the play is as follows:

The fashionable French women, under the advice of their physicians, refuse to nurse their own babies. They have other "duties," social, charitable, and artistic, which demand freedom of movement and the absence of care about home and family affairs. Hence they need *remplacantes*, substitutes, and these are found in young peasant mothers whose poverty compels them to forsake their own children and go to the cities to replace the cultured mothers. Being healthy, strong, and active, they transmit their qualities with their substitute-mothers' milk to the children of the aristocratic and decadent rich. The wet-nurses are habituated to comfort and luxury, frequently corrupted, sometimes seduced, and, when they are through with their function, find the old life in the villages, with their poor peasant-husbands, dull and intolerable. The husbands, during the absence of the young wives, become dissolute, while the babies are exposed to neglect, disease, maltreatment, by grandmothers or old neighbors, and many of them die before the mothers return from the city.

The heroine is one of these wet-nurses (called in French *nounou*). She is young, pretty, ardently devoted to her husband and baby. When offered a position as a wet-nurse in an aristocratic house, she declines to go, realizing vaguely the wrong to her own first-born. But her husband is greedy, selfish, and sordid, and his threats and reproaches, joined to those of the mother-in-law, finally induce the healthy-minded peasant-woman to become a *remplacante*. Her wages she sends home regularly, and the husband spends them in the wine-shop. He forms an illicit connection with another woman, goes steadily from bad to worse, and, to extort more money, writes blackmailing letters to his wife's employers.

When she learns the situation at home, she abandons her aristocratic charge and returns. She expels the husband's paramour, brings him to his senses, tames the stepmother, and reclaims her child. She has remained pure and faithful, tho her city environment left much to be desired. A friend of the employer's family, an outspoken physician, is made the playwright's mouthpiece in expounding the principles involved and revealing the awful and ruinous effects of this system of "substitution." He tells what he knows from personal observation of the immorality and slaughter of the innocents produced by the system. He advocates the nursing and breast-feeding of babies by their own mothers, and the payment of bounties by the state to the poor mothers who can not afford to forego the wages now commanded by the *remplacantes*.

Clemenceau reviews the play, praises its literary and artistic qualities, and criticizes the author's intentional avoidance of the worst side of this problem. He writes:

"The idea brought into the theater by Brieux is a master-idea. He has developed his theme with rare skill and impressed upon the spectator all the consequences of the practise dealt with. The revelation of the rapacity of the peasantry is especially penetrating and pitiless. The philosophizing physician is charged with holding up the mirror to human nature and withdrawing the conclusions from the facts presented. A play which makes people laugh and cry, and which leaves them content after feeling the evils of a certain social organization, is certain of a high degree of success.

"And this leads me to the only objection I have to the piece. The real evils of the 'replacement' system, which are at bottom the subject of the play, are not put on the scene at all. It is necessary that Dr. Richon should give us a lecture on maternal duty, should explain the holocaust of rural babies sacrificed to the little Parisians, and the physical and moral gangrene carried from the city into the country. All this is only recited, while on the stage we are shown good folk led astray for a time by the lust of gold, but reclaimed to family virtues of the kind that are preached more than they are practised. The public demands a happy *dénoument*. The subject, in reality tragic, is made a comedy, with the dramatic element introduced by recital. . . . The grand scene of the return of the 'substitute,' with the beautiful sentiments expressed therein, is, I fear, wholly unrelated to actual life, and is based on pure convention."

But Clemenceau, nevertheless, welcomes the drama and its moral, and recalls that several years ago, in an official report to the General Council of the Seine, he recommended state support of mothers too poor to nurse their own children.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### WHY "LITERARY RUBBISH" SELLS SO WELL.

IN a recent issue, we gave some of Mr. Howells's reasons for the present vogue of what he terms "literary rubbish," especially the enormous editions of popular novels of the day. A clever reply to Mr. Howells appears in the literary supplement of the New York *Times* (May 11), by "John Paul" (William Henry Webb). Mr. Howells gave forth his oracles from the comfortable cushions of "The Easy Chair" (*Harper's Magazine*, April). Mr. Webb chooses a less lofty and luxurious perch —"The Office Stool." The debate proceeds as follows:

"The Office Stool is not so easy as the Easy Chair—not by any manner of means—as the man who has wriggled on one to the cost of his nether wear for a half-century finds to his disappointment when he attempts to strike a match. But being brought more closely in contact with the brains of the multitude than the Easy Chair and having a wider range of experience, I consult it in preference to the latter when I wish to feel the popular pulse.

"'The Easy Chair has furnished its opinion as to the merits of the books that have a phenomenal sale,' I remarked to the Office Stool, 'and, by way of an offset I would like to have yours. Also I would like to have you explain, if possible, how it comes that the masses clamor for an "Eben Harum," a "David Holden," "When Janice Meredith Was in Flower," and things of that sort, while they will have but little of George Meredith and droop their ears at the mere mention of Henry James or Marcus Aurelius?'

"'My dear friend,' replied the Office Stool, 'you embarrass me. As well ask me why more uneasy chairs—I mean parlor chairs—and camp stools and office stools are sold than easy chairs. For my part I love the Easy Chair. And when it crosses its legs and crooks its arms and pulls its bang over its dear, honest forehead and sits down on the first book or banana that comes handy, I generally stand in a respectful attitude and listen. When it tells me in all seriousness that the author of "Henry Esmond" is not a novelist, and that—well, any man of to-day is, I only feel that I'd like to feel its bumps. Since books first were, it seems to me that it has only been necessary for the public to take a book up if you'd have the critics turn it down. Tup-

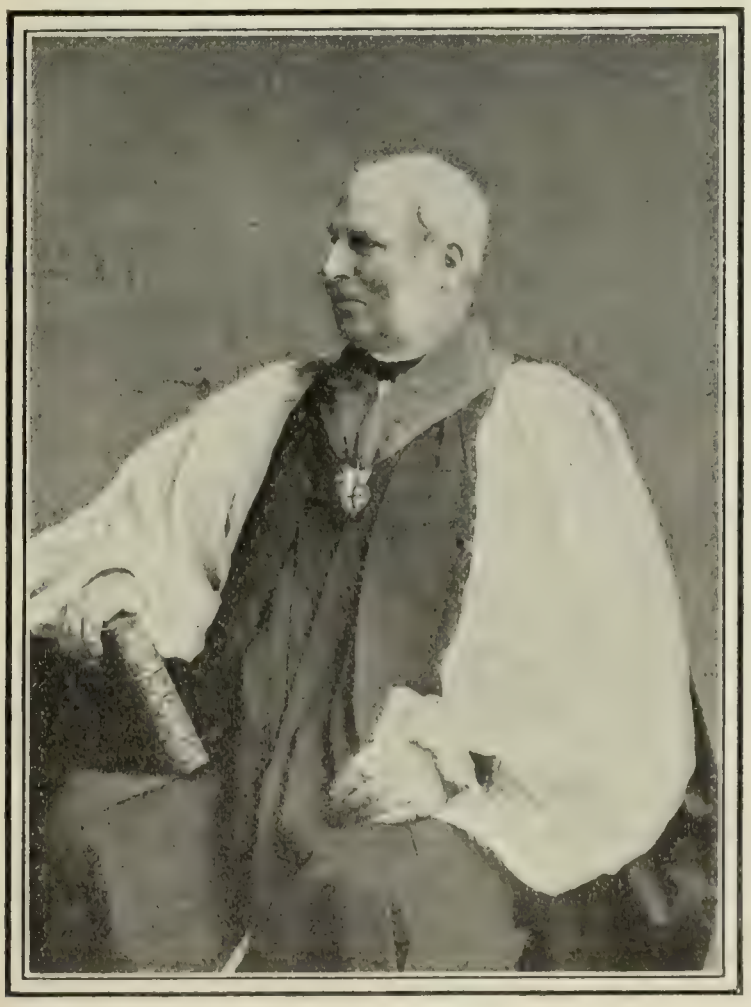
per was a joke to them, and in "The Lamplighter" they saw nothing illuminating. Yet the movement of the day seems to be toward government by the majority, and tho the popular pendulum may in some instances swing too far in one direction, is it not true that the majority generally are right?'

"'Not in the affair of the Flood,' I suggested; 'there the minority had decidedly the best of it.' And in choosing Barabbas it seems to me the multitude displayed about as much taste as they do in their choice of books. But "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and several other books I could mention, were taken up by both critics and the public from the first and had most satisfactory sales at once.

"'But do you really think that critics know anything?' persisted the Office Stool with some show of temper. 'What I was about to say was that you may notice that these great sellers of the day are all books within the range of the common understanding, and sweet and clean. They do not have to be explained to those who don't know Greek, nor apologized for to those who know nothing else. . . . And it strengthens my faith in the mental cleanliness that is finding physical expression in bathing facilities and dairy restaurants, with plain cooking and electrical contrivances for shooing off flies. The great public do not like the high flavors that your epicures affect. If it's woodcock they want, they don't want it hung on a nail for a week. It's not necessary that a thing smells bad to stimulate their simple palates. That is a curious fact, by the way, about your finer sort of critics and your "subtle" folk generally. They remind me in that respect of pointer dogs. You may have noticed that the finer the nose of these creatures the better the breed, the more dukely the kennel they come from, the more they delight in sniffing at unsavory substances.'"

## THE GREATEST OF MODERN HISTORIANS.

THE modern school of English historical scholarship represented by John Richard Green, Edward A. Freeman, Mandell Creighton, and William Stubbs has received two great losses this year in the deaths of the two last-named writers, both



BISHOP STUBBS.

widely accepted as masters in their several fields, and both bishops of the Established Church of England. Of this school, essentially German in its inspiration and methods, Dr. Stubbs is commonly accepted as the leader. The London *Outlook* (April 27), referring to him as "the greatest English master of historical learning," remarks that of this English school Professor Maitland (to whose name others would add that of Gardiner) now alone remains. It says:

"The great figures pass away, a crowd of specialists remain. For Bishop Stubbs was not only a scholar of profound and far-reaching erudition, he possessed also the architectonic skill necessary for the planning of a great work, and the genius of insight and selection so essential in the historian of a long period. His great work on the constitutional history of England from the earliest times to the eve of the Tudors is unmatched in our literature, and altho it is unknown to any but historical students, it may well be set next to the 'Decline and Fall' among the masterpieces of history in the English language. Its theme can not, of course, be compared in interest to that of Gibbon; the glow of Macaulay's advocacy, the lucid narrative of Froude, the stirring rhetoric of Freeman, the somber philosophy of Carlyle are not there. In style the book is of a scholarly plainness, and every temptation to eloquence is resisted. But the facts of social evolution are told with impressive simplicity, the original sources of history are laid bare, so that a real knowledge of the book is in itself a liberal education. Every one remembers the famous passage in which Gibbon concludes his work, and nothing could better illustrate the character of Bishop Stubbs than the last words of his great history: 'His end will have been gained if he has succeeded in helping to train the judgment of his readers to discern the balance of truth and reality, to rest content with nothing less than the attainable maximum of truth, to base their arguments on nothing less sacred than that highest justice which is found in the deepest sympathy with erring and straying men.'"

As a bishop, we are told, Dr. Stubbs was not altogether a success. He took a freakish delight in shocking the parochial clergy, with the result that they thought him dreadfully irreverent:

"Perhaps an elaborate procession would be arranged on the occasion of one of his pastoral visits: choir, clergy, and bishop were meant to make a stately circuit of the churchyard before entering the building. For a time all would go well. The bishop would duly bring up the rear of the procession, looking the embodiment of solemnity. Then, without a moment's warning, he would dart across the grass (pursued by vainly expostulating clerics) and dive into the church by a side door, where he would smilingly await the entrance of the procession at the west end. This kind of performance appealed to his sense of humor. But it did not gratify his clergy."

The London *Pilot* (May 4), one of the most prominent English weeklies that deal almost equally with matters of literature, politics, and religion, speaks especially of Dr. Stubbs's extraordinary accuracy. It then adds:

"But accuracy, tho it is a moral quality as well as a physical aptitude, and honesty, a virtue moral and Christian, would have been insufficient to make Dr. Stubbs the great historian he was without the supreme gift of sympathy. 'I have a good deal of sympathy but too little zeal,' he said, laughingly, in his farewell lecture as professor at Oxford. Certainly the sympathy of a wise and prudent man was the most marked characteristic of his whole life. . . . . .

"When the next age comes to rank Dr. Stubbs as an historian we have no doubt that it will place him beside Gibbon among our greatest writers. No one has surpassed him in the width and depth of his knowledge; and there are few finer passages of sustained eloquence, since Burke, than those in which he dwelt, in history or sermon, on a character or a doctrine which he knew and loved."

**Shakespeare's Family Tree.**—Probably the most considerable contribution to the discussion of Shakespeare's genealogy since the publication of the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillips's "Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare" is made in a new volume entitled "Shakespeare's Family," by Mrs. C. C. Stopes. Mr. Sidney Lee has lately treated with acuteness and vigor many questions relating to the life of the poet, but Mrs. Stopes confines herself wholly to Shakespeare as "an interesting Warwickshire

gentleman," with whom, of course, the subject of genealogy is one of much importance. *Literature* (London, April 20) thus summarizes the results of her researches:

"'The net outcome of solidly established information with regard to the family relationships of Shakespeare, before his own generation, is as small as it can be. The name was of the commonest in Warwickshire during the sixteenth century, and it is next to impossible to determine the one out of a score of villages from which the bailiff of Stratford-upon-Avon and his son sprang. Like Mr. Yeatman, Mrs. Stopes has a romantic affection for the idea of a 'gentle Shakespeare':

"'By the Spear-side his family was at least respectable, and by the Spindle-side his pedigree can be traced back to Guy of Warwick and the good King Alfred. There is something in fallen fortune that lends a subtler romance to the consciousness of a noble ancestry, and we may be sure this played no small part in the making of the poet.'

"Mrs. Stopes does not actually demonstrate nearly as much as this. On the Spear-side—it was really a Mattock-side—Shakespeare can claim a father with certainty, and a grandfather, in a small tenant-farmer at Snitterfield, with fair probability. Beyond that it is impossible to go, and in particular the claim made by the father and son, when applying for a grant of arms from Heralds' College of an ancestor 'advanced and rewarded with landes and tenementes' by Henry VII., can not be verified, and may be mere heraldic magniloquence. On the Spindle-side there was a great-grandfather, one Thomas Arden, whom Mrs. Stopes connects with the well-known family of Arden of Parkhall, and so with the glories of Guy of Warwick and the good King Alfred, by argumentative processes which we can not approve. Perhaps our skepticism in the matter is assisted by the fact that we do not agree with Mrs. Stopes in finding 'the consciousness of a noble ancestry' amongst the stuff of Shakespeare's poetry."

## THE NEW POETIC DRAMA.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS is a friend of the drama, but not of "the stage," which he calls "that arch-enemy of the drama." In a recent article he gives his views of two prominent contemporary exponents of the romanticist school, Rostand and Stephen Phillips, contrasting them in a striking passage very unfavorably with his especial favorites, the realistic school of Ibsen, Hauptmann, and Pinero. For Rostand he has few words of praise, and apparently regards him as little better than a clever pretender. Of the main plot of "Cyrano de Bergerac" he says: "One is ashamed to state a situation so artistically puerile, so morally atrocious, as if one became *particeps criminis* in confessing one's knowledge of it." He continues (in the *North American Review*, May):

"The setting of a nature so misshapen as Cyrano's is a gaudy and extravagant theatricism, full of bold bloodshed and swagger picturesqueness; with the coming and going of loosely relevant figures, full of the Period in their costumes at least; and with a company of Gascon cadets risen from the dregs of Dumas's musketeers. The whole concludes in a sort of Thackerayesque after-glow (fifteen years after), with the widowed Roxane embroidering in a convent garden, and Cyrano coming periodically to visit her. Against a tree, opportunely dropping its autumnal leaves, he props himself on the occasion of his last visit; and, in reading to Roxane one of her husband's letters, involuntarily betrays that he, Cyrano, was the writer of it, and of all poor Christian's letters. Then he dies in the act of meeting death with a drawn sword, while his bandaged head reveals his death-wound, a lackey, bribed by one of his many enemies, having dropped a billet of wood on him from an upper window, as Cyrano passed. . . . The carpentry is indeed admirably perfect; but what fills one with despair for the human race is that carpentry should still be the acceptable thing with it. In a world which has had Shakespeare for three hundred years, and in an age which has seen the simple sublimity of living growth in Ibsen, carpentry is still overwhelmingly the preference of the theater—and its public. . . . . .

"One suspects something more of conscious depravity in the falsehood of 'L'Aiglon,' as if the author had taken counsel from the theater for his aberrations from taste in the treatment of the poor little Duc de Reichstadt. A curious point in the psychology of the piece is that, intellectually, it is of the measure of a boy whose mind has been so dwarfed that, at eighteen, he has only a precocious child's conceptions and ideals of life. The play is as if imagined by the son of Napoleon dreaming, in the tutelage of Austrian diplomacy, of restoring that French empire which his father created and destroyed, while he amuses his inexorable captivity with the toy soldiers which he is scarcely allowed to pretend are French soldiers. He pervades it with his puerility so thoroughly that M. Rostand seems to stand in abeyance, and leave it to the limited personality which he has constructed, and which in turn apparently constructs the other personalities. There is a Marie Louise, motived and characterized as the severe morality of a brilliant child would have her; a bad, bad Metternich, as the poor boy would have seen him; a beautiful and magnanimous countess and cousin, as he would have had such a kinswoman; a much-masquerading old French grenadier, of like origin and texture; a good Fanny Ellsler, sent to corrupt the young dreamer, but really abetting him in his designs of escaping and returning to France; and so on. It is all very curious; and, if the piece were narrative and told in the boy's own person, it would be even important; but in the dramatic form, it seems to give the measure of the author's mind as well as the creature's.

"It leaves one without any doubt that M. Rostand is a deft and skilful playwright, but with question whether he is so much more as to be a dramatist of great promise. His prime gift appears to be lyrical; and it is his lyricism which compensates the sentimentalism of 'Cyrano de Bergerac' and dignifies the puerility of L'Aiglon. . . . L'Aiglon triumphed on our stage, not because it was powerful, but because it was Napoleonic; and not through the Bonapartist history, but through the Bonapartist tradition, which was and will always remain alive in the popular heart."

Of Stephen Phillips's two poetic dramas Mr. Howells thus writes:

"Mr. Phillips's 'Paolo and Francesca' affects me like a dramatic poem, written as independently of the theater as if the theater had not existed. One may say that, for the purposes of the stage, it has the vices inherent in such a poem, but its vices, if not Shakespearian, are Elizabethan. They are of the 'spacious times,' and he has in everything Englished the pathetic Italian story. This had been done more than once before, notably by Leigh Hunt [in 'The Rimini,' published in 1816], who cast it in narrative form; and I mean nothing depreciative, but wholly the contrary, in saying that Mr. Phillips's tragedy reminds one of the heroic couplets of Leigh Hunt, rather than the *terze rime* of Dante Alighieri. It could not be Italian any more than it could be medieval; one civilization is not possible to another, as one age is not possible to another. We can conceive of the heartrending story on medieval and Italian terms if we read it in Dante, but if we read it in Phillips we conceive of it on actual and English terms. It will not do to say how near to the mood of his savage time is the stoic anguish of the poet who heard Francesca tell her piteous story in that whirl of Hell where he saw her rapt with Paolo. But one may safely say that the dramatic poem of Mr. Phillips, like the narrative poem of Hunt, is interfused with the sympathy of a race whose heart has grown tenderer in the six hundred years elapsed since Dante's nature lost its iron self-control in his swoon of compassion. It is English and modern, and the better for being English and modern; for the world is now abler to feel all the exquisite implications and extenuations of such a story than ever before.

"On the literary side of tragedy, which does not touch the theater or is farthest from it, I am afraid I can not find 'Herod' much more promising of remembrance. It affects me as artificial in treatment and conscious in origin; and, so far as I can see, it contributes to literature no new and interesting characterization. The 'Paolo and Francesca' did do this in one instance, if in no other. Lucrezia degl' Onesti is a personality added to one's associations with the original group of actors in the tragic fact.

"So far as M. Rostand and Mr. Phillips have possessed themselves of the theater, they have taken it back to the time when it was still believed that the theater must be literary. But it must

not be supposed that they are reforming the stage. The stage was already reformed. As poetry, Mr. Pinero's 'Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith' is greater than Mr. Phillips's 'Paolo and Francesca,' and a more heart-breaking tragedy than his 'Herod' is the 'Hännele' of Herr Hauptmann. *Un Drama Nuevo* of the Spanish dramatist, Estebanez, is a nobler melodrama on the romanticistic lines than 'Cyrano de Bergerac'; and one hour of Ibsen in 'Ghosts' or the 'Wild Duck' or 'Little Eyolf,' or 'Hedda Gabler,' is full of more ennobling terror, more regenerative pathos, than all that both these poets have done. But, in remembering their betters, we must not depreciate the work of these poets. Perhaps in them the drama has usefully come to its literary consciousness, and, if it is now more boldly than ever before insisting upon recognition as literature, it is to the advantage, not only of the future poets, but of the present poets, whose work has sometimes seemed too good for the stage."

## RECENT DANISH LITERATURE.

FOR the first time in its history the literature of Denmark is said to be showing signs of inspiration from English sources; and since English and American writers are beginning to study Danish, it seems not unlikely that the bond of kinship between the two, so close ethnologically, will be drawn closer. An English student of Danish, Miss Margaret Thomas, writing in *Literature* (London, April 20), gives a sketch of the chief living writers of this little kingdom. She says:

"When a German dynasty was established on the throne of Denmark in the fifteenth century, the German tongue and German thought obtained predominance in the little kingdom. The language used by the court and the upper classes was German; the poet Klopstock, subsidized by Christian VII. to reside in Copenhagen, became the leader of the literary movement. It was a literature of giants, which could boast a Oehlenschläger, a Madvig, a Kjerkegaard, a Heiberg, a Paladan-Muller, and many another writer of genius almost, if not quite, their equals.

"But with Dr. Georg Brandes (b. 1842) a reaction, the importance of which it is impossible to overestimate, and which owes its inception exclusively to him, set in. A critic of singular acumen, and having the faculty of his race (he is a Jew) for assimilation rather than for creation, he succeeded in awakening a burning enthusiasm for literature in the youth of Denmark, and in founding a school of writers who derive their inspiration from French sources. . . . It is too soon to form a definite appreciation of Brandes's work. His last word has not yet been spoken, and he is still in the prime of a life spent in the midst of fierce and heated controversies. So far the greatest result of his labors is this—he has taught people to think for themselves rather than accept the *dictum* of others, and he has aroused a new and ever-increasing enthusiasm for literature in his native country. Nevertheless, he has shared the common fate of reformers, who are often carried against their own will further than they originally intended to go. He tried to remove the accumulated dust of ages by rudely breaking the windows of the chamber. The strong blast of fresh air which he thus let in has perhaps only whirled the dust up to let it settle again. In his zeal for reform he has acted like the servant who, in arranging a study, throws away all the loose papers she finds, and thus destroys, perchance, her master's best treasures—his records of his memories, his thoughts, and his dreams. Such was assuredly not Brandes's intention, but in the excitement he aroused it was inevitable."

Among the most powerful Scandinavian prose writers of recent years, says Miss Thomas, was J. P. Jacobson, the inventor of the Danish psychological novel. Another popular novelist is Amelie Skram, who has been named with Zola as one of the "only two genuine and honest naturalists" in Europe. Holger Drachmann she characterizes as "the greatest of living Danish poets," and "one of the most striking personalities of Denmark." Beginning life as a marine painter, he has lived for years among the sailors and fishermen of Skagen, a desolate point of land where the North Sea, the Skager Rack, and the Cattegat meet. Novels, dramas, essays, and "some of the finest lyrics ever writen in the Danish tongue—and the Danes are past-masters of lyric poetry"—testify to his genius. Miss Thomas continues:

"All our [English] classics are, I believe, accessible to the Danes in their own tongue; they know their Shakespeare much better than the average Englishman does. They particularly appreciate Dickens and Kipling, and I was surprised to find them familiar also with the latest productions of Ouida and Marie Corelli; while we remain in crass ignorance of the whole of a literature of which Mr. Gosse justly remarks, 'There is not another of the minor countries of Europe that can point to names so illustrious in their different spheres as Oersted, Oehlenschläger, Madvig, and H. C. Andersen.' Of these four, the name best known to us in England is that of the writer who has peopled our nurseries with elves and fairies and filled our schoolrooms with romance, forging an everlasting link of sympathy between the children of the two countries—Hans Christian Andersen. He was the darling of his own countrymen; in the streets of Copenhagen every one who knew his appearance touched his hat and said 'God bless you!' Mrs. Browning's last lines were written to him, as he never tired of telling his friends."

**A Library of Funny Books.**—Librarians are often asked to recommend amusing books for invalids and for workers who desire relaxation. The London *Library World* has compiled such a list, which, altho not very complete, as *The Academy* remarks, will serve as a useful basis for the collector of the humorous and funny. The books recommended are as follows:

ADELER.
Elbow Room.
Out of the Hurly-Burly.
Random Shots.
ALDEN.
Among the Freaks.
Told by the Colonel.
ALLEN (F. M.).
From the Green Bag.
ANDOM.
We Three and Troddles.
Martha and I.
ANSTEY.
Black Poodle.
Tinted Venus.
Vice Versâ.
BRADLEY.
Verdant Green.
BURNAND.
Real Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
COCKTON.
Valentine Vox.
DAUDET.
Tartarin of Tarascon.
Tartarin on the Alps.
DICKENS.
Pickwick Papers.
DRURY.
Bearers of the Burden.
HABBERTON.
Helen's Babies.
Other People's Children.
JACOBS.
Many Cargoes.
Master of Craft.
Sea Urchins.
Skipper's Wooing.
JEROME.
Three Men in a Boat.
JERROLD.
Caudle Lectures.
MARSH.
Amusement Only.
PAIN.
In a Canadian Canoe.
SHANNON.
The Mess Deck.
SMOLLETT.
Humphry Clinker.
STERNE.
Tristram Shandy.
THACKERAY.
Yellowplush Papers.
TWAIN.
Huckleberry Finn.
Tom Sawyer.
ZANGWILL.
Celibates' Club.

## NOTES.

AT a recent London gathering, Mr. Coulson Kernahan, in the course of a lecture on "The Confessions of a Literary Adviser," related the following story anent the opening lines of Keats's 'Endymion,' said to be among the most quoted passages in nineteenth-century poetry: "One gentleman wrote to a firm of publishers to say that he had made a deep study of Mrs. Browning's poems and was going to give a lecture on the great woman poet, but he could not find the poem that had in it the line, 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever.' 'Every one who knows Mrs. Browning,' he said, 'knows she wrote it, but they can not tell me where it is to be found.'"

THE death of Mr. George Smith, the eminent English publisher, head of the firm of Smith, Elder & Co., has brought forth many warm appreciations of his good work for literature. He will be remembered as the trusted friend of Charlotte Brontë, Mrs. Gaskell, George Eliot, Thackeray, Ruskin, Browning, and Matthew Arnold, but even more as the projector and publisher of the great "Dictionary of National Biography," which he carried through to success by a generous financial backing in spite of many discouragements. In 1860, he founded *The Cornhill Magazine* and in 1865 *The Pall Mall Gazette*. The kindly impression he made upon every one is shown in the case of the painter, Sir John Millais, who on his deathbed, when no longer able to speak, wrote on a slate: "I should like to see George Smith, the kindest man and the best gentleman I have had to deal with."

A BULWER-LYTTON society for the revival and study of Lord Lytton's works has been proposed in London. This furnishes the literary editor of the New York *Tribune* with a text for a rather extraordinary tirade against Robert Browning, such as will doubtless be a joy to the anti-Browningites and a grief to his followers. The writer says: "The Browning societies ought to serve as a perpetual warning to mankind. They have given pleasure to thousands of people, no doubt. But that they have helped to strengthen the poet's place in English literature has yet to be demonstrated. Indeed, it is perhaps not unfair to contend that these societies have done almost as much as Browning himself to keep him in a position below the first rank. He buried his few jewels in a bog of gluey thought and glueier language, and over the mess a steady stream of obfusticating twaddle has been poured by the self-elected guardians of his fame. Decidedly it will be a sad day for Bulwer when a society takes to battening on his grave."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## A NEW INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC BODY.

THE first session of the International Association of Academies, a permanent body consisting of delegates from the world's greatest scientific and literary societies, was held in Paris on April 16 last. Representatives were present from eighteen learned societies, including the academies of Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Budapest, Copenhagen, Leipsic, London, Munich, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, and Vienna. The delegate from our own National Academy, Prof. George L. Goodale, of Harvard, was detained in Geneva by illness. In the opening address of welcome by M. Darboux, the perpetual secretary, the speaker gave the following particulars of the aims of the association. He said:

"Science . . . nowadays concerns herself with all things, and academics and universities are not sufficient for her. . . . Her conquests are incessant and the problems whose study is forced upon us by her progress have reached such an amplitude that they can no longer be solved by a single nation, no matter how powerful or how active, and can be attacked only by a combination of civilized peoples.

"This combination has already been accomplished in the case of a certain number of special questions, and it is unnecessary to recall to you at length the services rendered by institutions such as the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, the International Geodesic Association, the Association for Constructing a Map of the Heavens, and others which I pass over for the moment. One of them, however, merits special mention, because it has played an important part in the formation of our association. I speak of the International Catalog of Scientific Literature, which is due entirely to the initiative of the Royal Society [of London]. . . . This international cooperation, which has already proved its value in the cases where it has been adopted, it is the aim of our association to assure in a durable, normal, universal manner. . . . In constituting under a visible and permanent form this Universal Academy, which was dreamed of by Leibnitz . . . our association will render to civilization and science a service whose value can not be exaggerated. By its means the scientist who has devoted his time to the most delicate or the most abstract investigations will cease to feel that he is isolated, while he will preserve the independence that is the first need of the investigator."

M. Darboux was chosen president of the association. The honorary presidents include Mommsen, the German historian, Sir Michael Foster, and Berthelot, the French chemist. Moissan, the isolator of fluorin and the successful maker of artificial diamonds, is one of the secretaries. Some idea of the type of questions that will come up before the association may be gained from the following lists, which are quoted from the same report in the *Revue*. The association has been divided into two sections, one of science and the other of literature.

*Section of Science.*

"Report on the question of the extension of the geodesic arc along the 30th meridian (proposition of the London Royal Society).

"Proposition relating to the control of physiological instruments, presented by the Paris Academy of Sciences (report from M. Marey).

"Proposition presented by the Royal Academy of Sciences of Saxony, looking toward the appointment of a special commission for the study of the development of man and animals, and for the study of the anatomy of the brain.

"Communication of the London Royal Society relative to the International Catalog of Scientific Literature whose direction it has undertaken.

*Section of Literature.*

"Proposition of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences relating to the publication of a list of Greek documents, medieval and modern.

"Combined proposal of the Academies of Leipsic, Vienna, and Munich, entitled: 'Plan for the Publication of an Encyclopedia of Islam.'

"Study of the proper methods of preparing and publishing a complete edition of the works of Leibnitz (presented by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute of France).

"Examination of the civil status of foreigners in different countries (proposed by the same academy).

"Proposition concerning the publication of the Mahâbhârata by the International Association of Academies (presented by the Imperial Academy of Vienna).

"Plan for a list of pagan and Christian mosaics up to the eleventh century, inclusive (presented by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres of the Institute of France)."

## THE PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE existence of the bubonic plague in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, which has been asserted and strenuously denied during the past year, now seems to have been established beyond doubt. The history of the disease is remarkable on account of the attempt of the state authorities, following the plan of the legendary papal bull against the comet, to quiet apprehension by legislative denial of the presence of the disease, and even to threaten those who should venture to disagree with them. The subject is thoroughly ventilated in a leading editorial in *Science* (May 17), from which we quote a number of paragraphs. According to this, the first case of plague was discovered in the spring of 1900, and was immediately followed by other cases, all of which were promptly reported by the health authorities. The diagnosis was objected to by a number of local physicians, and on this basis the existence of the disease was at once denied by most of the city press. The events that followed, which are both curious and interesting, are thus described in *Science*:

"Fearing that the State Board of Health might quarantine the city and that other States might quarantine the city, or even the State, to the vast injury of public and commercial interests, the commercial interests of the city solicited the establishment by the city board of health of a quarantine of 'Chinatown,' the portion of the city occupied by the Chinese in which all the reported cases had occurred. This request was acceded to, and the quarantine was established. . . . The public was given to understand that plague was a disease of frightful contagiousness and rapid spread, and that this quarantine was necessary to prevent the spread of the disease through the entire city. The quarantine, tho inadequately enforced and obviously ineffective, was quite naturally obnoxious to the Chinese residents of the quarantined area, and they sought relief in the courts.

"In the opinion rendered upon the case, Judge Morrow decided the establishment and maintenance of the quarantine illegal, but marred what was, under the laws, a correct decision by the prejudicial and unwarranted statement that no cases of plague had existed in San Francisco. That the quarantine was, in the light of our knowledge of plague and in the light of the Oriental experiences with the disease, an unwarranted and mistaken procedure is obvious. As a rule, plague is not a personal infection, it is a house infection; the best evidence of this fact is the statement of one of the European commissions that about the safest place in Bombay is the plague hospital. . . . As stated, the public of San Francisco had been led to believe that plague was a disease of frightful contagiousness; when, then, the quarantine was raised, and the Chinese population was allowed to go where it chose in the light of the afore-stated information, the disease was expected to spread at once through the city. It did, of course, nothing of the sort. And naturally the general public at once lost confidence in the local board of health and in the correctness of the diagnosis."

Matters dragged on, we are told, until the opening of the State legislature. In his message, Governor Gage denied the existence of plague in the State and passed severe strictures upon the surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service. A motion was passed by the legislature requesting the national Government to recall

the surgeon, Kinyoun, who demanded an investigation of the hygienic state of affairs in San Francisco. The Treasury Department thereupon sent to San Francisco a special committee composed of men of international reputation. Upon their arrival, bills were introduced into the legislature making it a criminal offense for any one to report the existence of plague without the confirmation of the State Board of Health, and prohibiting the handling of cultures of the *bacillus pestis* as prejudicial to the public health. These bills did not pass, but they serve to illustrate the peculiar mental attitude of some of the legislators. It had been charged that bacteriologists had intentionally infected with the *bacillus pestis* the bodies of Chinamen dead of other causes, in order to bolster up their diagnoses. The special commission, after spending several weeks in San Francisco, and studying six cases of plague, presented a report confirming the existence of the disease in the city. A committee of citizens then went to Washington, and agreed with the national authorities that the city of San Francisco and the State of California should bear the expense of cleaning and disinfecting Chinatown under the supervision of an officer of the Marine Hospital Service. This disinfection is now in progress. The writer goes on to say:

"That now, one year after the trouble began, the State is compelled to do what it all along refused to do, undertake the hygienic renovation of 'Chinatown,' is an obvious proof of the correctness of the frank and open course. Had the Chinese section been promptly and effectively cleaned one year ago, the disease would have been stamped out at little cost, and the episode would have been ere this forgotten. At present the pall still hangs over California, and there is a general distrust of her on the part of the other States. We trust that the present measures will prove effective, and that the State has escaped the occurrence of a serious epidemic; but this escape will have been purely accidental, and in matters like these a community has not the right to trust to the fortune of chance.

"Conditions have apparently not been favorable to the immediate spread of the disease. This is, however, an old experience; in many places and at many times the plague has dragged along for a long while, only to suddenly flare up into an active epidemic. The recent experience in Cape Town is a fresh illustration. The plague has been present and dragging along in Cape Town for eighteen months; on account of the military situation, its effective eradication was neglected, and now the disease has roused into active form. It is this risk which San Francisco has been running, and this risk no community has the right to assume."

## ELECTRICAL DETECTION OF DISTANT THUNDER-STORMS.

THE principle of the coherer, the device used as a receiver in wireless telegraphy, has recently been applied in the detection of atmospheric electrical discharges or storms, even when these occur at great distances; and an Italian physicist, Signor Tommasina, has devised an instrument for the purpose, which he calls the electroradiophone. The "coherer," as our readers will remember, is a tube filled with filings of metal, which, when an electric wave strikes it, cling together and form a conductor. Some time ago, we are told in an editorial article published by *The Scientific American*, another Italian scientist, Prof. Boggio Lera, used the coherer for this same purpose in combination with a series of relays of different sensitiveness, and the effect of the distant electrical discharges was recorded upon a registering apparatus. Says the writer:

"The relays acted in greater or less number according to the conductibility acquired by the coherer under the action of the discharges, and the apparatus traced a series of lines, long or short, according to the intensity of the phenomenon. M. Tommasina utilizes in his new instrument the principle of the 'autodecoherer' discovered by him, in connection with a telephone receiver. This form of coherer consists of a glass tube containing two cylindrical carbons, nearly touching in the center; between the carbons is a small quantity of carbon granules, and this combination, under the action of electric waves, forms a coherer which has the unique property of returning to its original state after the waves have ceased, without any external action. This coherer, placed in circuit with a battery and telephone receiver, is thus a very good detector for electrical waves; and M. Tommasina has applied it with success in detecting far-off electrical disturbances of the atmosphere or distant storms. . . . .

"In carrying out the experiments, this arrangement was used at the same time as the electric registering apparatus of Professor Lera, and the experimenter states that during the time that the discharges of the distant storm were registered, he heard a corresponding series of sounds in the telephone, and the hearer has the illusion of being transported to the actual place of the storm and of listening directly to all its phases; he was thus enabled to hear and study the phenomena of storms when they were at such a distance that no trace was observed on the horizon. In one case he observed a storm twelve hours before it passed over Intra, in Italy, where he had installed his apparatus. Owing to its great simplicity and absence of regulation, there is no doubt that the 'electroradiophone' will render great service in detecting the approach of storms, especially on shipboard."

## THE HUMAN BODY WITHOUT MICROBES.

HAVE the millions of microbes infesting the human organism and causing it disease and often premature dissolution any legitimate function in their present habitat? Are they necessary to the processes of life, or useful, or even an inevitable evil? Is it possible to get rid of them, and with benefit to the body? These and allied questions were discussed recently by Prof. I. I. Metchnikoff in a lecture at Paris. From a report of the lecture in the French press we condense the following account:

Man is full of microbes—within and without. The microbes are not animals, but vegetables; this parasitic world living in and on the human body is a flora, not a fauna. We are born without it. But with the mother's milk and the air the child breathes, whole legions of these guests invade its body through mouth and nose and settle in the throat, bronchia, etc., and especially in the intestines. They are at home in the skin, too. About seventy species of these microbes inhabit our bodies; but they are not evenly distributed. Some organs or parts are inhospitable to and safe from them. The lungs are free from them, and the stomach has but few in a normal state. But they thrive and luxuriate in the intestines, especially the large ones.

What is the function of this human flora? The bacteria of the skin are of no utility whatever, and are probably harmful in case of scratches and wounds, preventing speedy healing. The internal bacteria, according to certain experiments, are of some benefit, resisting the development of the bacteria of disease. A very difficult question is that regarding the influence of the bacteria on the digestion and assimilation of food. We know Pasteur's hypothesis that the microbes are essential to digestion; but the demonstration of it is by no means complete. We have reason for thinking that even without the aid of microbes animals could absorb and assimilate their food.

In fine, the utility of the human flora is at best highly problematical. On the other hand, their harm to the human body is certain and serious, even under normal conditions. Particularly injurious are the microbes of the large intestines. Thence they penetrate into the blood and impair it alike by their presence and the products they yield—ptomains, alkaloids, etc. The auto-intoxication of the organism and poisoning through microbes is an established fact. To them are attributable several forms of psychosis. Arterial sclerosis is also due to them.

We thus are justified in concluding that the human body would be far better off without these parasitic guests. Nay, more: the large intestines themselves, with their absurd, superfluous adjunct, which provide so hospitable a soil for the bacteria, are also superfluous. Medical science knows of many cases in which the large intestines were greatly reduced in length with positive advantage to health and life.

How, then, are we to account for these intestines? They are simply a survival, an anachronism, so to speak, inherited by us from a state of lower development. It is a verified fact that the

shorter the large intestine the longer the life of the organism. The rule is that the more bulky and substantial the organism the longer its span of existence ; yet the parrot attains to the age of one hundred, while the ostrich does not live beyond the thirty-fifth year. The cause of this difference is to be sought in the viscera.

But what becomes of the principle of natural selection? If the large intestines are unnecessary, even harmful, why does not the process of selection do away with them? The answer is that the process is a slow one compared with our intellectual growth and consequent changes of the habits of life. In time we shall get rid of the large intestines and the microbes. Meantime, our problem is this—Can we aid nature, reenforce her labors by artificial means directed against the injurious human flora? Can we sterilize the intestines and expel the microbes from them?

Formerly, it was held that the method of doing this had to be antiseptic; that is, that the microbes had to be killed. But we are now realizing that the real and successful method is indirect. We must produce in the organism antimicrobic secretions or ferments destructive of the antitoxin of the bacteria.

According to Professor Metchnikoff, this method of fighting microbes will, when systematically applied, double the period of youth and raise the maximum of the normal span of life to ninety and one hundred years at least. This trenched on his alleged discovery of an "elixir of life" which has been exploited in the sensational press; but he was not ready to go into its details.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE LARGEST STATIONARY ENGINE.

WHAT is asserted to be the largest stationary engine ever built in this country has just been completed in East Pittsburg, Pa., by the Westinghouse Machine Company for the New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. Seven others of equal size are to be built for the same company. These engines are rated at 6,000 horse-power each, but on occasion they will be capable of delivering 10,500 horse-power. We quote below part of a description contributed to *The Iron Age* (May 2) by its Pittsburg correspondent:

"Some idea of the proportions of this monster engine can be obtained when it is said that more than 10,500 separate pieces of different kinds of metal were used in its construction, and that the whole engine completed weighs more than 1,500,000 pounds. The following are the dimensions: Height from floor line to the top of the cylinder, 37.25 feet; width across front, 41 feet; width from front to rear, 23 feet; diameter of fly-wheel, 23 feet; weight of main shaft, 136,000 pounds; diameter of shaft, 26 to 29½ inches. For shipping, the engine will require 30 cars. The base of this engine, cast in three pieces, weighs 100 tons. Upon this base are set the three A-frames, with irregular flange-tops, upon which are set and bolted the cross-head guide-frames."

Circumscribing the engine frame are three iron platforms, connected with each other by spiral iron stairways, and to the ground by means of a stairway descending from the lowest platform. There are one high-pressure cylinder, 43½ inches in diameter, and two low-pressure cylinders, each 75½ inches in diameter. The stroke is 60 inches and the speed 75 revolutions per minute. The engine is condensing and a vacuum of 26 inches is maintained at all times. We quote again:

"The main shaft is of open-hearth, fluid compressed, hydraulic forged steel, the connecting rods are of the same material, and both were supplied by the Bethlehem Steel Company. The shaft is 29½ inches in diameter at the fly-wheel pit and 26 inches diameter at the bearings; it has a 10-inch hole through the center of that portion located between the bearings and a 9-inch hole at the bearings. The total weight of the main shaft is 136,000 pounds.

"The fly-wheel center is of air-furnace iron, the arms and rims of cast steel. The central portion is cast in five segments, each consisting of two arms and 72 degrees of the rim. These are jointed by I-links shrunk into pockets in the sides and are bolted to the hub, making a cast-steel fly-wheel 23 feet in diameter. The rim is strongly reinforced in such a way as to give practically three rings running together, each self-supporting as to centrifugal force. . . . . .

"Tho this engine is somewhat more powerful than either of the two recently built for the Bay Ridge Station of the Kings County Light and Power Company, the fly-wheel is considerably smaller, a construction possible in this case because the cranks are arranged in the best position to give an even turning moment—cranks being separated by 120 degrees—a condition that is not possible to attain in any two-cylinder engine."

## IN DARKEST CANADA.

THERE is no need that adventurous travelers should sail for Africa or even for South America in order to find regions yet unexplored, if, as the director of the geological survey of Canada asserts in his last report, practically nothing is known of one-third of the Dominion of Canada. He says, as quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement*, that there are more than 1,520,000 square miles of unexplored lands in Canada out of a total area computed at 3,450,257 square miles. Even exclusively of the inhospitable detached arctic portions, 954,000 square miles are for all practical purposes entirely unknown." The writer goes on to say:

"A careful estimate is made of the unexplored regions. Beginning at the extreme northwest of the Dominion, the first of these areas is between the eastern boundary of Alaska, the Porcupine River, and the Arctic coast, about 9,500 square miles in extent, or somewhat smaller than Belgium, and lying entirely within the Arctic circle. The next is west of the Lewes and Yukon rivers and extends to the boundary of Alaska. Until last year, 32,000 square miles in this area was unexplored, but a part has since been traveled. A third area of 27,000 square miles—nearly twice as large as Scotland—lies between the Lewes, Pelly, and Stikine rivers. Between the Pelly and Mackenzie rivers is another large tract of 100,000 square miles, or about double the size of England. It includes nearly 600 miles of the main Rocky Mountain range. An unexplored area of 50,000 square miles is found between Great Bear Lake and the Arctic coast, being nearly all to the North of the Arctic circle. Nearly as large as Portugal is another tract between Great Bear Lake, the Mackenzie River, and the western part of Great Slave Lake, in all 35,000 square miles. Lying between Stikine and Laird rivers to the North and the Skeena and Peach rivers to the South is an area of 81,000 square miles, which, except for a recent visit by a field party, is quite unexplored. Of the 35,000 square miles southeast of Athabasca Lake, little is known, except that it has been crossed by a field party en route to Fort Churchill. East of the Coppermine River and west of Bathurst Inlet lies 7,500 miles of unexplored land, which may be compared to half the size of Switzerland. Eastward from this, lying between the Arctic coast and Black's River, is an area of 31,000 square miles, or about equal to Ireland. Much larger than Great Britain and Ireland, and embracing 178,000 square miles, is the region bounded by Black's River, Great Slave Lake, Athabasca Lake, Hatchet and Reindeer lakes, Churchill River, and the west coast of Hudson Bay. This country includes the barren grounds of the continent. Mr. J. B. Tyrell recently struck through this country on his trip to Fort Churchill, on the Churchill River, but could only make a preliminary exploration. On the south coast of Hudson Bay, between the Severn and Attawapishkat rivers, is an area 22,000 square miles in extent, or larger than Nova Scotia; and lying between Trout Lake, Lac Seul, and the Albany River is another 15,000 square miles of unexplored land.

"South and east of James Bay and nearer to large centers of population than any other unexplored region is a tract of 35,000 square miles, which may be compared in size to Portugal.

"The most easterly area is the greatest of all. It comprises almost the entire interior of the Labrador peninsula or Northwest Territory, in all 289,000 square miles, or more than twice as much as Great Britain and Ireland. Two or three years ago, Mr. A. P. Lowe made a line of exploration and survey into the interior of this vast region, and the same gentleman also trav-

eled inland up the Hamilton River; but with these exceptions the country may be regarded as practically unexplored.

"The Arctic islands will add an area of several hundred thousand square miles of unexplored land."

## HUMAN ELECTRICAL MACHINES.

EVERY one knows that certain animals, such as the torpedo and the gymnotus, or electric eel, are capable of generating large quantities of electricity at will, in some cases using this power to kill their prey by the shock. It appears to be well established that human beings occasionally show a similar power. In the case of the fishes, the electricity is produced by a special organ. In electrical men or women the phenomena seem to be simply an exaggeration of those that are frequently observed on dry days in winter, and to be connected with an abnormally dry state of the skin. Some well-authenticated cases of the kind are cited by Dr. H. Delaunay, professor in the School of Poitiers, France, in an article in *La Science pour Tous* (Paris, May 5). Says this writer:

"In 1777 Cassini, in a note to the Academy of Sciences, spoke of a Russian nobleman who possessed electrical properties similar to those of an electric eel. Similar facts are found in Humboldt's 'Description of Galvanism' (Paris, 1799) and in the treatise on 'vapors' or nervous maladies by Loyer-Villermay in 1816. This latter cites the case of a hysterical lady who emitted electric sparks at the slightest contact.

"The case related by Dr. Girard in the *Gazette des Hôpitaux* (1866, p. 413) is interesting because the patient became electric at the same time that she entered a neuropathic state. The observation is as follows:

"A woman of thirty-six years, who was not of nervous temperament, suddenly changed her character; the smallest thing worried her and even made her beside herself. She had neuralgic pains at the top of her head and shooting pains, often very sharp. When she combed her hair in the dark she heard a crackling noise, and saw a bright instantaneous light, several centimeters long, separated by dark lines corresponding to the teeth of the comb. The flash became more brilliant the longer she combed. When the fingers were passed over the roots of her hair, a crackling was heard and a prickling was felt at the finger-ends. The ends of the hairs, when the comb had passed, stood up and separated one from the other. The passage of the comb through her hair gave her a disagreeable sensation and made her feel sleepy. . . . Mussy and Hosford, in *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences* (1837, p. 377), relate two cases that are nearly the same as this.

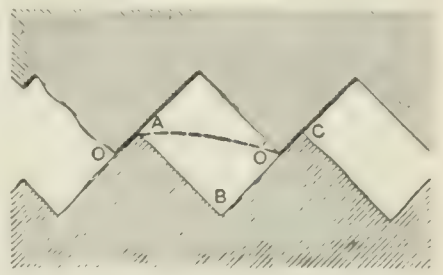
"But the most complete and really scientific observation is that of Dr. Féré (*Société de Biologie*, January 14, 1888). The case was that of a neuropathic woman who, about the age of fourteen years, noticed that her hair crackled and gave off sparks. At the age of twenty-seven years the phenomenon began to be more intense, her fingers attracted light bodies, fragments of paper and ribbons; her hair not only gave off sparks, but became difficult to arrange because of its tendency to rise and separate. When her clothes approached her skin, there was a luminous crackling, and then the clothing adhered to her body, sometimes so much as to interfere with her movements. The moral emotions increased the electric tension and the intensity of the phenomena.

"Moist weather diminished these phenomena and produced a sensation of lassitude and fatigue, while dry weather increased the electric tension and brought on a general excitation, a clearly noticeable activity. The phenomena were most marked on the left side, where sensorial troubles exist. M. Féré observed in 1884 a swelling of the lower limbs and various troubles of the circulatory system which disappeared under the influence of static electricity. The skin was extremely dry, as could be noted with a special form of hygrometer. The electrometer was spontaneously deviated to the right, and this deviation increased with the slightest friction. The patient's son, eleven years old, presented the same peculiarities.

"The important fact in all these cases is dryness of the skin produced by vasomotor troubles. It would be interesting to investigate this phenomenon further, for it appears to be accompanied by a peculiar nervous condition. Besides this, it may possibly afford an explanation of the legends that tell of aureoles around the heads of certain persons."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Why Friction Lessens at High Speed.**—The following explanation of why friction is less at high than at low speeds is due to Captain Galton, who gave it in connection with the Galton-Westinghouse brake trials in England in 1879. *Railway and Locomotive Engineering*, in a discussion of the subject (April), calls it the clearest explanation yet given. Says the writer:

"It should be borne in mind that any two surfaces which are placed in contact are not perfectly smooth surfaces, but have small inequalities or roughness upon them. The figure shows in a very exaggerated form what two surfaces in contact may be supposed to be like. When the surfaces are at rest relatively to each other, the hills of the upper surface will fit closely into the hollows of the lower one. But if the surfaces are in rapid motion past each other, the upper surface will not have time to fit itself into the lower, but would take a position like that shown in the figure. Then any point at O of the upper surface would first be dragged up to the vertex A, and would then fly across the space A C, till it struck some point O on B C. As the speed was greater, the distance through which O would fall in the passage would be less; consequently the distance O C would be less, and the work of dragging O up to the vertex C would be less also. Hence it might be seen how the actual work done per foot-run of service, or, in other words, the apparent coefficient would be less as the speed was greater."




## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

ROUGHLY speaking, the world's consumption of sugar in the last fifteen years has doubled, while in Great Britain it has trebled per head in forty years, says *The Spectator* (London), referring to a recent article by Dr. Willoughby Gardner. "The English and Americans stand easily at the head of the list as the sugar-eating nations. Dr. Gardner establishes the fact that sugar is a potent creator of energy and maintainer of stamina. This, he contends, is not only proved by laboratory experiments, but by the case of the date-eating Arabs, the fine health of the sugar-cane-eating negroes, and the results obtained by Alpine climbers, Arctic explorers, athletes, and German soldiers fed on a special diet. Dr. Gardner's general conclusion is that the increased height and weight and the improved health of the English people in the last half-century are largely due to the increased consumption of sugar."

IN a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, London, Sir W. Roberts-Austen said, according to *The American Machinist*, that metals might be burned for the sake of the light and heat they produced. "The use of magnesium for light is familiar and may greatly extend. A shell of magnesium might be fired, and the light from the burning metal be utilized in illumination for war purposes, for the placing of guns, etc. The use of metals as fuel assumed magnificent proportions in the hands of Sir Henry Bessemer. The Bessemer process of making steel was alone rendered possible by the burning of metals as fuel. In the case of aluminum burning in oxygen, combustion could be started by a minute fragment of charcoal. By experiments he demonstrated how beautifully the welding of metals could be effected by the oxidation of aluminum, remarking that it was impossible to foretell what in the future might not be accomplished by this process in the way of industrial art. The welding of steel rails for tramways had been successfully made by this process."

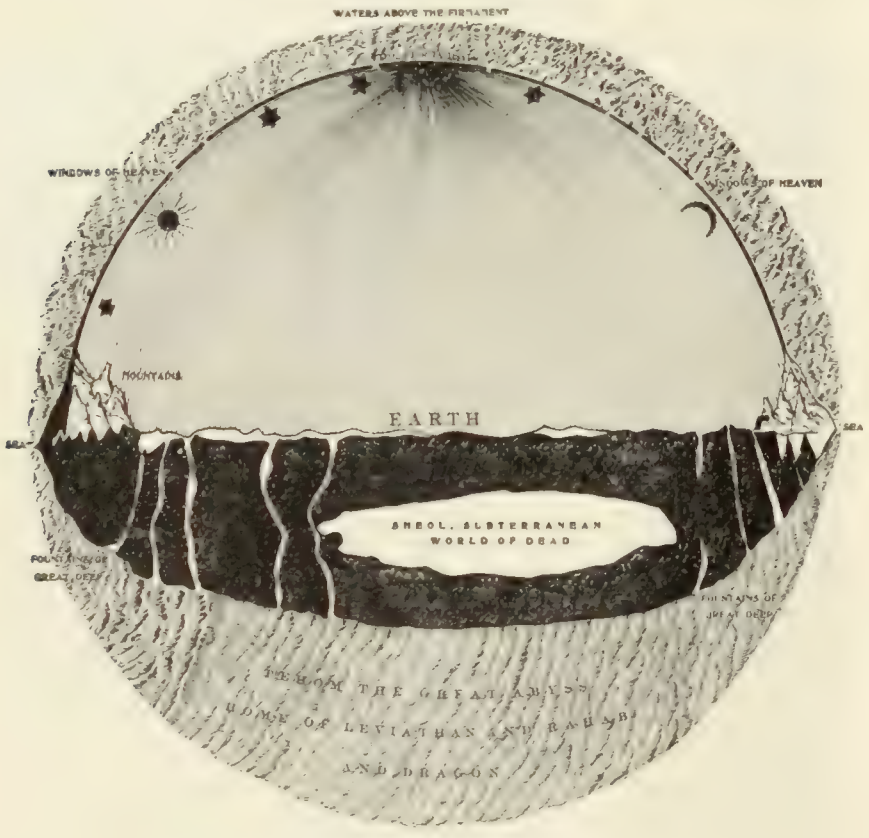
"THE key which transmits the Morse signals to-day is practically the same used by Thomas A. Edison, Andrew Carnegie, and other telegraphers thirty years ago," says *Electricity*. "The twentieth-century telegraph-key, designed by a prominent official in one of the large telegraph companies, is intended to increase the speed of the operator, and to prevent telegraphers' paralysis. It is a radical departure from the one now in use. It consists of a handle that may be grasped by the whole hand or operated by the touch of any finger or part of the hand. It is unnecessary to retain a firm hold upon this handle, and the fingers may be shifted as desired during transmission. It can be turned completely around at will, so that any desired position may be secured instantly. It is the cramped position of the fingers on the familiar key-knob that causes paralysis of the operator's wrist, or at least great distress. This instrument has been in use on the *Journal-Examiner* leased wire, working direct from New York to San Francisco, a distance of 3,500 miles, a speed of 3,000 words an hour being maintained."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## REVIVAL OF THE OLD HEBREW CONCEPTION OF THE UNIVERSE.

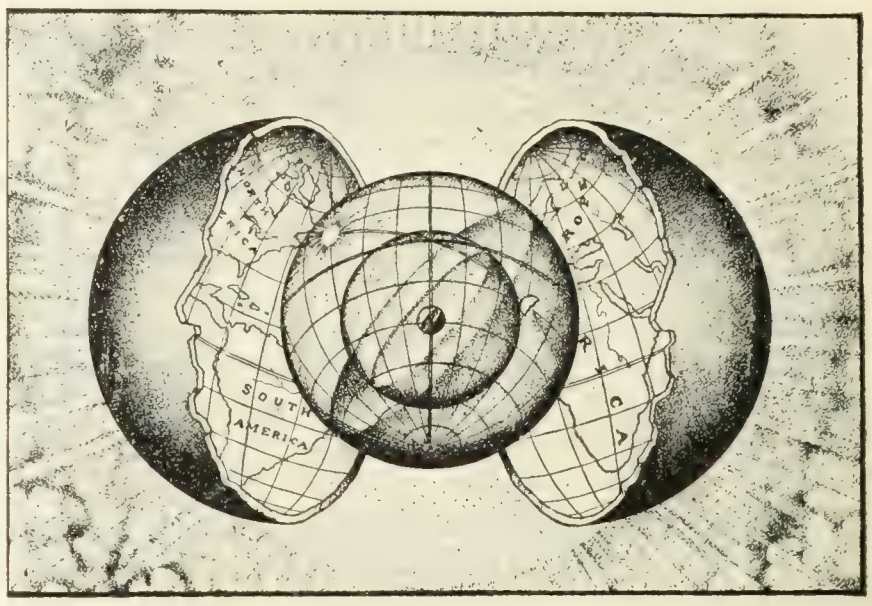
ONE of the most fertile fields of speculation since the beginning of human records has been that of cosmology. Among the many ancient cosmologies the Hebrew conception of the world, as found in the book of Genesis, is of particular interest to us because of the light it throws upon many passages in the Old and New Testaments. Like all the cosmologies which prevailed up to the time of Copernicus, who was a contemporary of Luther, the Hebrew conception was not heliocentric, but regarded the earth as center of all things visible and invisible. In a recent book by the Rev. Elwood Worcester, named "The Book of Genesis in the Light of Modern Knowledge," a cut is given illustrating the old Hebrew idea, which, he says, was responsible for many of the traditions afterward crystallized in the stories of Genesis. In this cut the earth appears as a level plain, above which is the firmament like a solid wall, extending in a semicircle, while below is "Sheol," the abode of the dead, and below this the "great abyss."

The whole forms a figure not unlike a hollow cell, and it is interesting to note that the conception bears some striking points of resemblance to the extraordinary "Koreshan Cosmology," proposed of late years by Dr. Cyrus Teed, of Chicago, and defended by him and his many followers by arguments drawn from the sciences of geography and optics. Dr. Teed, who bases his argument chiefly on an occult interpretation of the Bible, claims that the whole universe is a stationary hollow cell only eight thousand miles in diameter, the map being laid out on the inside instead of the outside of the shell, so that the people in New Zealand, for instance, might look across to the people in Europe except for the sun, moon, planets, and stars which form an inner




THE OLD HEBREW CONCEPTION OF THE WORLD.
Courtesy of Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co.

nucleus of the cell, less than four thousand miles away. All life is cellular, he says, beginning with the protozoa and ending with the universe-cell. This theory possesses a certain serious value, in the opinion of some thinkers, for the reason that it brings to mind with startling force a realization of how little the general public actually knows at first hand of astronomy or cosmology, and how much is still taken on faith from our scholars, just as it was taken less than three hundred years ago, when the greater part of mankind still held to the Ptolemaic theory, and believed that sun, moon, and stars coursed daily about the earth. Even Milton, in writing "Paradise Lost," halted between the Ptolemaic and the modern Copernican theory. His view, a compro-




THE WORLD ACCORDING TO KORESH.
Courtesy of *The Flaming Sword*, Chicago.

mise between these two theories, may be studied from several charts in Masson's life of Milton, showing that he regarded what he terms "the world" as a crystal sphere or cell suspended by a golden chain from the semi-disc of "heaven" above, and "hell" as another semi-globe below the abyss of "chaos."

## A NEW ANALYSIS OF TOLSTOY'S RELIGION.

INTEREST in Count Leo Tolstoy still appears unabated throughout Europe and America. The *Revue de Paris* (May 1) contains a long and minute analysis, by Ivan Strannik, of Tolstoy's religious principles as set forth in his writings, many passages of which are quoted. Speaking of the excommunication of Tolstoy, the *Revue* says that excommunication, in Russia, formerly carried with it a loss of temporal as well as religious privileges. Excommunicated persons were outside the pale of the law. They could be robbed with impunity, nor had they the right to kill a burglar caught in the act. Excommunication, however, was long a dead letter, and when it was revived and directed against Tolstoy the ban pronounced was purely ecclesiastical; in fact, merely a recognition of the open rebellion against the church in which Tolstoy had been engaged for years. He left the church before the church expelled him. Even if the protection of the law had been withdrawn from him, he would merely have been forced to rely on his own expressed principles, which do not recognize the authority of magistrates of any sort.

The Holy Synod, in its reply to Countess Tolstoy, has admitted the truth of her charge that last year, when Tolstoy was very ill, the Synod decreed that Christian burial must be denied him if he died without having become reconciled to the church. Excommunication was contemplated then, but deferred because Tolstoy's death, which would have made it unnecessary, was momentarily expected. When he recovered, the church decided that it was time to act. After waiting so long, the Synod seems to have chosen an unfavorable time for publishing the decree. Coming in the midst of the university troubles, it has created great excitement; and the Government is as much embarrassed by its friends, the conservative clericals, as by its liberal opponents.

One journal was compelled, on pain of suspension, to discontinue a series of articles hostile to Tolstoy.

The attempted assassination of the procurator, Pobiedonostzeff, while a poor example of Tolstoyan non-resistance, testifies to the exasperation of enlightened Russian youth.

The writer in the *Revue* continues in the main as follows:

The man whom the Orthodox Church has placed under its ban is essentially religious. Religious unrest has filled his life, it appears in all his works. It is customary to divide both life and works into two parts, the first purely worldly, the second evangelical; and Tolstoy in condemning his past as man and author admits this distinction. It is true that at a certain epoch Tolstoy embraced his faith; but he had long been seeking it, and the story of his life and his earliest works give evidence of the moral anguish which had always tormented him. As a schoolboy he speculated freely and boldly on religious and philosophical subjects, and began to doubt the existence of the material world. He noted with surprise that people seemed ashamed to practise everything enjoined by their religion, and the non-practical character of religious instruction troubled him. Hence the moral problem which haunted him ever after—to find a rule of conduct and to obey it. At nineteen he left the university and retired to his estates to better the condition of his peasants. The experiment failing, he entered the army and, later, traveled abroad. In France he witnessed an execution. The sight affected him deeply and caused him to lose faith in civilization.

"Tho men and civilization seek to prove that this punishment is salutary," he says in "My Confession," "for me my own heart is the sole judge, and I shall always deny it."

Freed from every prejudice and conventional authority, he gave himself to his chosen life with bitter pessimism. Literary success, tho doubtless agreeable, was yet a source of disquieting reflections. Why, for whom, do men write? He wished to do good to his fellows. But what is good, or evil? He knew not. He confided his doubts and troubles to his book, "War and Peace" and "Anna Karénina" are filled with them. His heroes struggle with moral and religious difficulties. One of them, Peter Besoukhof, does not find truth until he learns to know a man of the people, a simple and affectionate soldier ("War and Peace"). Levine, in "Anna Karénina," does not find peace until he has recognized the vanity of logic and the necessity of putting faith in the good above reason.

Tolstoy himself underwent a similar experience. He devoted his life to action, to community of thought and work with peasants. He had sought in vain from learned men the answers to the questions that tormented him; at last he turned, for the explanation of the reason of life, to the simple and ignorant. Before this, at one period, he had been very near suicide. Learning from the people that faith is the indispensable condition of life, he attached himself to the Orthodox religion. He did not yet see the radical difference between the teachings of the church and those of Jesus, which so greatly shocked him afterward. To the discrepancies which he did see "he tried to shut his eyes" ("My Religion"). But he found at last that there could be no compromise, that he must "deprive himself of the greatest happiness conferred by religion—the communion of man with his fellows," and definitely break with the church. This he did after discovering that the popular Orthodox tracts breathed a spirit directly opposed to the Sermon on the Mount. Then he sought an independent basis for his Christianity in the study of the Scriptures.

The Synod asserts with truth that Tolstoy rejects the following orthodox dogmas: the existence of a living, personal God; the divinity of Jesus; the immaculate conception; the virginity of Mary; the future life; the dispensation of rewards and punishments after death; the manifestation of the Holy Ghost in the sacraments; the doctrine of the eucharist.

It would be easy to find clear and formal denials of all these in his works. In "My Religion" there is no mention of a Creator. Elsewhere he says: "No one has ever seen, nor can know, an external God, hence the object of our life can not be to serve such a God." The denial of the divinity of Jesus necessarily follows. Tolstoy regards Jesus as a man who uttered some truths so profound that people took him for a God. He was called Savior because of the saving virtue of his doctrine, but he was not a Redeemer in the churchly sense. Man's fall through Adam's transgression and his redemption through the Son of God incarnate are among the fables which have crept into the Gospel ("The Gospels").

Of the future life, Tolstoy says in "My Religion": "According to all the Gospels, Jesus never affirmed individual resurrection and individual immortality; but whenever he encountered this superstition, which was introduced into the Talmud at that epoch, and of which not a trace appears in the Hebrew prophets, he invariably denied it."

Tolstoy opposes the church doctrine that the earthly life, being vain and impure, should be sacrificed to the life to come. "True life has nothing to do with past or future; it is the life of the present" ("The Gospels"). If the earthly life has no meaning, he says in "My Religion," what need we do but "live evil lives and pray to the good God"? Yet Tolstoy does not consider that death ends all. To do so would ignore the distinction between personal life and the life of humanity, which distinction is the very essence of Christianity. "The true life is that which adds something to the good accumulated by past generations, which increases this heritage and bequeaths it to the generations to come" ("My Religion"). In the same work he says that the memory of his brother, whose early death had deeply affected him, is the more durable because of the character of that brother's life. "This memory is not a mere idea, but it acts upon me precisely in the manner in which his life used to act. . . . Christ has long been dead, but his life of reason and love still exerts its power upon millions of men."

For hell and paradise, Tolstoy has nothing but derision. The idea of punishment inflicted by God seems to him contradictory to one of the fundamental principles of Christianity, and especially revolting if the divinity of Jesus be admitted. For how can we conceive that God punishes while a divine Christ proclaims forgiveness and preaches non-resistance to evil? As for rewards, no doubt happiness accompanies the practise of virtue. but it is not virtue's reward. There is no causal connection. Happiness is the perfect knowledge of the true sense of life, and this knowledge comes to him who lives rightly.

The sacraments, of course, are meaningless to Tolstoy. Marriage consists in "putting on metal crowns, taking a drink, turning thrice around a table to the accompaniment of hymns, and believing that thereby the carnal union of this man and this woman will be holy and quite different from others" ("Salvation is Within You"). Of baptism, confession, and the eucharist he is equally contemptuous. The veneration of images and relics he deems sheer idolatry.

But Tolstoy's hostility to the church is directed chiefly against the spirit of the church, which he defines as the literal acceptance of secondary dogmas and the complete oblivion of the essence of Christianity. It calls to its aid the brutal power of government, and the child brought into the church before he knows its errors is retained by fear of persecution. "The Government maintains the lie and the lie maintains the Government's power." Hence the sophistical and common belief that conformity is everything and virtue nothing. "The doctrine of Jesus, as expounded by the church, is that faith assures salvation, despite an evil earthly life" ("My Religion"). So we find the infanticide Matronia in "The Power of Darkness" baptizing her victim and hanging a cross about its neck. The church has fallen into the error of the Pharisees. One must choose between it and true evangelism, for one can not serve both God and Mammon. The Christian's first act should be to leave the church.

Tolstoy's religion is not a system of cosmogony. He regards the church story of creation as he does the theories of scientists, and science is to him mere unhealthy curiosity. His religion is positive and practical, not a mystical revelation deriving its force from the divine nature of its founder. It is a human invention approved by experiment which every one can make for himself. Try to live by the rules of the world or the philosopher or the church, and you will feel that your ilfe is incoherent. With the principles of Jesus as your guide, your life will be good. Tolstoy seems to follow the positivists in distinguishing the knowable from the unknowable. The latter includes the eternal and absolute God and the creation of the world. It does not concern us; let us neglect it. Human life, on the contrary, is knowable and the only thing of interest, and to live well we need fixed principles of easy and general applicability. So Tolstoy is not only a positivist, but a utilitarian. He has no sympathy with those dogmatists who would do violence to human nature. He claims that his religion conforms with the true thought of

Jesus as it appears in the Gospels when divested of apocryphal matter. He can not accept the Orthodox belief that the gospels in their present form are the unaltered product of revelation. Jesus neither wrote a book like Marcus Aurelius nor transmitted his doctrine to educated men as Socrates did. "He offered it to rude and ignorant men whom he met in his wanderings, and not until about a century after his death did men appreciate the great importance of his words and conceive the idea of reducing them to writing" ("The Gospels"). "The Russians are now the only people in the civilized world who, thanks to the censorship, ignore the results of the historical criticism of the past century and preserve the naive belief that the gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke were written as we have them, separately and each as a whole, by the authors to whom they are ascribed" ("The Gospels"). Yet the church does not attribute equal importance to every passage. Having no other *raison d'être* than the elucidation of mystic dogmas, it lays stress on the most obscure passages, in the attempt to trace back its authority to Christ. It selects what ought to be disregarded and neglects the essential part. It has committed this error of set purpose and with wonderful thoroughness.

Tolstoy's method of interpretation differs from that of the historians as well as from that of the church, for he does not regard Christianity either as a pure revelation or a simple historical development. The Gospels contain a practical doctrine, and are not to be treated as literary documents, but are to be compared with life. Reality is the touchstone by which the true text must be distinguished from the false. We see Tolstoy, then, alone "with his heart and the mysterious book" ("My Religion"). He compares himself to a man examining a bag of pebbles among which are a few rare pearls ("The Gospels"). He is prepared to distrust everything except the pure doctrine of Jesus. He even goes so far as to distrust Jesus himself. Profound philosopher tho Jesus was, he might have been mistaken now and then. As a matter of fact, Tolstoy finds that his errors were neither many nor serious; but he makes this remark concerning a point of minor importance: "That Jesus said and meant this can not be doubted—but was he right?" ("My Religion"). In any case the truth of a precept does not rest upon the personal authority of Jesus, but solely upon the character of the precept. "The law of gravitation is not true merely because it was announced by Newton. On the contrary. I know of Newton only because he discovered it, and I am grateful to him for having shown me this law." ("Work").

Tolstoy endeavors, then, to bring to the study of the Bible a mind like a child's, free from prejudice and false doctrine, and to discover truth, not by comparing texts, but by ignoring every sort of commentary. These are the principles of his exegetic method:

1. The problem is to separate the true Christian doctrine from other matter in the Gospels. The unsophisticated reader can not go astray, for the true principles are striking in their clearness and convincing force. The reader at once sees their accordance "with the inmost feelings of every seeker after truth" ("The Gospels"). Thus of chapters v., vi., and vii. of Matthew, containing the Sermon on the Mount, and the exhortations to turn the other cheek, to give up one's cloak, to be at peace with the world, to love one's enemies. The criterion of authenticity is the immediate perception of truth. What makes the Sermon on the Mount exceptional is the fact that "Jesus nowhere expresses himself so solemnly, or gives clearer, more intelligible moral precepts or any which find a stronger echo in the human heart. Nowhere does he address a larger number of common people" ("My Religion").

2. These elements being established, the rest takes care of itself. Every verse that agrees with them or logically flows from them is to be accepted. Jesus demanded, not sacrifice, but love; therefore every passage enjoining love and charity or forbidding hatred is authentic.

3. All passages which contradict the law of universal love are to be omitted. Tolstoy applies this criterion to the text on which the church bases its claim of divine origin. Tolstoy says: "The word church occurs twice in the Gospels . . . meaning merely an assemblage of people. But Christ could not have founded the church as we know it to-day with its sacraments, hierarchy, and pretension of infallibility, for none of these things is in accordance with Christ's teaching" ("Salvation Is Within"). Tolstoy does not obstinately refuse to employ the historical method; but he maintains that it should never dominate, but only be used to confirm moral exegesis.

The point of departure of Tolstoy's whole system is the principle of non-resistance expressed in Matt. v. 38–39, which he insists should be taken literally. His is therefore a religion of universal love. It is comprised in the five commandments of Jesus: To injure no one; to live chastely; to make no oath, promise, or engagement; to suffer and not resist evil; to love one's enemy as oneself. Tolstoy points out that non-resistance has nothing in common with the ascetic mortification of the body as a means of salvation. Future reward has no place in his religion, the object of which is to increase the sum of earthly happiness. It is in this that the morality of Jesus is at variance with the orthodox "Christian Talmud," which is a medley of Jewish and Christian ideas. St. Paul, who "never understood the true doctrine of Jesus" ("The Gospels") introduced ideas taken from the Pentateuch. But Jesus was not content with improving the old law; he abrogated it altogether.

Tolstoy's religious activity is not condemned by all Russian priests. One of them, Petroff, said recently: "The point for me to consider is not Tolstoy's behavior toward the church, but the attitude which the church should assume toward him. His teaching has been called Buddhist nihilism, as well as Darwinism. On the contrary, he is purely Russian. He recalls the peasant heroes who built the empire, and his wish is to build the kingdom of God on earth. . . . The laymen are not of my fold. They will not listen to the voice of a priest. It is here that Tolstoy appears. He leads you to the Gospel, his book of *all* hours . . . . For this he deserves profound gratitude."

Tolstoy's growing popularity annoys the Government. He has been ordered to retire to his estate of Yasnaia Poliana, where he and his are kept under police surveillance. A decree of banishment is even spoken of.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE NEW UNITARIANISM.

THE modern Unitarian movement, which originated in a revolt of certain Congregational churches under Channing early in the last century, has generally been regarded as standing mainly for protest against current orthodoxy, particularly against the doctrine of the Trinity and the vicarious atonement. It has even been spoken of as merely "negative," and "coldly intellectual." Now, however, after a period of controversy and reconstruction, a somewhat marked advance in denominational organization has been noted during the past decade. The spirit of this new Unitarianism is thus described by an editorial writer in the Boston *Transcript* (May 11), who has the advantage of studying Unitarianism in what is sometimes called its "holy city":

"The Unitarians of the first generation or two were almost universally undenominational, and most of them would have said with Channing: 'I am little of a Unitarian.' One of the leading ministers in Boston, Nathaniel L. Frothingham, said in his pulpit that he had never alluded there to the Unitarian controversy or used the sectarian name. It was under the sharpest protest that this party of independents accepted the Unitarian name as their own; and it is only within the last generation that they have made it their special possession. Channing predicted that there would grow up a Unitarian sect, because he saw that all religious parties breed in and in, spiritually and intellectually. What he prophesied has in a measure come to pass, in the growth of denominational unity amongst Unitarians, and in the gradual development of a willingness to work together for the promulgation of their faith. Fifty years ago the leading Unitarian churches gave nothing for the spread of Unitarianism. That day has quite passed away, and the giving is now liberal, if not enthusiastic, to all denominational purposes.

"In the early days of Unitarianism the spirit of independence was very strong in the churches, and they would not be bound by any outside authority of conference or general convention. A 'Handbook for Unitarian Congregational Churches,' just issued by the American Unitarian Association, shows how wide has been the departure from that attitude. That these churches can be marshaled without question into ecclesiastical ranks, and submit themselves to presbyter or bishop, is very far from being the

case; but the change that has come about in the last quarter of a century is very considerable. Such a book would have been scorned and rejected forty years ago, but now it is accepted as a helpful aid in organizing and managing churches. It has no authority whatever, it must be understood, not being mandatory in the slightest degree. What is recommended by a committee, four men and two women, three ministers and three laymen, will be very widely accepted in the spirit in which it is offered. It does not seek for ecclesiastical control, but to bring to the individual church the results of the experiences of others. The committee condemns and approves, and in that way is helping to bring about a uniformity that once was wholly out of the question. It says that the traditional system of church organization 'is discredited,' and that 'it should never be reproduced in new churches.' Very cautiously this committee recommends the abolition of the private ownership of pews, and it also tentatively advises the discarding of the pew-renting system as not being democratic or wisest in administration. Such advising seems to be of the most gentle sort, and yet there has been much of change or it could not have been given to the churches in print. Even a greater advance has been made as to advising churches in regard to the selection of ministers. These changes are slight, but they are in the direction of unity, system, and denominational strength. That Unitarians will ever submit to ecclesiastical domination is not to be expected; but they have grown to be more denominational, to wish to actively propagate their faith, and to have a zeal for the name they bear. In fact, there has come to be a new Unitarianism, that has something of missionary earnestness and a real spirit of religious unity."

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## DR. GILBERT AND THE LATEST "HERESY" PROBLEM.

THE case of Dr. George H. Gilbert, which has been attracting attention among Congregationalists for the past two years, has at last been officially settled, and various opinions are expressed as to the decision. Dr. Gilbert, who for many years has been professor in the Chicago Theological Seminary, began to be an object of concern to his brethren in 1898, when he published an article in *The Biblical World* expressing a firm belief that those things which Jesus Himself did not plainly teach could not be regarded as essentials of Christian belief. The following year he read a paper before the Chicago Congregational ministers in which he endeavored to show that much of our theological thought regarding the death of Jesus had been drawn from Pauline sources rather than from the Synoptics (the first three Gospels). Shortly after this, Dr. Gilbert published a volume, "The Revelation of Jesus," in which he asserted that some articles of Christian belief, such as what he calls the "metaphysical union of Christ with God" and the "preexistence" of Christ, are not so plainly taught in the Gospels as to warrant insistence on them as among the essentials of belief. Immediately the floodgates of theological controversy were opened, and his views found both opponents and defenders. At a meeting of the directors of the seminary in 1900, a year's absence was allowed Professor Gilbert, in which to devote further study to the New Testament; and it was ordered that "unless the accord hoped for should appear, Dr. Gilbert should resign from the faculty." After a year of study at Dorset, Vermont, Dr. Gilbert found himself still of the same mind, and on May 8 he presented his resignation. Altho it is said that his suspension for heresy had already been determined upon by a majority of the board, a compromise was finally agreed upon, and his resignation was accepted without any reflections upon his orthodoxy.

Among adverse comments on the seminary's action is that of *The Outlook* (May 18), which says:

"Dr. Gilbert's resignation was accepted, so the board declares, not because of any theoretical or practical unfitness for the position, but 'because it is for the best interest of Professor Gilbert and of the seminary.' The board even warmly commends Dr. Gilbert's 'eminent ability in the line of study which he has made his own, his reverent and devout spirit, his unaffected piety, his whole-hearted devotion to his work, his conscientious loyalty to the truth as it is given him to see the truth, and the sweet and gracious spirit which has marked all his relationships with his students, his associates in the faculty and the board of control.' Even a secular newspaper can appreciate the situation—which would be ludicrous were it not so portentous—and naively remarks: 'The board declared Professor Gilbert the possessor of all those qualities which are usually supposed to make a man eminently fitted for such work as he has been doing for fifteen years past'—and yet accepted his resignation. In this inconsistent and unenviable position have the directors placed themselves. . . . After fifteen years of faithful, reverent, scholarly teaching, Professor Gilbert has been forced to step aside, because, tho he himself accepts the creed of the seminary, he does not find that the teachings of Jesus alone or by themselves emphasize as essential Christ's real preexistence or His metaphysical union with the Father. Here is left vacant a position which can be filled only by one who will not only believe the creed but will find it fully wrought out and emphasized in the teaching of Jesus. Who will care to occupy it?"

One the other hand, the Chicago *Advance* (Cong., May 16) supports the directors. It says:

"The final action of the directors of Chicago Theological Seminary in accepting the resignation of Professor Gilbert will, we believe, be generally approved. It is a subject for gratitude that the decision was unanimous, and that it was reached after such wise, charitable, and considerate treatment of a very difficult and delicate question. The seminary is a Congregational institution, and was founded and has been supported for the purpose of training young men for the Congregational ministry, and according to the doctrines which are commonly believed by the churches. It was not only so understood by the churches and the public, but was so declared in the articles of belief adopted and proclaimed by the institution. On this understanding the seminary appealed to the churches for support, and the churches cheerfully and generously responded. And upon the same understanding its professors have accepted positions in the institution as teachers. . . . . .

"The directors have also taken wholesome action respecting dangerous theological tendencies. How destructive some of these tendencies are has appeared from recent publications. The criticism which began with the Old-Testament prophets has extended to the Great Prophet Himself, Jesus Christ. All that is supernatural in His birth, in His life, is being eliminated. That a line must be drawn somewhere on these tendencies is apparent to every one who has any concern for the Christian faith. The directors have felt it necessary to draw the line at teaching which cast doubt upon the supernatural element in the history and person of Christ."

*The Congregationalist* (Boston) appears to think both sides are to be commended. It does not believe that the directors "have sacrificed the interests of genuine liberty to a desire for peace and a way out of a difficult situation"; and yet it thinks Dr. Gilbert's main points of Biblical interpretation, as set forth in his letter of resignation and carried out in his books, are in general accord with the views of a large number of modern Christian scholars." The difference between the new and the old methods of interpreting the Scriptures, it says, constitutes "a serious and trying feature of the church-life of to-day."

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REFERRING to the newly adopted creed of the Maplewood Congregational Church, of Malden (THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 13), and to several other new creeds, including the celebrated creed of "Ian Maclaren," *The Universalist* (April 27) points out that none of these contain, even by implication, the doctrine of a future life. It says: "We take it that in neither case was there any design to leave out so vital a part of the Christian belief. But its omission is noticeable and remarkable. The particularity of each of these creeds makes the failure to specify a cardinal doctrine more glaring. Except for the prominence given in them to the name of Jesus Christ, either of these formulas, with several more that we have recently noticed, might be used by Frederic Harrison to institute his churches of the Religion of Humanity."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## ENGLAND'S ALARM OVER THE MORGAN-LEYLAND "DEAL."

IS the whole British empire to be bought up by American millionaires? This is the question which agitates the London *Daily Telegraph* to the extent of three columns. The occasion of its uneasiness is the purchase of the Leyland line of steamships through the agency of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. It would be idle to blame British concerns for wishing to sell at a good price, says *The Telegraph*, and it adds:

"But the very fact that American syndicates can buy in our most prosperous interests upon terms irresistible to ourselves, and can still see their way to make their own money, is the really serious matter for thought in this sensational deal. After the sweeping *coup de main* by which one of the most important of our merchant fleets is about to be transferred in a mass to transatlantic ownership, we may well ask ourselves what position on the whole field of British commerce can be considered secure from the enveloping strategy of the Napoleon of finance. The organizer of the steel trust must be admitted after his latest feat in a series of colossal transactions to have acquired a better claim to the title of the Bonaparte of trade than any other figure who has appeared in modern industry."

*The Telegraph* can not extract much comfort from the fact that the Union Jack will continue to fly from the staffs of the Leyland steamers. It says:

"America has superseded our agriculture, beaten our coal output, left us far and away behind in the production of iron and steel, passed us at last in the total volume of exports. She has only commenced her final onslaught upon our carrying trade, and with these beginnings we may wonder, if such things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?"

Mr. Morgan's purchase, *The Outlook* (London) points out, was effected at the psychological moment:

"The United States is 'booming' in every department of her national life. Within a few years she has become a colonizing power, and from her watch-chain, so to speak, dangle the Philippines and the Isle of Cuba as mementos of the conquest of Spain. She has assumed first place as an exporting country, dispossessing Britain, and her national sentiment swells daily. Not a whit behind this general growth is the expansion of her industries by the efforts of individuals, deliberately calculated to obtain control of the world's trade. . . . In this operation [purchase of the Leyland line] (apart from its financial aspect to-day) we can probably see the beginning of the inevitable maritime competition of the United States with Britain. We are challenged by our children as we never have been hitherto. The United States views the prospect exultantly, and Mr. McKinley has commenced a triumphant progress of no longer unjustified spread-eagleism through thirty States of the Union. In fact, the world generally resounds with the American whoop."

*The Guardian* (Manchester) thinks that the Morgan-Leyland "deal" is chiefly remarkable as an illustration of the fatuity of American shipping laws. Here, it says, are American citizens anxious to invest a couple of millions or so in ocean steamers, and they are driven by their own country's laws to buy shares in foreign ships. "The United States lament the insignificance of their mercantile marine, but the truth is that the American mercantile marine is now to be looked for under alien flags."

*The St. James's Gazette* (London) tries to laugh off the whole matter. In an editorial under the title, "Guten Morgan," it gaily remarks:

"We shall soon want a Morgan daily newspaper—the 'Morgan Post,' or something of that sort. There is a rumor that the multimillionaire is looking over Paris, and will decide this week whether he wants it or not, and another that he will shortly take over the Bank of England and the houses of Parliament. Of course, we have no objection to American millionaire philanthropists distributing their money indiscriminately in England, or American heiresses financing our aristocracy by what are already sometimes called Morgan-atic marriages. Nor can we complain at being offered for our steamship companies considerably more than we ask for them, and being promised improved London locomotion at half the present prices. Yet there is a feeling of '*timeo Americanos et dona ferentes.*'"

*The Mercury* (Liverpool), on the other hand, declares that "there is something mortifying in the thought that the acquisition of so important a part of our shipping is, in the eyes of this financial magnate, only a chapter of a larger scheme with which we are not concerned."

## CLERICALISM IN EUROPEAN POLITICS.

BEGINNING in a few sporadic religious incidents in several European countries, the battle between clericalism and its enemies has widened into a campaign which is now agitating the continent of Europe from Lisbon to St. Petersburg. In France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Austria-Hungary, the contest is progressing simultaneously. It is even now exercising a profound influence on continental politics, declares *The St. James's Gazette* (London). The French anti-associations bill (which makes illegal in France any association whose head or superior officer resides abroad) has passed the Chamber and is now before the Senate, with about even chances, so the news despatches tell us, of being rejected. A fierce journalistic and pamphlet war has been going on while the bill has been in the Chamber (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 26 and February 9), and the discussion continues with increased bitterness. To Englishmen, says *The Saturday Review* (London), the game of the French Government in this is as clear as day:

"It is to unite all sections of its supporters on the one basis they have in common—enmity to the church. We have had no demonstration in the debate of any real dangers to the existing régime that can be proved to flow from the machinations of any religious order. As we before pointed out, if it could be proved that any particular order or orders had been employing their members or funds to promulgate sedition, the government in self-defense might reasonably order their dissolution and confiscation of their funds. But we have had nothing of the kind. The supporters of the measure have talked much about mortmain and the criminal tendencies of religious vows; but beyond such vague declamations we have found few or no arguments."

The policy of hostility to the church inaugurated by the present republican government, concludes *The Saturday Review*, can not fail to have serious results for France:

"In order to consolidate a majority for the moment, they are imperiling the influence of France abroad and the stability of order at home. In the near and the far East and in Africa the great preaching and teaching organizations have been and are the promoters of French influence, and have taught native converts to look to the French Government as their protector. This will soon be so no longer."

Clerical organs are insisting that the attitude of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry will result in the abdication by France of her position as protector of Christianity in the Orient. This, declares Juan de Reza, in *España Moderna* (Madrid, April), would mean a new triumph for the Germanic races, the apotheosis of brute force, and the admitted decline of the Latin peoples. The *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg), on the other hand, declares that France is engaged in a justifiable Kulturkampf, and warns Russia that she may also be called upon to begin a campaign against clericalism. The more conservative French journals believe that the discussion over the religious orders will have a beneficial effect, even if the anti-associations bill fails in the Senate, as a distinct and growing reform sentiment looking to a more equitable adjustment of ecclesiastical and secular relations may be seen in the work of the moderate wing of the French Clericals. Paul

Potter, writing in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris, May 1) suggests the formation of a liberal Catholic party which would tend to harmonize the clerical and nationalist views.

*The Spectator* (London) contends that the only way of combating clericalism is by liberalism, "by applying to the clericals the principles which they refuse and reject, and which they admit that they would not apply to liberals if they had the power." It continues:

"We dislike the [associations] bill because we believe it will strengthen what we so greatly detest, the extreme form of clericalism in the Roman Church on the Continent. It will tend to destroy the beginnings of liberal reform within the Roman Church, and will still further strengthen the influences which are placing the destinies of that church in the hands of the ultramontanes. . . . The true way to meet clericalism is by the preaching and practising of a nobler and higher creed, both in the political and in the spiritual world."

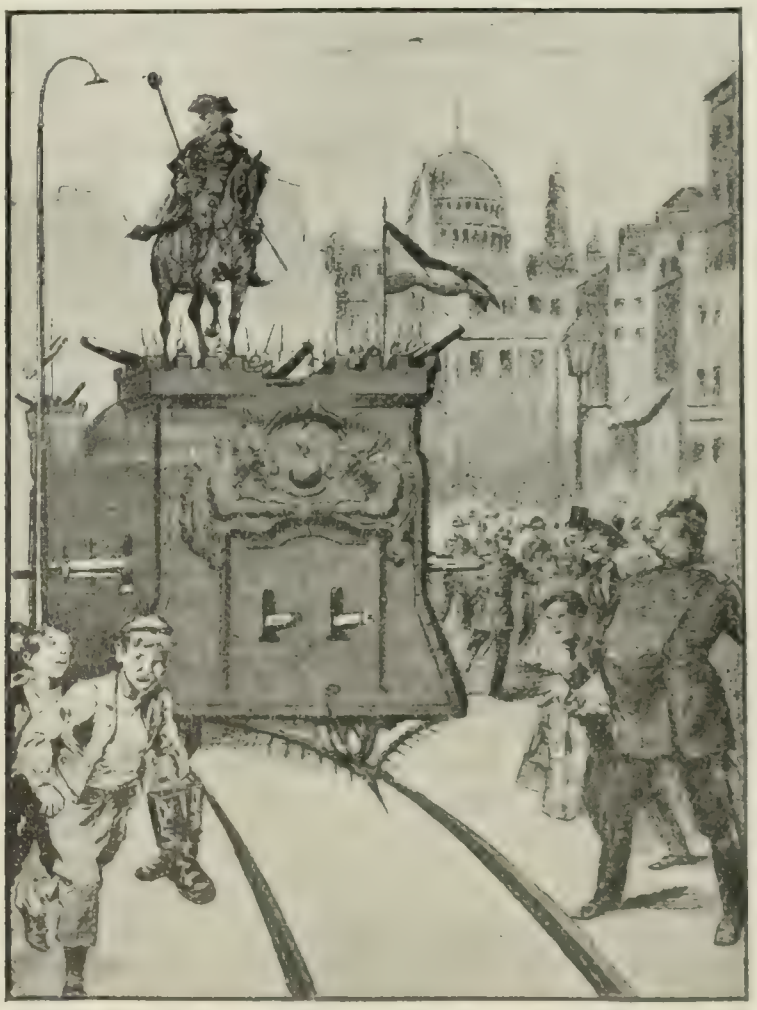
Altho there has been much heated comment on the recent action of the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand, heir-apparent to the throne of the Dual Monarchy, in accepting the presidency of the Catholic Schools Association and promising it his active support, the conservative press of Europe generally regards this action as merely one of "indiscreet good nature." The whole "*Los von Rom*" ("Away from Rome") agitation, however, has been given a new impetus by this incident. Nevertheless, the clerical press is jubilant. The *Vaterland*, official organ of the Austrian clerical party, publishes a long article congratulating the clericals on having secured the "advance adherence" of the next Emperor to their polity. The *Hlas* (Brünn, Moravia, published in Bohemian) declares: "The Catholic population has long been prepared and is only waiting for a leader. Now that it has found one, the emancipating force of Christianity will soon rid the whole empire of all the diseases of liberalism and radicalism." The *Steyrer Zeitung* (Styria) says: "'Long live Ferdinand the Catholic' should be the solemn, sincere, and joyful echo throughout our Catholic country." The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) rebukes the archduke, and says: "The Austro-Hungarian monarchy is such a complicated organism that the prince who is called upon to rule it has more need than any other sovereign in the world to avoid all partiality and prepossession." The *Tageblatt* (Vienna) declares that, "inasmuch as Protestantism and its propaganda are stigmatized as high treason, the basis is provided whereupon the equality of all religious faiths is to be annihilated and the supremacy of the papacy is to be assured in all directions." The question assumes a grave political significance, in the opinion of *The Spectator* (London), as the clericals have a strong influence over the Slav peasantry, while the anti-clericals are openly looking to Germany for inspiration and aid. The foreign policy of the empire, says *The Spectator*, "collides with the ultramontane idea." It continues:

"If the clericals could trust Russia, an alternative combination would be possible, and might be tried; but can the papacy rely upon a heretical power, which has for one of its first objects the conversion of all its subjects to the Holy Orthodox Church? Rome does not love Greek Christians or make concessions easily to the Czars. Then there is the struggle of races. The clericals sway toward the Catholic Slavs; and the Germans, seeing that, regard ultramontanism with suspicion, declare that altho Catholics they will not be governed from Rome, and even in places threaten that, if the question is to be one between their race and their creed, they will in a body march over to the Protestant side. Small groups of pan-Germans have indeed done this already. We take that threat to be for the majority of Austrian-Germans a mere outburst of rhetoric; but it is always wise in considering tendencies to listen for the utterances of extreme men, and the movement alarmed, as well as shocked, great Catholic dignitaries."

The well-known French political writer, Alcide Ebray, declares (in the *Journal des Débats*, Paris) that the archduke's

PREPARING FOR THE RETURN HOME.

LIEUTENANT (to Waldersee): "Is the sabre blood-stained enough, your excellency?" —*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*



THE NEW ZEPPELIN ELECTRIC ARMORED TRAIN FOR THE PROTECTION OF ROYALTY AND THE PUNISHMENT OF DISLOYAL CITIZENS. (A satire on the Kaiser's recent speech.) —*Der Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.*

GERMAN POLITICS IN CARTOON.

action and speech were merely intended as a patriotic rebuke to the *Los von Rom* agitators, represented by the pan-Germans. He says:

"This [*Los von Rom*] agitation is but one of the many phases of the great struggle between Austro-Germanism and Austro-Slavism, or, in other words, the two ethnic elements which exist side by side in Austria and dispute the leadership. The Catholic hierarchy has plainly made common cause with the Slavic party, and, in politics, with the forces of conservatism. Therefore, and we believe no one will dispute this statement, the Austrian Germans accuse the church of manifesting 'anti-national' tendencies, because, in their view, the national character of Austria is naturally and essentially Germanic. This is the animus of the *Los von Rom* cry. But, as it is very difficult to detach an entire people from one church without causing it to adhere to some other church, Austria's rupture with Rome really means Austria's conversion to Protestantism. And so the origin of the movement has been more political than religious."

*Los von Rom*, concludes this writer, really involves the break-up of Austria and the incorporation of her German provinces with the German empire, and the future Emperor (the Archduke Ferdinand), in his patronage of the Catholic Schools Association, was "merely rebuking separatist tendencies which might be dangerous in the future state."

Hungary also has its clerical problem. The Hungarian religious associations have always been enthusiastically national and but little given to proselyting. The recent ultramontane attempt to reinstate the Jesuits (who were expelled by the Emperor Joseph II.) has precipitated much discussion and even rioting. The order of the Piarists, in Klausenburg, in refusing to admit Jesuits to their teaching staff, altho ordered to do so by their presiding bishop, has raised the question of the religious orders in the kingdom. The *Reichspost*, the ultramontane organ in Vienna, warns the orders throughout the empire that trouble is in store for them. Eventually their property will be seized, says this journal, which then continues: "May the Catholics and the religious orders themselves take an example of activity from the Free Masons and the Jews. It is good to pray, it is useful to publish devotional and ascetic tracts; but what is at present chiefly necessary is to circulate explanatory and instructive popular literature of all kinds."

The anti-clerical movement in Spain is closely allied to the revolutionary. The Protestant view of this movement as given by a writer who claims to have been for nearly a generation a resident of Spain. His account, as published in the Leipsic *Kirchenzeitung* (November 15), is substantially as follows:

There is really an "Away-from-Rome" movement in Spain as well as in Austria and France; but it is of a different character and serves different purposes. No reports can be made of a change of religious basis on the part of the greater number of the clergy or laity. The agitation is rather against the political policy pursued by the Vatican and its advisers. The movement, as at present represented by clergy, nobility, citizen, and peasant, is substantially the propaganda of the ultramontane ideas of Carlism, which the Pope and his cardinals, out of political foresight, will not sanction. Only recently the chief representative of the Pope in Spain, the Archbishop of Toledo, experienced the displeasure of the Catholics on this account. He would not attend the Spanish Catholic Congress at Burgos because of his fear of Carlism, and his absence not only called forth sharp comment, but he was actually censured by his church subordinates.

To what degree this spirit will display itself was seen in an article recently published in the *Siglo-Futuro*, by Peter Montano, who is the religious teacher of King Alfonso XIII. In the course of this article, the writer condemned in the most unqualified terms all the achievements of modern progress, such as freedom of the press, religious freedom, parliamentary governments, etc., all of which he declared to be mortal sins. Then he compared the policy of Leo XIII. with Pius IX., and subjected the former to sharp criticism. This article aroused such an agitation in parliament and press that the Queen was compelled at once to dismiss the writer from his high and influential position, and he no longer has charge of the spiritual instruction of the young King.

On the other hand, several manifestoes have been issued recently by the new Minister of Education, De Romanones, which are reproduced in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*. The first starts out with an unequivocal declaration in favor of the principle of freedom in scientific research, and demands this for the university teachers. It is directed against the so-called "free" faculties, which had been established in recent years by the ultramontane party, and over which the state has had no right of supervision. The minister declares that henceforth these faculties must be placed on an equality with the institutions of the state, otherwise the work of the former will not be recognized and they will receive no assistance from the public treasury. The standing of a university teacher must henceforth be determined solely by his scientific attainments.

The religious troubles in Portugal are believed to be the result of long-standing discontent with the legal influence of the religious associations, which was brought to a climax by the alleged abduction of a young girl who was placed in a convent against the wishes and without the knowledge of her parents. The Government has just issued a decree, which is given, from the Lisbon *Official Journal*, by the correspondent of *The Times* (London) as follows:

In addition to secularization, the conditions essential for such associations to secure a legal status include the following: (1) They must devote themselves to works of benevolence, charity, education, and teaching, or to the propagation of the faith and civilization; but in the latter case their activity must be confined exclusively to the colonies; (2) the supreme direction of each association must be in the hands of Portuguese citizens, unless the association is composed exclusively of foreigners. It appears from several clauses of the decree that a period of six months is allowed for the secularization of existing congregations.

Almost all the members of the proscribed Portuguese associations (Franciscan, Jesuit, and Benedictine), says this correspondent, have departed for Austria, encouraged by the recent action of the Archduke Ferdinand.

Many of the Italian and German papers contain bitter attacks on the religious associations and on the Vatican itself, the *Tribuna* (Rome) and the *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) making some of the most violent of these attacks. *The Outlook* (London), in commenting on the recent papal consistory, says of the Pope himself:

"It is not Leo's mere teachings, but rather his practical success in their application, that lends luster to his life and will fashion the future of the papacy. In many lands he has held the balance between the people and their crowned and uncrowned rulers. So deftly has he poised the scales on every occasion that not one murmur has been heard from prince or proletariat against the equity and soundness of his ruling."

In the United States, continues *The Outlook*, the movement of "associations" is "against 'the bloated capitalists and companies,' and the Pope's one notable intervention there has been in favor of the workman." In all America, North and South, it concludes, "while supporting popular rights the Pope is well regarded by the various governments, and his highest representatives in the United States are on cordial terms at Washington." *The Spectator* (London) regards the action of the consistory in maintaining the ascendency of Italy in the Sacred College as "unwise from a political standpoint." The steady adherence to Italians, it says, "helps the tendency of Roman Catholicism to become the creed of the Latin world and of no other."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**The Canal System of Austria.**—While the Prussian Government is having considerable difficulty in persuading its parliament to accept its proposals for improving the internal communications of the country by means of canals, popular en-

thusiasm in Austria for a canal scheme is pushing the authorities faster than they evidently care to move. The Austrian canal scheme will make a magnificent series of connections between the chief waterways of Central and Eastern Europe. The junction of the Danube with the Oder and the Vistula will permit of navigation right up to the Russian frontier, and will eventually form part of a grand connecting link between the Baltic and the Black Sea. Another connection will be between the Danube and Elbe, similarly forming a navigable road from the North Sea to the Black Sea. Finally, these two series of canals will themselves be joined, and the whole will form a superb network of waterways, which, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), can not fail to be of immense benefit to the whole of the Austrian empire.

## AUSTRALIA'S FIRST PARLIAMENT.

THE press of the entire British empire is unanimous in congratulating the new Australian commonwealth on the auspicious opening of its first parliament. The great dominion at the Antipodes, says *The Chronicle* (London), is "a Britain forged without the hammer of a Vulcan or a Thor and molded without the blood of internecine conflict." *The Daily News* (London) also comments on Australia's peaceful entrance into the family of nations:

"The rivets that hold that nation together were forged by peaceful discussion, and were driven home by the will of the people constitutionally expressed. No war, with all its horrors and miseries, has been necessary to weld Australia's states into one commonwealth. The new nation has now set out on its political career amid all the signs of prosperity and harmony. There are parties, but no factions. No section of the people stands sullenly apart weighed down by a bitter sense of oppression, but all join in loyal unison to acclaim the great state that they themselves have created."

Without a particle of jealousy, with pride and hope, says *The Times* (London), we watch this new constitutional development. "Let the genius of a young and virile race have full play, and let the son surpass the father in their common aims." The Australian is much better off than the American, declares *The Tribune* (Winnipeg). He has "a larger income, has more voice in the government of the country, is freer, better educated, and better off in other ways, than the average man in the United States." Political independence is also more real in Australia than in the United States, in the opinion of *The Tribune*, which says further:

"In the United States 'labor' votes for one or other of two machine parties. Australia is the land of victorious labor parties; in the United States they do not exist. There the workingman seems content to be the political tool of partizan machines, that, in turn, are the tools of corporations and financiers. In the one country he is the political ruler, in the other he is in the political power of the Rockefellers, Hannas, and Crokers."

The Melbourne *Argus*, which favors free trade, in speaking of the problems which face the parliament, says:

"The wonder of these latter days is the manner in which science is swiftly annihilating distance, and allowing the surplus of one spot to be used to remedy the deficiency of another. And the pitiful spectacle of these same wonder-working days is that of befogged high tariffists fighting against science in their vain effort to kill international exchange, even as Dame Partington struggled with her mop against the inrushing Atlantic Ocean."

**Björnson's Characterization of the French.**—A rather interesting opinion of the French people and their relation to the rest of the world is given by Björnstjerne Björnson, the Norwegian writer and political leader. In an interview with a representative of the *Revue Hebdomadaire* (Paris), he said:

"As for the French people, I will avow frankly that I am utterly incapable of understanding them. They do not understand us; we do not understand them. . . . You speak of the influence of Scandinavian dramatists on the younger school of French dramatists. Why, it has no influence whatever. You say that Curel and Brieux show signs of that influence? Not the least in the world. They know nothing of Scandinavian drama; they understand nothing of it, and, what is more, they never will understand anything of it; and the same may be safely said of the French public.

"You see, in our old continent there are two distinct races. On the one hand the United States of Europe—cosmopolitans, if you like; on the other hand is France, quite alone, as if shut in by a Chinese wall. In fact, for a long time I have thought of the French as the Chinese of Europe. The better I learn to know them the more I am confirmed in my opinion. Travel about Europe and come in contact with Norwegians, Germans, English, Austrians, and Italians, and you will find that you have many points of interest in common. You understand each other, often with half a word. Many of your ideas are the same, and your ways of looking at things. When you have to do with a Frenchman it is entirely different. You are up against a Chinese wall at once. I do not wish to institute any damaging comparison, or to disparage French culture. Nor do I wish to give the impression that I think that they ought to change. It is the best for them. All the same, they are as set as a bronze figure. Everything passes by without making the slightest impression. But why should it not be so? French culture is of the highest grade; in many points it is most admirable. But to us outsiders, it is entirely beyond comprehension. We Scandinavians and other cosmopolitans have no right to sit in judgment on the French, simply because we can not understand them and are therefore not capable of judging justly."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WHY RECENT FRENCH HISTORY IS PROHIBITED IN FRENCH SCHOOLS.

THE circular recently issued by the French Minister of Education to all the colleges and lycées in the republic forbidding instruction in French history later than the year 1875 has called forth much adverse comment. An article in the *Courrier des États-Unis* (New York) shows that the terms of this circular prescribes that instruction in the domestic history of France must hereafter end with the adoption of the new constitution in 1875. Even in tracing the effects of remote events, such as the great revolution, the minister specifically directs that the process shall stop at 1875. Moreover, all books not in conformity with this program are prohibited, both as text-books and as library books, and the rectors are enjoined to see that the students have no access to such works. Hitherto instruction in French internal history has been carried down to within quite recent years.

Those who favor the measure claim that current history has been frequently distorted by political bias, and declare that the measure was rendered necessary by the attempts of politicians to gain a university following. The minister, they hold, being unable to insure the impartial presentation of facts, did well to secure the "neutrality of ignorance." The bulk of the criticism, however, is to the effect that it is absurd to graduate young men who have no knowledge of the internal history of their country during the past quarter of a century. The *Courier* says, by way of comment:

"As this fateful date of 1875 does not apply to foreign affairs, these young men will learn of the conquest of Egypt by England without learning why France had no share in it. They will learn that in 1885 there was a Franco-Chinese war which overthrew the Ferry ministry, but why or how will be concealed from them. It has been asserted that the measure is really due to the imprudence of a few university professors who were permitted to take part in the Dreyfus agitation. Others claimed the same privilege, and great confusion ensued. Now the ministry of public instruction, which, by its laxity, is responsible for the whole trouble, has gone to the other extreme."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### HOW JACOB A. RIIS BECAME A NEWSPAPER MAN.

MANY who read the books and magazine articles of Jacob A. Riis—who has told the more fortunate half of New York City "how the other half live"—may not know that Mr. Riis is the head police reporter on the New York *Sun*, and that he has been a reporter for nearly thirty years. In his autobiography, now running in *The Outlook*, he says that his father had hoped that he would follow some literary pursuit, but that he himself was determined to be a carpenter. So, in the ancient town of Ribe, on the north coast of Denmark, where he was born and brought up, the young man followed the carpenter's trade until, disappointed in a love affair, he left Denmark and came to America. He wandered about New York State and Pennsylvania, working at odd jobs, often with too little to eat, until the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war. Now, thought young Riis, is the time to help humiliate Prussia, the old foe of Denmark; and he tried to get passage to France, but without success.

An article in *The Sun* on the subject led him to apply to Charles A. Dana, the editor, for a chance to get into the war. Dana smiled and explained that an editor and a recruiting agent are not the same thing. The narrative continues:

"I turned to go, grievously disappointed, but he called me back.

"'Have you,' he said, looking searchingly at me, 'have you had your breakfast?'

"No, God knows that I had not; neither that day nor for many days before. That was one of the things I had at last learned to consider among the superfluities of an effete civilization. I suppose I had no need of telling it to him, for it was plain to read in my face. He put his hand in his pocket.

"'There,' he said, 'go and get your breakfast; and better give up the war.'

"Give up the war! and for a breakfast. I spurned the dollar hotly.

"'I came here to enlist, not to beg money for breakfast,' I said, and strode out of the office, my head in the air, but my stomach crying out miserably in rebellion against my pride."

After further experience with the inhospitality of New York that brought thoughts of suicide to his mind, then a trip to friends in Philadelphia, and a fairly comfortable winter in Jamestown, N.Y., he went to Buffalo, where he found work with a builder, who discharged him, however, after a rather warm argument on religious matters. To quote again:

"It was about this time I made up my mind to go into the newspaper business. It seemed to me that a reporter's was the highest and noblest of all callings; no one could sift wrong from right as he, and punish the wrong. In that I was right. I have not changed my opinion on that point one whit, and I would rather die a good reporter than a millionaire. The power of fact is the mightiest lever of this or of any day. The reporter has his hand upon it, and it is his grievous fault if he does not use it well. I thought I would make a good reporter. My father had edited our local newspaper, and such little help as I had been of to him had given me a taste for the business. Being of that mind, I went to *The Courier* office one morning and asked for the editor. He was not in. Apparently nobody was. I wandered through room after room, all empty, till at last I came to one in which sat a man with a paste-pot and a pair of long shears. This must be the editor; he had the implements of his trade. I told him my errand while he clipped away.

"'What is it you want?' he asked, when I had ceased speaking and waited for an answer.

"'Work,' I said.

"'Work!' said he, waving me haughtily away with the shears; 'we don't work here. This is a newspaper office.'

"I went, abashed. I tried *The Express* next. This time I had the editor pointed out to me. He was just coming through the business office. At the door I stopped him and preferred my request. He looked me over, a lad fresh from the ship-yard with horny hands and a rough coat, and asked:

"'What are you?'

"'A carpenter,' I said.

"The man turned upon his heel with a loud, rasping laugh and shut the door in my face. For a moment I stood there stunned. His ascending steps on the stairs brought back my senses. I ran to the door and flung it open. 'You laugh!' I shouted, shaking my fist at him, standing half-way up the stairs, 'you laugh now, but wait—' And then I got the grip of my temper and slammed the door in my turn. All the same, in that hour it was settled that I was to be a reporter. I knew it as I went out in the street."

Selling extension-tables and flat-irons was the occupation by which young Riis next made himself useful to the world, after which he was again found in New York City. While attending a school of telegraphy he saw an advertisement in a newspaper offering the position of city editor on a Long Island City weekly to a competent man.

"Something of my old ambition stirred me. It did not occur to me that city editors were not usually obtained by advertising, still less that I was not competent, having only the vaguest notions of what the functions of a city editor might be. I applied for the job, and got it at once. Eight dollars a week was to be my salary; my job, to fill the local column and to attend to the affairs of Hunter's Point and Blissville generally, politics excluded. The editor attended to that. In twenty-four hours I was hard at work writing up my then most ill-favored bailiwick. It is none too fine yet, but in those days, when every nuisance crowded out of New York found refuge there, it stunk to heaven.

"Certainly I had entered journalism by the back door, very far back at that, when I joined the staff of *The Review*. Signs of that appeared speedily, and multiplied day by day. On the third day of my employment I beheld the editor-in-chief being thrashed down the street by an irate coachman whom he had offended, and when, in a spirit of loyalty, I would have cast in my lot with him, I was held back by one of the printers with the laughing statement that that was his daily diet and that it was good for him. That was the only way any one ever got any satisfaction or anything else out of him. Judging from the goings on about the office in the two weeks I was there, he must have been extensively in debt to all sorts of people who were trying to collect. When, on my second deferred pay-day, I met him on the stairs, propelled by his washerwoman, who brought her basket down on his head with every step he took, calling upon the populace (the stairs were outside the building) to witness just punishment meted out to him for failing to pay for the washing of his shirts, I rightly concluded that the city editor's claim stood no show. I left him owing me two weeks' pay, but I freely forgive him. I think I got my money's worth of experience."

Book canvassing was next adopted, with the result that on more than one day he had nothing to eat. One evening, after two such days had happened to come in succession, young Riis and his dog "Bob" were sitting on the steps of the Cooper Institute when the principal of the telegraph school, passing by, happened to spy him, and remembered that the manager of a downtown news bureau had asked him to find him a bright young fellow whom he could break in. The pay was to be ten dollars a week. The next morning early Riis made his application to the manager of the bureau:

"He looked me over a little doubtfully, but, evidently impressed with the early hours I kept, told me that I might try. He waved me to a desk, telling me to wait until he had made out his morning book of assignments; and with such scant ceremony was I finally introduced to Newspaper Row, that had been to me like an enchanted land. After twenty-seven years of hard work in it, during which I have been behind the scenes of most of the plays that go to make up the sum of the life of the metropolis, it exercises the old spell over me yet. If my sympathies need quickening, my point of view adjusting, I have only to go down to Park Row at eventide, when the crowds are hurrying homeward and the City Hall clock is lighted, particularly when the snow lies on the grass in the park, and stand watching them a while, to find all things coming right. It is Bob who stands by and watches with me then, as on that night.

"The assignment that fell to my lot when the book was made out, the first against which my name was written in a New York editor's book, was a lunch of some sort at the Astor House. I have forgotten what was the special occasion. I remember the bearskin hats of the Old Guard in it, but little else. In a kind of haze, I beheld half the savory viands of earth spread under the eyes and nostrils of a man who had not tasted food for the third day. I did not ask for any. I had reached that stage of starvation that is like the still center of a cyclone, when no hunger is felt. But it may be that a touch of it all crept into my report; for when the editor had read it, he said briefly:

"'You will do. Take that desk, and report at ten every morning, sharp.'

"That night, when I was dismissed from the office, I went up the Bowery to No. 185, where a Danish family kept a boarding-house up under the roof. I had work and wages now, and could pay. On the stairs I fell in a swoon and lay there till some one stumbled over me in the dark and carried me in. My strength had at last given out.

"So began my life as a newspaper man."

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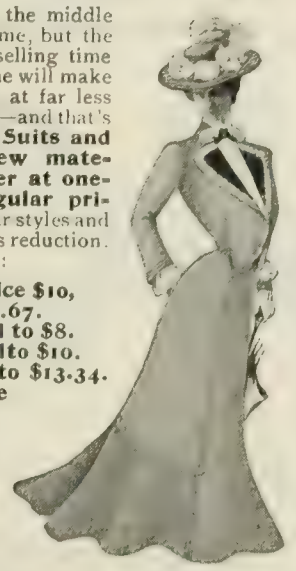

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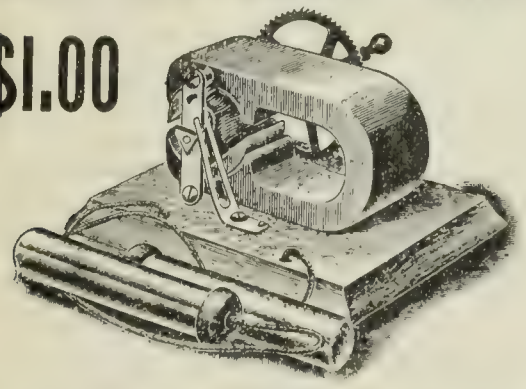

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## CURRENT POETRY.

### Sonnet.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

[Written in Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare."]

Lee, who in niggard soil hast delved, to find
What things soever may be known or guessed
Of him that to the ages gives no rest,
The world-watched secret peak of human mind;
Thy choice was well, who leav'st to fools and blind
All visionary, vague, fantastic quest.
None to the Presence hath more nearly pressed,
Nor hast thou him dis-served to serve mankind.

'Tis said of certain poets, that writ large
Their somber names on tragic stage and tome,
They are gulfs or estuaries of Shakespeare's sea.
Lofty the praise; and honor enough, to be
As children playing by his mighty marge,
Glorious with casual sprinklings of the foam.

—In May *Fortnightly Review* (London).

### Convicted.

By EDWIN L. SABIN.

"There is no God!" he, mocking, said. "Behold,
Honor have I, and happiness, and gold.
Abundantly from day to day I live.
What more, I ask you, has your *God* to give!"
And so he went his way—until that night
Which comes at last, when all our fancied might
From out our clutch like running water slips.
"Oh God!" he prayed, between his bloodless lips.

—In June *Chautauquan*.

### Night in the Desert.

By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

With star-dust scintillant the vault is sown;
But the vague vastitude of lower air
Is as a purple shroud about the bare
And billowy sand-waste ominously lone.
Heavy with sleep, no more the camels moan;
Slumber has sealed the pious pilgrim's prayer;
And, save the lion, loping from his lair,
There is no wanderer in this desert zone.

The silence quivers if one starts from dreams,
But not with sound. The rigor of suspense
Were broken could a bird or brook but sing.
But ah! the stillness that so breathless seems!
The awful solitude, the imminence
As of some unimaginable thing!

—In June *Smart Set*.

## PERSONALS.

**"Two Wandering Boys."**—"Stage Notes, No. 9," one of a series of interesting articles written by Clara Morris for *The Critic*, appears in the May number of that magazine. The following incident is narrated:

"The late John E. Owens, while acting in Cincinnati, had a severe cold, was feverish, and, fearing for his throat, which was apt to give him trouble, he had his physician—an old friend—come to see him behind the scenes. The doctor brought with him an acquaintance, and Mr. Owens asked them to wait till the next act was over to see how his throat was going to behave.

"It's always a dangerous thing to turn outsiders loose behind the scenes, for if they don't fall into traps or step into paint-pots, they are sure to pop on to the stage.

"Mr. Owens supposed the gentlemen would stop quietly in his room; but not they—out they wandered on discovery intent. A well-painted scene caught the doctor's eye. He led his friend up to it to take a better look—then, as only part of it was visible from where they stood, they followed it along.

"Mr. Owens and I were on the stage. Suddenly his eyes distended. 'What in the devil!' he whispered. I looked behind me, and at the same moment the audience burst into shouts of laughter—for right into the center of the stage had walked, with backs toward the audience, two tall gentlemen, each with a shining bald head, each tightly buttoned in a long black overcoat, and each gesticulating with a heavy cane.

"I whispered to Mr. Owens, 'The two Dromios,' but he snapped out, 'Two blind old bats!'

"When they heard the roar behind them they

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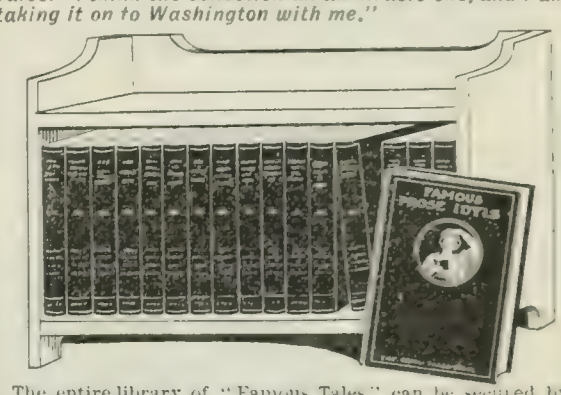


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turned their heads, and then a funnier, wilder exit I never saw than was made by these two dignified old gentlemen—while Owens added to the laughter by taking me by the hand, and, when we had assumed their exact attitude, singing 'Two Wandering Boys from Switzerland.'"

**Personality of the Chinese Dowager-Empress.**—The Dowager-Empress is not as black as she has been painted, if we are to believe Lady Macdonald (wife of Sir Claude Macdonald, former British ambassador to China). In *The Empire Review* (London, April), Lady Macdonald declares that the Dowager-Empress is a woman of great strength of character, but "genial and kindly and well liked by her immediate surroundings." Of her personal appearance, Lady Macdonald says:

"Tho over sixty she is still a young-looking woman with jet-black hair and kindly dark eyes; in repose her expression is stern, but when she smiles it lights up and all traces of severity disappear; her face is not of the ordinary Chinese or Manchu type, and she might in another part of the world pass for an Italian peasant. In stature she is short and slight, but wearing the Manchu shoe adds at least three inches to her height; her hands and feet are small and well formed, the greatest disfigurement, from our point of view, being the two gilt nail protectors three inches long, which she, in common with all the princesses, wore on one hand to protect the nails beneath from breaking. She was richly dressed in a yellow brocaded coat lined with fur, and blue silk embroidered petticoat down to her feet, her hair being dressed *à la* Manchu in two big bows showing on either side of her head from which dangled pearl ornaments, and a bandeau with graduated pearls, the largest as big as a chestnut, encircled the front of her head. Her face was entirely unpainted, differing in this respect most markedly from all other court ladies."

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**A Good Bookkeeper.**—"It takes Tom a day and a night to tell a story." "He'd make a good bookkeeper, I should think." "Why?" "Never short in his account."—*Yale Record.*

**Strong-Willed.**—KIND LADY: "It must be hard to get along without working?"

TRAMP: "Indeed it is, M'am; yer have no idea how strong de tem'tation ter go to work is, sometimes."—*Brooklyn Life.*

**Better Days.**—BEGGAR (preliminarily): "I've seen better days."

BUSY MAN: "So have I; looks as if it had set in for an all-day drizzle. Confoundedly unpleasant. Got to take 'em as they come, tho. Tra, la, la."—*Tit-Bits.*

**The Proper Age.**—HE: "What do you think is the proper age for girls to marry?"

SHE: "Oh! about nineteen."

HE: "Indeed! And how old are you?"

SHE: "Oh, about nineteen."—*Tit-Bits.*

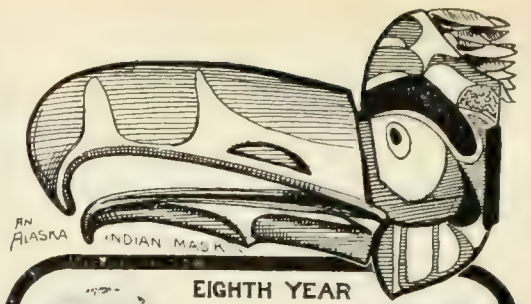
**She Was Speaking.**—NURSE GIRL: "I lost track of the child, mum, and——"

ALARMED MOTHER: "Good gracious! Why didn't you speak to a policeman?"

NURSE GIRL: "I wuz speaking to wan all the toime, mum."—*London Fun.*

**When Women Rule.**—"Have you been able to catch the speaker's eye?" asked the first lady legislator. "Have I?" rejoined the second legislator. "Well, rather. I wore my navy blue bengaline with the heliotrope sleeves, and the speaker couldn't keep his eyes off me."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Funny.**—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, on being asked the other day if there were any Chinese humorists, replied that there were some very good jokes in Chinese literature. "Tell one," said his visitor. "Well," said Mr. Wu, "this is a famous Chinese story: There was once a traveler who stopped at the house of a friend for refresh-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ment. He asked for a cup of tea. The friend had no tea, but said he would send his son to borrow some from a neighbor. The wife put a pot of water on the fire to boil. The son did not return, and several times it became necessary to add cold water to that boiling in the pot. Finally the wife said: 'Inasmuch as the tea does not seem to be forthcoming, perhaps you had better offer your guest a bath.'"—*The Philadelphia Record.*

**Testing His Temper.**—"A year or two ago," said a young man to a friend, "I spent a few weeks at south coast watering-places. One day I saw a machine which bore the inscription, 'Drop a penny in the slot, and learn how to make your trousers last.' As I hadn't a great deal of money I thought an investment of a penny to show me how to save the purchase of a pair of trousers would be small capital put to good use, so I dropped the required coin in and a card appeared. What do you suppose it recommended as the way to make my trousers last?"

"Don't wear 'em, I suppose."

"No."

"What did it say?"

"Make your coat and waistcoat first."—*Tit-Bits.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

May 21.—In a statement to the British House of Commons, Lord Cranborne declares that Chinese affairs are entering on a more pacific stage; that three high-placed delinquents were recently executed, three more were permitted to commit suicide, and that the powers demanded the punishment of 170 provincial culprits.

May 22.—General Chaffee and the Ninth Infantry leave Peking; the Chinese natives petition the American troops to remain.

May 23.—The proposition of the American Government to secure a reduction in the war indemnity demands on China from $337,000,000 to $200,000,000 is unanimously rejected by the other powers.

May 26.—Emperor Kwang Su sends orders to his agents in Peking to prepare the imperial palaces for occupation by the court on the departure of the foreign troops; friction between the allied soldiers leads to the shooting of a German soldier by an American sentry; the German squadron in Chinese waters is ordered home.

SOUTH AFRICA.

May 20.—General Kitchener reports fighting during the past week in South Africa, showing considerable losses by Boers in killed, wounded, and captured.

May 23.—Martinus Pretorius, first President of the South African Republic, dies at Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

May 25.—The Boers attack a British convoy in the Transvaal, killing four and wounding thirty men.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 20.—Andrew Carnegie gives $10,000,000 to establish free education for Scottish pupils in four Scottish universities.

In the second trial of speed of Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenge yacht, *Shamrock II* beats *Shamrock I* by about a minute in a triangular course of seven miles.

May 22. *Shamrock II* has all her spars carried away in a hard breeze off the Solent; King Edward, who was on board the challenger, narrowly escapes death; the accident will probably delay the race for the cup.

The new Russian loan is largely over-subscribed at Paris banks; plans to connect the Black and Caspian seas are laid before the Russian Minister of Finance.

May 23.—Sir Thomas Lipton asks the New York Yacht Club to postpone the date of the Cup contests until the first week in October.

Gaetano Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, commits suicide in San Stefano prison

The volcano of Keloet, Java, bursts into eruption, and great loss of life is reported.

May 24.—An explosion in a Welsh colliey in the Rhondda Valley entombs eighty-three miners; five bodies are recovered, and there is little hope of saving the others.

Sir Alfred Milner arrives in London from South Africa, and is received with special honor, the King raising the high commissioner to the peerage.

The score of Henry Purcell's opera, "The


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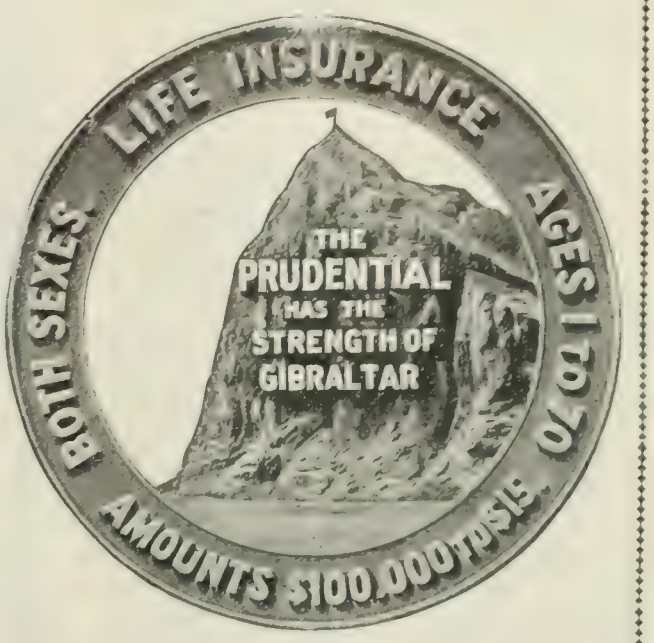


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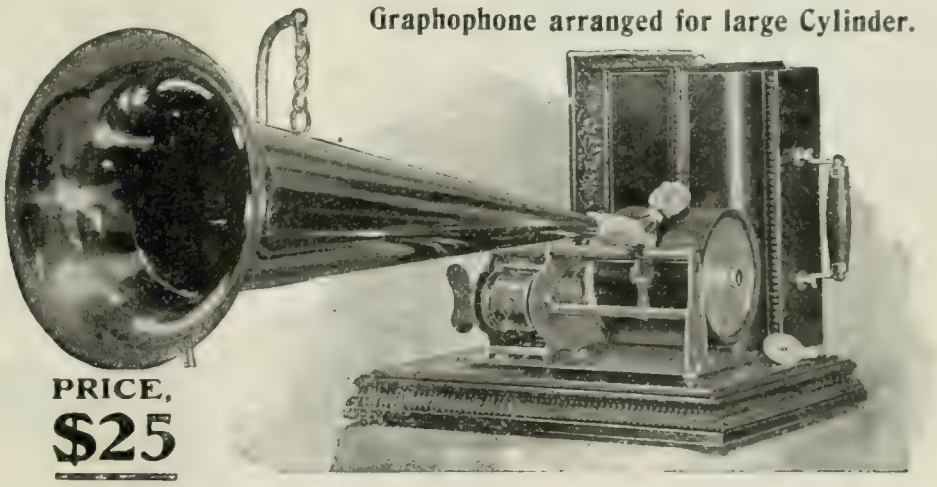

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Fairy Queen," lost for two hundred years, is found in London.

May 25.—Mgr. Chapelle, Papal Delegate to the Philippines, discusses the religious problems in the islands with the Pope.

M. Altschensky, of Kharkoff, a financier of great prominence in Russia, commits suicide because of financial embarrassment.

A fire in a Prussian mine causes the death of twenty-one miners.

May 26.—The elections in Spain result in the return of 120 Ministerialists and 30 members of Opposition.

The Spanish village of Esparragosa is almost destroyed by a storm.

## Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 20.—Continued improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition is reported, but the President decides to curtail his trip, as previously announced.

About fifty thousand machinists in various parts of the country go on strike for a nine-hour day with ten-hours pay; many firms grant the demand of the men.

The Pan-American Exposition is formally opened at Buffalo; speeches are made by Senator Lodge and by Vice-President Roosevelt.

May 21.—The President reviews and addresses a great parade of school children in San Francisco.

Five cadets of the graduating class at West Point Military Academy are dismissed, and six suspended, for insubordination growing out of the attempts by the cadets to continue the practise of "hazing."

Governor Allen, in his annual report to the President, suggests plans of colonial administration for Porto Rico.

The cup defender *Constitution* makes a first and very satisfactory trial in Narragansett Bay.

May 22.—The President attends a reception given in his honor by the Knights Templar of San Francisco.

Vice-President Roosevelt and party are entertained at Niagara Falls and at the Pan-American Exposition.

Several lives are lost in floods in the rivers of Eastern Tennessee.

May 23.—The President reviews the troops at the Presidio of San Francisco, and attends several receptions.

The machinists' strike continues orderly and peaceful; the number of men on strike is reduced to about 35,000 by employers' concessions; a conference between masters and men takes place in New York.

The Presbyterian General Assembly continues its sessions in Philadelphia, and discussion on creed revision is opened.

May 24.—President O'Connell of the Machinists' Association removes strike headquarters from Washington to Toronto, and recommends anine-hour day strike in the railroad system of the country.

May 25.—The President, Mrs. McKinley, and party leave San Francisco for Washington.

Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, resign as United States Senators after a joint debate, and both go into primary for reelection.

Mr. T. W. Lawson sends a message to the New York Yacht Club saying that he is willing to charter his boat to a member in order to make her eligible as a cup defender.

The Presbyterian Assembly, by a vote of 271 to 234, refuses to adopt a minority report on creed revision, opposing the formulation of the doctrines held by the church.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

May 20.—*Philippines:* General MacArthur, in celebration of the surrender of Generals Mascardo and Lacuna, releases a thousand Filipino prisoners.

*Cuba:* The Cuban constitutional convention receives the majority and minority report of the committee on relations with the United States, but adjourns without action.

May 22.—*Philippines:* Captain Barrows and Lieutenant Boyer, of the Commissary Department, are sentenced to dishonorable discharge and imprisonment.

May 24.—It is announced that Aguinaldo expects to visit the United States in the fall.


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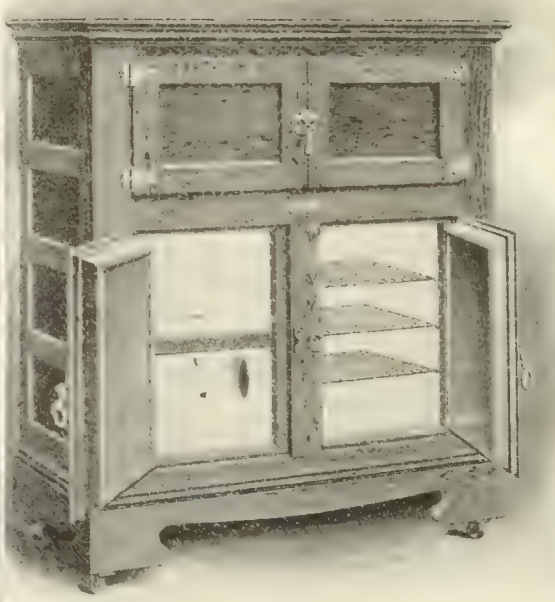

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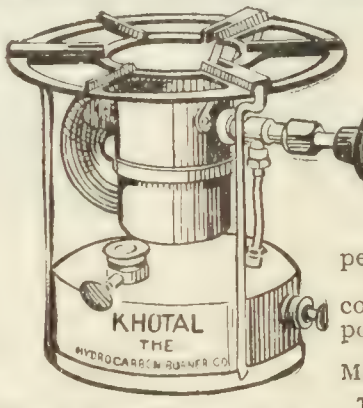


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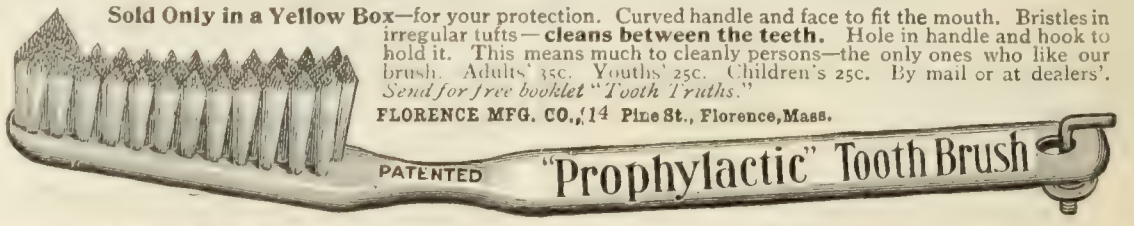

# Modern Fables

"*That's one comfort,*" said the Old Stocking, with a sigh, as she gazed at a large hole in her heel.

"*What's* a comfort," snapped the Rat Trap from the corner.

"Why, that 'it's never too late to mend,'" answered the Stocking.

"Stuff and nonsense!" exclaimed the Trap, "I used to live in an Insurance office, and one day a man came in smiling, and got off that same old joke to the Agent. But after a while he went into the Doctor's private room, next door, and when he came out he looked very grave, and I heard him mutter, '*Too late! Too late!*'" *

The trouble was probably Bright's Disease or Diabetes—nine times out of ten that's the case.

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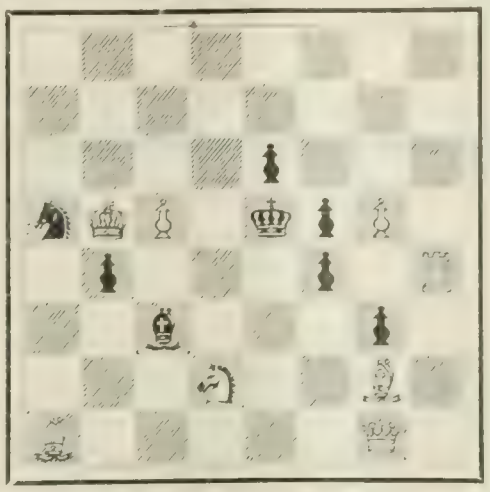
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 562.

By W. H. GUNSBY.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

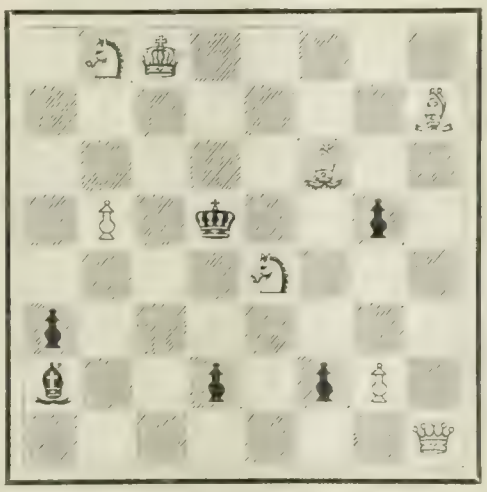
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 563.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

First Prize Three-mover, *Brighton Society* Tournament.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

The Problem-editor of *The B. C. M.*, who was one of the judges in this tourney, calls attention to the "most singular coincidence, that the first prize-winner in each section should be similarly afflicted—they are both deprived of sight." (Lane's problem appeared last week, No. 561.) Another singular fact is that Mackenzie had only "honorable mention" in the two-move section and Lane received the same in the three-move section.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 557.

1. Q—R 8 / K B 5
2. ..... / Other

2. Q—Q 4, mate
2. B—B 5, mate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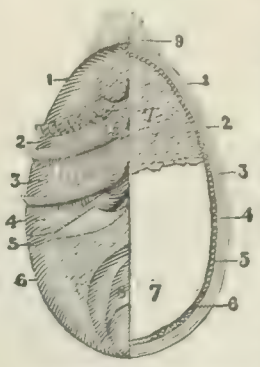

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No. 558.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Q—Q R 8 | P Kt 8 (Q check | Q Q B 8, mate |
| 1. ——— | 2. ——— | ——— |
| K—K 5 | K—B 4 | |
| ..... | ——— | Q—Q 5, mate |
| ——— | 2. ——— | ——— |
| R x P | P—Kt 8 (Kt) | Kt—B 6, mate |
| ..... | 2. ——— | ——— |
| ——— | P—x 5 | |
| P—K 5 | ——— | Q—Q 5, mate |
| ..... | 2. ——— | ——— |
| ——— | Other | |
| ——— | B Kt 2 ch | Q—K B 8, mate |
| 1. ——— | 2. ——— | ——— |
| P—K 5 | K B 4 (must) | |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Mount Sterling, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; T. Buehler, Alma, Wis.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; L. Russ, Corning, Ark.; E. S. Wood, Honey Grove, Tex.; W. Hyde, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; M. A. T., Woodberry Forest High School, Orange, Va.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; C B. Hoffman, Enterprise, Kan.; R. H. Renshaw, Boyce, Va.; L. A. Gouldie, Brooklyn, N. Y.

557 (only): The Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore, Md.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.; "Merope," Cincinnati; A. H. Gansser, Bay City, Mich.; C. V. Zoul, Chicago; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C.H., O.; L. E. Morgan, Naval Academy, Annapolis; J. E. Lobazin, New York City; J. D. Hines, Bowling Green, Ky; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; R. R. Jokisch, Bluff Springs, Ill.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; G. F. Coumber, Kansas City, Mo.

558 (only): G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.

Comments (557): "Easy, but a real problem; the solution can be *thought* out"—M W. H.; "Out of the beaten track"—I. W. B.; "Nicely constructed"—M. M.; "Neat and pretty"—W. R. C.; "Very clever Chess-strategy"—A K.; "A pleaser as well as a teaser"—G. D.; "Neat but easy"—W. W.; Coquettish"—J. H. S.; "Interesting"—T. B.; "The teaser doesn't tease"—J. E. W.; "Yes, a teaser; but solved in 15 minutes"—A. De R. M.; "Too easy"—H. M. C.; "Worth keeping"—G. S. H.; "A neat retreat"—C. Q. De F.

(558): "Unique and interesting"—M. M.; "With less merit than any I have seen in your columns. Conspicuously bald"—W. R. C; "A marvel"—A K.; "Not easy; fairly neat"—W. W. S.; "Very skilfully planned. The conditional Knighting or Queening of P is a stroke of genius"—J. H. S.; "The hardest you have given us"—O. C. B.; "Cleverly constructed"—T. B.; "This is rich"—D. G. H.; "Very difficult"—R. R.

In addition to those reported, E. L. and D. G. H. got 555 and 556; H. S., and R. Long, Jr., Medford, Mass, 555; H. D. Coe, Edgartown, Mass., 553 and 555; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, Ga., 553 and 554.

## Chess-Nuts.

LASKER recently played twenty strong players in the Franklin Club, Philadelphia, winning 13, drawing 5, and losing 2.

WE have received the prospectus of a new book called "Chess Digest," by Mordecai Morgan. This work, in two volumes, gives the opening moves of over fifteen thousand games, arranged according the openings, and representing the great masters of the last fifty years. We have seen the first volume. It strikes us as a magnificent addition to real text-books on Chess.

IN referring to the fact that the composers of Problems 561 and 562 are blind, it is worthy of notice that Helen Keller, the wonderful blind, deaf, and dumb student now in Radcliffe College, is also a Chess-player. We do not know of Miss Keller's ability as a player, but that she can play Chess at all is almost marvelous.

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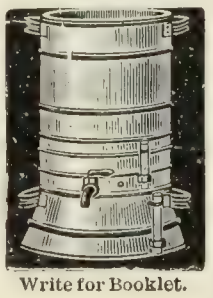

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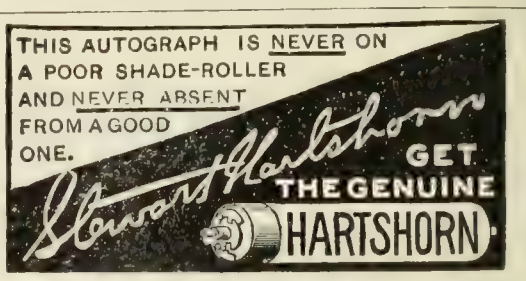

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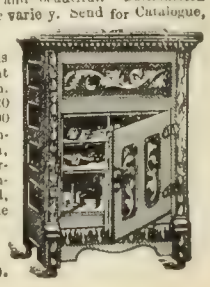

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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE PRESS AND THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

AMID the discussion, somewhat confused, of the different lines of reasoning by which the various justices of the Supreme Court reached their conclusions in the insular cases, one fact stands out clear to all, namely, that the court has decided that the tariff clause of the federal Constitution does not cover Porto Rico. Most of the newspapers infer from this that the Constitution does not cover new territory until Congress extends the Constitution over it. So the decision, while it seems to deny to the people of new territory any constitutional right to participation in our general government and to enjoy free access to our markets, on the other hand is thought to safeguard the people of the States from being ruled, in part, by the ballots of distant and semi-civilized peoples, and from their unrestricted labor competition. The court says of the inhabitants of the islands, however, that "even if regarded as aliens, they are entitled, under the principles of the Constitution, to be protected in life, liberty, and property." The views of the American newspapers regarding these conclusions are classified herewith by sections.

#### New England.

In Boston, *The Transcript* (Rep.) believes that the decision "authorizes the establishment of a 'colonial system,'" and it says that "there can be neither escape from nor evasion of the conclusion that Congress can set up a colonial system for our new possessions, enacting for them such tariffs as may in its judgment be best for their interests and those of the United States." *The Herald* (Ind.) says that the decision, "in the deep-rooted meaning of the term, is imperialistic, in contradistinction to democratic"; but *The Journal* (Rep.) rejoices that "the last hope of those foes of the Administration policy who would have us scuttle out of Porto Rico and the Philippines" is demolished. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), one of the leaders in the fight against expansion, thinks that the question of holding subject peoples is not settled yet, and it adds that "the singular cross divisions of the court by which the result was reached, and the entire absence of any clear, united, and commanding argument leading up to the result, do not and can not serve to enhance the public respect for this great tribunal." The Hartford *Times* (Ind.), another anti-expansion paper, says that "it has been the political talk of Washington for two years past that by and by it is going to be necessary for the United States to acquire, own, and possess a section of China, and it is that project which these five justices undoubtedly have in mind in rendering a decision in the Porto Rico cases which shakes the very foundations of our Government." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) observes that some of the "antis" are talking of an appeal from the decision of the court to the people, and it remarks that "we heard something about an appeal to the people last November, and we noted its results."

#### New York and Philadelphia.

In New York City *The Tribune* (Rep.) declares that the court has won a victory for the nation, and says that the talk of the court's critics "about recent degeneracy of the court is not creditable to their own intelligence." *The Sun* (Rep.) says that "we should rejoice in the wisdom of the Supreme Court no less than in the triumph of our arms in war," and *The Times* (Ind.) thinks that the court "sustained the position taken by the great majority of the American people, that this is a Government of sovereign powers, clothed with all the attributes of sovereignty." "The country can take a long breath and think of what it escaped," remarks *The Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), and *The Press* (Rep.) calls the decision "matter almost for fervent thanksgiving." *The Evening Post* (Ind.) believes that the power conferred upon Congress by the decision includes power to set up independent governments in our new lands, and it remarks that "that is a judicial platform good enough for the advocates of Philippine independence to stand upon." *The Herald* (Ind.) declares, however, that "the more the majority decision in the leading insular case, with the ambiguous and conflicting opinions of its supporters, is examined, the more absurd and mischievous it appears," and it expresses the opinion that it will some day be reversed. *The Journal* lays emphasis on the fact that the supreme power over subject territory is given to Congress, not to the President, and this, it believes, "makes it certain that every step of our progress will be taken in an orderly, lawful way, with the consent of the representatives of the people and not by arbitrary executive decrees issued by a President assuming the powers of a dictator." The Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) says on this point: "There is far less peril in the principle of the right of Congress to exercise imperial power over dependent territory than in the right of the President so to do. But there is, at the same time, far less efficiency in it. A body more unsuited to such a task than the Congress of the United States hardly could be devised, and unless it should develop that Congress has the right and is willing to delegate this power to the President absolutely, as has been attempted by the Spooner Philippine act, it will be found that Congress must in self-protection either permit these territories to govern themselves or admit them as States."

In Philadelphia, *The Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) says that "it is unlikely that any abuses will be committed under this principle" laid down in the decision, "but it is a principle that admits of the abuses of despotism." *The North American* (Ind. Rep.) says: "In effect, the court has laid a broad and solid foundation for the extension of a world-wide colonial system ab-

WANTED—ONE MORE TRIBUNAL.

UNCLE SAM (to his Supreme Bench): "Say, ain't there some other court that can explain what you fellows are driving at?" —*The Chicago News.*

solutely controlled from Washington. Henceforth the question of expansion will be one of political expediency, not of constitutional law." It seems to *The Record* (Ind. Dem.) that the court's ruling involves a "grave change in the character of our Government," and that "henceforth we are to have two kinds of a country"; but *The Press* (Rep.) thinks that the "pregnant words" of the majority opinion "end the sophistry which sought to find in the Constitution the instrument to thwart, instead of to promote, national development." *The Inquirer* (Rep.) makes the suggestion that in view of this decision Cuba can be annexed without the necessity of admitting its sugar and tobacco free of duty.

### Chicago and the Middle West.

The *Record-Herald* (Ind.) suspects that the political predilections and sectional habitat of some of the justices may have had an unconscious influence on their opinions, and that "the constitution of the court had more to do with the decision than the Constitution of the United States." *The Chronicle* (Dem.) declares that "the new doctrine which is set up by the court is revolutionary and fraught with the gravest danger," but *The Tribune* (Rep.) believes that the matter "has been decided as the administration and the great majority of the American people wished to have it." *The Inter Ocean* (Rep.) disagrees diametrically with the contention of *The Record-Herald*, just quoted, and says that "the fact that there were Republican and Democratic justices on both sides of the controversy as to the powers of Congress over the territories removes any suspicion of partizanship from the Supreme Court's decision." *The Journal* (Ind.) calls the decision "a step forward," and says that it "is in line with the historic cases in the same great court, which has developed the Government of the United States from a weak and discordant confederacy of uncertain powers into a great and dominant nation, containing in *posse* every element of sovereignty that may inhere in its nature." But *The News* remarks: "That such a hair-splitting decision, formed by the narrow margin of one vote—the court being divided five to four, and one of the number himself being apparently not completely convinced—should be regarded as entirely satisfactory by the American people can not be expected."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) remarks that the court's decision "presents a slight resemblance to the compromise verdict of a petit jury," and the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) says that under this decision it expects to see Congress "enter on magnificent and corrupting schemes of colonization, brimful of jobbery, peculation, and the high art of stealing. Other republics have been wrecked in that way." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that "there is apparent excuse for those who assume that the majority of the court was more anxious to bend the Constitution to the sinuosities of the 'Administration policy' than to keep the Administration and Congress to the straight line of the Constitution." The Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), commenting on the fact that it was Justice Brown's opinion that decided the De Lima case against the Administration and the Downes case in favor of it, says that "it must be conceded that the tenor of the two decisions written by the Michigan jurist indicate, when they are studied together, that in the last and most important case he was influenced by what seemed to him to be national needs of a political nature." "All the Supreme Court has done," says the Toledo *Blade* (Rep.), "is to give the highest judicial sanction, for the first time in our history, to a principle that has been consistently followed by the Government from the ordinance of 1787 to the present time." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), however, notes that the reasoning of the minority justices is "vastly simpler and clearer" than that of the majority, and it adds that "it would not be surprising if, in the future, as has happened in the past, the opinion of the minority should become the real opinion of the court." The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.)

UNCLE SAM: "After your fight with that fellow you look like a bunch of waste paper." —*The St. Louis Republic.*

goes so far as to say of the decision: "If this be not imperialism realized in all but form, what could be?" The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) thinks that the court's decision may some time be reversed, but it believes that "what, finally, is more certain than even that the opinion will stand is that Congress may be depended on to legislate for the islands within the limits of the Constitution for the most part." It seems to the Detroit *News* (Ind.) that it is a "great decision for the sugar and tobacco trusts," and that "the court saved the day for the trusts and at the same moment sounded the death-knell for the high hopes of our island possessions."

### The Northwest.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Rep.) notes that the principle of the decision "has really been the policy of the Government for one hundred years," and it predicts that this ruling "will produce tranquillity and peace in our new possessions, and will strengthen the prestige of the great republic throughout the world"; but the Milwaukee *Journal* (Dem.) says of the decision that "if that is not imperialism, there is no such thing." The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) agrees with several papers previously quoted that the division of the court "suggests a remote possibility of reversal in the future." The Minneapolis *Times* (Ind.) says: "There be those who will see in this ruling a breaking down of constitutional limitations, boding ill to our system of government; but the average citizen will be more optimistic, believing that the temper of the American people is and ever will be such as to preclude the possibility of any reversal of our organic law that will impair or abridge the rights of citizens, states, or organized territories." The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.) thinks that the ruling sustains the only principles upon which the governments of our new possessions can be administered consistently with their best welfare and that of the people of the United States. The St. Paul *Dispatch* (Rep.) thinks that the decision is unfortunate in its probable political effects. It

says: "One need but recall the universal revolt against the position taken by Congress in rejecting the President's admonition of 'our plain duty' to anticipate the effect in the congressional elections next year of having it made a party issue."

### The South.

Turning now to the South, one finds the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) expressing a doubt as to "whether Congress can be trusted to exercise its discrimination wisely" in using the great power the court has entrusted to it. The Baltimore *News* (Ind.), referring to the disputed scope of the term "United States," remarks that "if the broad right to hold dependencies subject to the control of Congress upon principles quite different from those obtaining within the States of the Union be conceded, it would be absurd to tie down the action of Congress in one particular, by force of the result of a purely verbal dispute as to the literal meaning intended by a body of men more than a hundred years ago, when they wrote certain two words in the Constitution, not intending them to apply in the least to such question as that now involved." The Baltimore *American* (Ind.) thinks that the decision "ought to put an end to further controversy concerning the Government's policy in its new possessions, so long as that policy is honest and directed to the welfare of the inhabitants." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) similarly says: "We do not understand the court as giving any license for oppression, nor do we believe the Government of the United States capable of adopting a cruel policy toward any people under its authority." The Washington *Star* (Ind.), too, believes that "the Supreme Court has decided the insular cases in such manner as to promote the welfare both of the Union of States and of our new island possessions." The Washington *Times* (Dem.) thinks the opinions handed down by the various justices "appear like a crazy quilt made from shreds of the Constitution and remnants of the flag," and "considering that the decisions fix the power of Congress

THE STRING TO THE CONSTITUTION.

It will "follow the Flag" when Congress says so.

—*The Boston Herald.*

above the Constitution, and that it only requires a little ordinary legislation to establish that power, the trusts have reason to be pleased and satisfied." "Well," says the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), "if they have to be colonies, they are lucky in being American colonies"; but it demands that trade with our new possessions shall be free from tariff barriers. The Columbia *State* (Dem.) believes this ruling "will bring our highest court into discredit, and it will not determine for long the attitude of the American people toward the policy of colonialism." The Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.) feels that its opinion is now confirmed that "since the Civil War the United States is a limited empire governed by Congress." "The somewhat hazy argument of the court," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem), "seemed to be in a great measure intended to let the Government out of a difficult situation," and the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) similarly observes that the maxim that the Constitution does not follow the flag "is necessary to enable the great republic to start out on a career of conquest of people who are entitled to no rights of any sort, save what Congress in its grace may choose to confer." The Nashville *American* (Dem.) declares, in spite of the decision, that "there should be no tariff on articles produced on American territory and shipped into other sections of American territory, no matter whether the territory comprises States of the Union or islands in distant seas." "The only comment allowable after this," exclaims the Mobile *Register* (Dem.), "is to admit that 'we've done expanded, shore!'" The Jacksonville *Times-Union* (Dem.) notes that we still have the privilege of giving constitutional rights to our new possessions, even tho we are not compelled to do so, and the Houston *Post* (Dem.) observes that "the insular question, in fact, is still left as an open political question by these very unsatisfactory and conflicting opinions of the court." The Louisville *Post* (Dem.) believes that Congress, in its legislation for the islanders, will aim "by broad and liberal enactments gradually to develop among these people a new sense of security and a new conception of liberty," and, it remarks, "there is no imperialism in this."

### West of the Mississippi.

Looking farther west, one finds the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) observing that "as the decision is for the benefit of the islands as well as of the United States, it will please the country," but the St. Louis *Republic* says: "Our Federal Supreme Court tells us that our Government can exist half republic and half empire. It is a lie. Our children will reproach us for accepting it as a truth. For its acceptance as the truth means that they will be subject to empire, not sovereign in a free and self-governing republic. And it is we who are betraying them to empire." The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) agrees with *The Globe-Democrat* that "if the Supreme Court had studied to please the country with its decisions in the Porto Rico cases it could hardly have succeeded better," but the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) thinks that free trade with the islands would be the better policy, for "the best interests of the colonies and of America demand their industrial development." The Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) believes that Justice Brown, who handed down the majority opinion, arrived at "a safe and sound conclusion," but that his reasoning was "illogical," and "will never take its place among the historic decisions of the great jurists of the Supreme Court." "It is not unfair," the Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.) believes, "to say that the decision is a political one," and the Denver *News* (Ind.) remarks: "Hereafter we shall have the right to shoot and bayonet 'liberty' into all benighted persons sitting in darkness." The Denver *Republican* (Rep.), however, calls imperialism "only a bad dream," and expresses confidence that "the judgment of the Supreme Court will receive the earnest and hearty commendation of a vast majority of the American people." The

UNCLE SAM: "Now I can do what I please with 'em."

—*The Detroit Journal.*

Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.) thinks that "with so evenly divided a bench and with the majority voicing so many conflicting opinions, there is as good reason to believe that the minority was right as there is to put implicit confidence in the finding of the majority." "It strikes us," says the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), that "the decision should meet with general approval, because in no other way can the business with the islands be carried on unless they be declared Territories and come under the general jurisdiction of Congress, the same as Territories, undisputed and complete."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.) says that the decision "deprives the islanders of the only right which is both valuable and in danger. Nobody desires to interfere with the personal liberty of the islanders, the free exercise of their religion, or the freedom of oral and written speech. The country is full of people who desire to interfere with their liberty of trade." "Imperialism, with all its disastrous possibilities," declares the Sacramento *Bee* (Ind.), "is fully sustained." The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.), thinks, however, that the court's conclusion is "happily final as to our future dealings" with the new possessions as well as "to our own security and to their prosperity and progress." The Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.) believes similarly that the court has done well in giving the nation "the right to expand," for "there is no intent to oppress, but to free; no intent to crush, but to uplift." *The Philippine Argonaut* (Manila), in a comment anticipating the court's decision in regard to the Philippines, a decision not yet rendered, refers to the oath taken by the surrendered insurgents to support the Constitution of the United States, and asks: "If the Constitution doesn't apply to the Philippines, of what avail is the oath of allegiance?"

## A PLEA FOR THE NEGROES OF ALABAMA.

A STRIKING incident during the course of the Alabama Constitutional Convention, which opened its sessions in Montgomery on May 21, and which, it is generally admitted, was called for the purpose of disfranchizing the majority of the negroes of the State, was the presentation of a memorial signed by Booker T. Washington and twenty-three other colored men, appealing for conservative action toward their race. "Your petitioners are not stirrers-up of strife between the races," run the opening sentences of this document; "each of us, in some calling, is a hard-working, tax-paying, and, we trust, law-abiding citizen, and we believe that we represent in a large measure the feelings and desires of the masses of our people in the State." The memorial continues (we quote from the Montgomery *Advertiser*):

"We beg of your honorable body to keep in mind in dealing with the problems that grow out of our presence, that, as a race, we did not force ourselves upon you, but were brought here, in most cases, against our will; but, nevertheless, we recognize that since being here, we have been vastly benefited. We have gotten habits of industry, the English language, and the Christian religion, and at the same time we have tried, in an humble way, to render valuable service to the white man in clearing the forests, building the railroads, cultivating the lands, working the mines, as well as in many forms of domestic service and in other activities. Our fathers and mothers have helped nurse you and your children, and when the male members of the family were away from home fighting in war that might have meant our continued enslavement, we remained at home, working your farms, supporting and protecting your helpless wives and daughters. When we have been called to perform any duty of citizenship, whether fighting a foreign foe, working the public roads, or any other duty, we have tried to do our best."

"There are those among your petitioners," declares the memorial, "who have persistently urged the negro to learn to trust his future with his Southern white neighbors, and that when the supreme test came he would receive justice at their hands." It concludes:

"We know the task before you is a delicate, trying, and perplexing one. In this connection, we desire to add that, in our humble opinion, while there may be doubt and uncertainty in many directions, one thing is absolutely and unmistakably clear, that nothing that is not absolutely just and fair will be permanently successful.

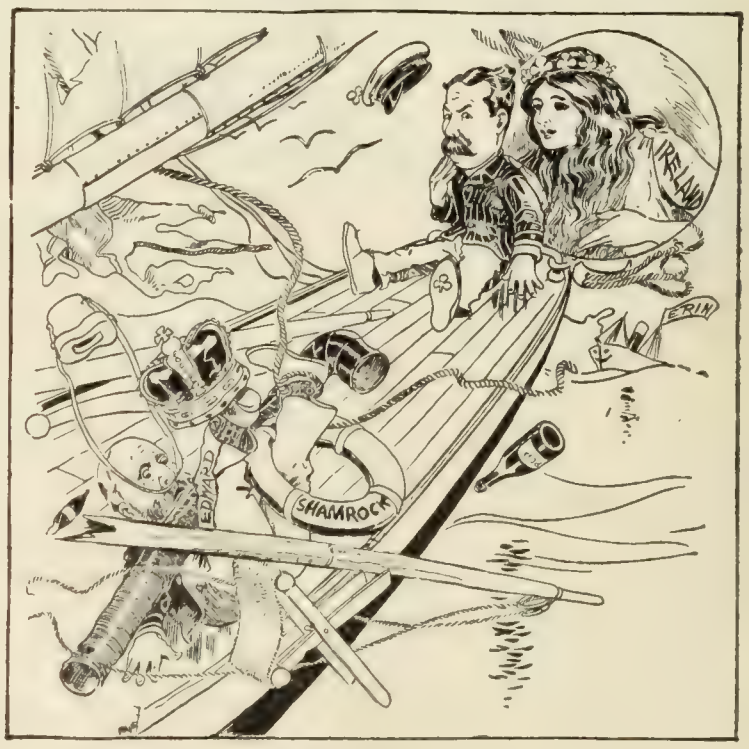
"Any law which will merely change the name and form of fraud, or can be interpreted as meaning one thing when applied to one race and something else when applied to another race will not, in our opinion, improve our present conditions, but may unsettle the peace and thrift of our people and decrease the wealth and prosperity of Alabama."

Just what effect this appeal will have upon the result of the convention remains to be seen. The consideration accorded, however, to Senator Morgan's radical proposals, which prohibit any negro from holding office and leave the voting qualification in absolute control of a court of three registrars in each county, shows that extreme measures are contemplated.

AMUSING, ANYWAY.

"We would be fools if we shut our eyes. We must prepare for war against all nations of Europe."—Senator Lodge, in his Boston speech.

—*The Cincinnati Post.*




NOW WILL HE BE GOOD?

IRELAND: "Demand home rule, Tommy, while we've got him down."

—*The Chicago News.*

## CURRENT CARTOONS.

## SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE PROSPECT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE radical disagreement between Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, as to whether the Democratic Party of that State shall hold to the principles of Mr. Bryan or accept those of President McKinley, is thought by many papers to be a significant symptom of disorganization on the part of the Democratic Party the country over, and of widely opposite views held in the South by men who vote the same ticket at the polls. The opinions of the Southern press quoted in our issue for November 24 showed that there is a strong feeling in the South against the principles advocated by Mr. Bryan, but none of the Southern papers holds out any hope to Senator McLaurin at this time that the appeal to the people will result in his favor. Several papers think that the resignation of the two Senators, one whose term had just begun, the other whose term was nearly over, was totally uncalled for, and the hope is freely expressed that the people of the State will retire both of them to private life and send two new men to the Senate. Governor McSweeney has notified the two Senators that he will not accept their resignations, as he believes that the quarrel does not justify the expense and turmoil of a special state campaign. Senator McLaurin seems inclined to accept the governor's view of the matter, but Senator Tillman declares that the governor does not have the right to decline the resignations. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) and several other papers think that the willingness of Senator McLaurin to postpone the contest to a later date, and the unwillingness of Senator Tillman to do so, show a belief that Senator McLaurin's cause will grow in strength the longer it is before the people. If Senator Tillman's view, that the governor is bound to accept the resignations, is correct, the people of South Carolina will decide the contest between the two Senators in the fall. Mr. Bryan has declared in *The Commoner* that he "hopes and expects to see Senator Tillman win a sweeping victory," and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) believes that "it can be counted on as certain that Senator McLaurin will be defeated." The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* (Dem.) says:

"The fact that all the Republican newspapers in the country have applauded McLaurin's course in voting consistently for Republican policies, and the fact that he is 'very near the Republican Administration' would seem to leave no doubt as to the quality of his 'Democracy,' and the question which the voters will have to decide is not whether McLaurin bluffed Tillman or Tillman bluffed McLaurin, but whether South Carolina shall be represented by Republican Senators or Democratic Senators.

"Tillman was reelected to the Senate at the last session of the legislature for 'the long term,' and his offer to resign his seat shows that he has not lost faith in the people of the State. It was a very bold thing for him to do and a very safe thing, we believe. It is possible that he might be defeated, but, as things look now, the resignation of McLaurin marks the close of his career as a political force in this State."

BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN.

JOHN L. McLAURIN.

GOV. M. B. McSWEENEY

SOUTH CAROLINA LEADERS.

The Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.) remarks that "the squelching of McLaurin a year ahead of time is certainly something to be thankful for, tho we hardly think it worth an off-year campaign," and adds:

"The situation, with all its complexities and possibilities, is the direct result of Tillman's overweening egotism. McLaurin's issue was not with him specially, but with the Democracy of South Carolina. To that Democracy he had proved faithless. He had not proved faithless to Tillman—for he was elected to the Senate in spite of Tillman and mainly by Tillman's opponents. Tillman, however, chose to narrow down the issue to a personal one and to make it appear that the reelection of McLaurin would be a reflection upon him. Having done this and having brought on an exchange of taunts as to their courage and confidence in the positions they had assumed, it was almost inevitable that the issue should have been joined between them in the way it was. Each is now seeking 'vindication.' We do not think it at all necessary to the political well-being of South Carolina that either should be 'vindicated.' We can not consider McLaurin's amiable personality without considering his political treachery, and we can not consider Tillman's good votes without taking into account his evil words and his ugly record in this State. Our people have the right to demand, and we think they will demand, a wider choice—one candidate, at least, who has sound principles combined with a clean record. The issues are too important to the Democracy of South Carolina to be degraded into a mere personal contest between two men, neither of whom can have unqualified indorsement."

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* (Dem.), another paper of wide influence in the South, and one that has been leading the campaign against Mr. Bryan's influence over the Democratic Party, says: "Now, if the people of South Carolina will in turn give these gentlemen a surprise by retiring both to private life and returning Hampton and Butler to their former seats, that true Democracy of the country which is neither Republican nor Pop-

THE THEATER OF WAR HAS BEEN MOVED.
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

ulistic will turn out and celebrate. Tillman is essentially a Populist. McLaurin is essentially a Republican. There is a good chance now to make a stand in the Palmetto State for genuine Democracy." The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), too, declares that "the hope that South Carolina will do away with Tillmanism and McLaurinism altogether is quite universal," and the Nashville *American* (Dem.) agrees that "it would be to the State's credit if it turned both Tillman and McLaurin down and elected two genuine Democrats." The Nashville *Banner* (Ind.) predicts that as a result of the contest "the differences between the two elements claiming to be Democratic will be emphasized not only in South Carolina, but throughout the whole country." The Louisville *Post* (Dem.) believes that Tillman's triumph would "undoubtedly encourage the radicals throughout the country to more determined opposition to the plan of the reorganizers." The Mobile *Register* (Dem.) thinks that Senator McLaurin may gather a respectable following; but remarks that he "does not appear to the Southern Democrats as precisely the Moses for the occasion." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), however, says: "McLaurin may not win—not in South Carolina—but the progressive ideas for which he is fighting will, in a few years, control the situation in the South, as certainly as that section's development will continue."

## CUBA AND THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

THE rejection by the President and Cabinet of the modification of the Platt amendment, adopted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention on May 29, is viewed as a very unfortunate development in the relations between Cuba and the United States. The Platt amendment (the full text of which is printed at the close of this article) was accepted by the Convention by a majority of 15 to 14, but various appendices and "explanations" were added to it, which, it was claimed, embodied Secretary Root's authorized interpretation of the amendment in his recent conversations with the Cuban commissioners in Washington. For example, the power of military intervention on the part of the United States, as given in the third clause of the amendment, is so far modified, in the light of Secretary Root's alleged statements, as to admit only of intervention in cases where "independence is endangered by outside powers or grave interior disturbances creating anarchy." Moreover, such intervention is not to be understood as supposing either "protectorate or suzerainty." Another important modification of the Platt amendment relates to the cession of coaling and naval stations, as embodied in the seventh clause. This clause is amended to prohibit the United States from using the stations for intervention in the government of Cuba and to restrict their use to the protection of adjacent American and Cuban waters from foreign attacks. The Cubans also demand that provision be made for a reciprocity treaty between the island and the United States. All of these features, it is said, met with the disapproval of the President, as did also the Cuban statement that the action of the United States in this whole matter is "an amplification of the Monroe doctrine."

JUAN GUALBERTO GOMEZ, OF SANTIAGO,
Leader of the Radicals in the Cuban Convention.
Courtesy of *Harper's Weekly*.

Disappointment is expressed by papers of every political belief at this unexpected development, which, it is believed, will have the effect of postponing for some time to come any satisfactory settlement of the Cuban problem. But the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"The United States has a deep and legitimate concern in Cuba. It has had such concern, for natural causes, for three-quarters of a century. In not a few years that concern has been intensified to acute anxiety, involving heavy costs. In one year it caused us to engage in a most portentous and expensive foreign war. After such experience the United States does not propose to take needless risks for the future. It wants to effect a settlement which will stay settled. The question is not how quickly our control of Cuba can be withdrawn, but how satisfactory and substantial a native control can be put in its place. And no settlement can be lasting and no native control can be satisfactory, unless established upon the sure foundation of those principles for which this country intervened in Cuba three years ago. The Memorial Day which we have just been celebrating should have brought to every heart a renewal of the resolve 'that these dead'—the dead of the Spanish war as well as of the Civil War—'shall not have died in vain.' And the only way in which that high resolve can be fulfilled and the duty of this country in respect to Cuba can be discharged is in inflexibly insisting upon a satisfactory completion of the task for which the President on April 11, 1898, asked congressional authority, and for the performance of which task this country accepted a few days later the dreadful gage of war with Spain. That task is 'to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own.' That is the task for which we went into Cuba, and it is to be performed according to our own standards and to our own satisfaction."

The Democratic papers take a very different view of the issues involved. The Kansas City *Times* (Dem.) describes America's conduct in Cuba as a "policy of promise-breakers"; and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) says: "The true policy of the United States should be, first of all, to redeem the promise recorded in the Teller resolution. Let us do our own duty and

CUBA MAKES A DISCOVERY.
"Why, this isn't a collar, after all; it's a life-preserver."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

leave Cuba to do hers. If Cuba shall prove recreant, the responsibility will not be ours, and we shall stand at liberty, under the Constitution and the law of nations, to take whatever measure our safety or our interests would seem to require." The New York *Journal* (Dem.) adds:

"The Cubans have complied with all the requirements [of the Platt amendment], altho they might well have stood on the original promise to which we pledged our honor at the beginning of the war with Spain. They have gone even farther than Congress demanded. They have accepted the Platt amendment not only 'substantially,' but literally, word for word. They have merely salved their pride by adding a little explanatory comment for the benefit of their constituents, putting on record the assurances given them by Secretary Root. If we make that an excuse for refusing to recognize their Government, we shall simply give the world the right to say that we never intended to keep our promises."

The text of the Platt amendment, which was passed by the United States Senate on February 27 and by the House on March 1 is as follows:

That in fulfilment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled "For the Recognition of the Independence of the People of Cuba," demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect, the President is hereby authorized to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people as soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a constitution which, either as a part thereof or in any ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows:

1. That the Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

2. That said Government shall not assume or contract any public debt to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate.

3. That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

4. That all acts of the United States in Cuba, during its military occupancy thereof, are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

5. That the Government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised, or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

6. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba and the title thereto left to future adjustment by treaty.

7. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof as well as for its own defense, the Government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

8. That by way of further assurance, the Government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.

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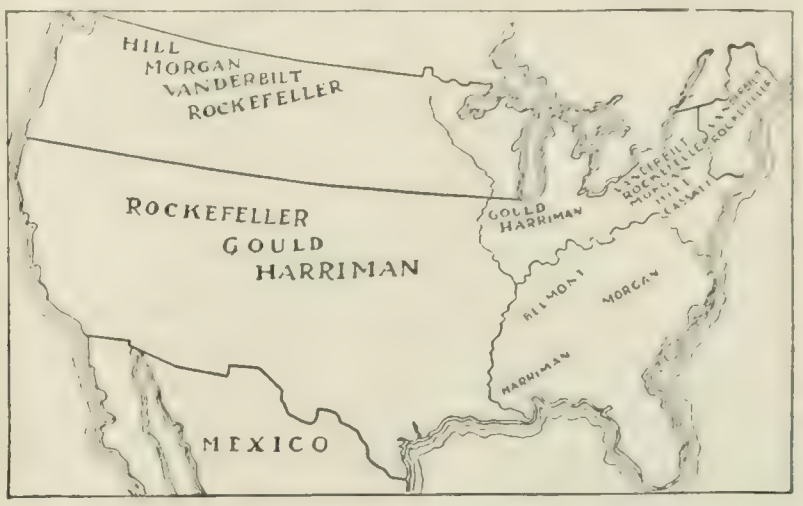
**Trolley Roads as Freight Distributors.**—Surprise has been expressed that the managers of the trolley systems throughout the country have made so few attempts to develop the freight-carrying possibilities inherent in their machinery. "Towns and cities must be fed," remarks the New York *Iron Age*, "and the trolley road, which now connects every city with its suburbs, often for many miles in every direction, offers just the facilities needed for cheap, easy, and frequent communication." It continues:

"The Cleveland and Eastern Railroad, an electrical railway connecting Cleveland with certain populous suburbs, is probably the first to demonstrate the value of a freight traffic as an important source of revenue to a trolley system. It operates about sixty miles of track, and was originally designed exclusively for passenger service. It first discovered an advantage in rendering the people along its extensive lines a service in taking milk to the city and returning the cans. A freight-car for milk was built and run at night. It paid so well that another was added. Then combination cars were built, with passenger accommodations at one end and compartments at the other for light freight and express matter. The requirements gradually grew to include the carriage of coal, agricultural implements, fertilizers, groceries, and general merchandise one way, and milk, vegetables, and all kinds of farm and garden produce the other way. The system is still new, but about one-third the earnings of the line come from its freight service. Incidentally it is benefited by the increase of its passenger traffic both ways. The suburbs it reaches are building up rapidly, and it is making its franchise of great value by rendering the public an invaluable service."

*The Iron Age* predicts that this successful experiment will be widely imitated, and believes that the expansion of the trolley system "will bring about great economic changes of benefit to all classes of society."

## RAILROADS GROUPED BY OWNERSHIP.

A MAP of the United States showing the owners of two-thirds of its railway mileage is given in *The Common Carrier* (April). This paper shows that owing to an understanding or agreement, verbal or written, generally the latter, half a dozen financial leaders control two-thirds of the railway mileage of the




A COMMUNITY OF OWNERSHIP MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

United States and thus maintain rates. The article, as abstracted in *The Railway Digest*, gives the names of seven or eight men who thus control 108,404 miles of road, and the table of roads, grouped as controlled, is given below. Says the latter paper:

"The writer further remarks that community of ownership will not mean low wages or high rates. Under private ownership men of ability will be well paid. It is the Government that pays modest salaries for responsibility. Railway owners believe with Andrew Carnegie, 'There is no price too dear to pay for perfection.'"

| I. VANDERBILT GROUP. | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. C. & H. R. | 10,016 |
| D., L. & W. | 951 |
| C. & N. W. | 8,550 |
| | 19,517 |

| II. MORGAN GROUP. | |
|---|---|
| Southern Ry. | 6,807 |
| M. & Ohio | 879 |
| Q. & Crescent | 1,115 |
| Cent. of Ga. | 1,835 |
| Ga., So. & Fla. | 285 |
| Macon & B'ngham | 97 |
| P. & R. | 1,891 |
| Lehigh Valley | 1,404 |
| Erie | 2,271 |
| Cent. of N. J. | 677 |
| A. C. Line | 1,812 |
| | 19,073 |

| V. GOULD GROUP. | |
|---|---|
| Missouri Pac. | 5,326 |
| Texas & Pac. | 1,599 |
| S. F. S. W. | 1,265 |
| Int. & Gt. Nor. | 825 |
| Denver & Rio G. | 1,675 |
| Mo., Kan. & Texas | 2,423 |
| Rio G. West | 603 |
| Wabash | 2,358 |
| | 16,074 |

| VI. HILL GROUP. | |
|---|---|
| Gt. Northern | 5,185 |
| Nor. Pac. | 5,188 |

| VII. BELMONT GROUP. | |
|---|---|
| Louis. & Nash. | 3,235 |
| Nash., Chatta. & S. L. | 1,195 |

| VIII. BELMONT-MORGAN. | |
|---|---|
| Georgia R. R. | 307 |
| West & Alabama | 128 |
| Atlanta & West Pt. | 87 |
| | 522 |

| III. HARRIMAN GROUP. | |
|---|---|
| Ill. Cent. | 5,000 |
| U. Pac. | 3,029 |
| Ore. R. R. & N. Co. | 1,137 |
| Oregon Short Line | 1,498 |
| Chi. Ter. Trans. | 918 |
| So. Pac. | 7,723 |
| Kan. City So. | 833 |
| Chi. Ter. Trans. | 107 |
| | 20,245 |

| IV. PENNSYLVANIA GROUP. | |
|---|---|
| Penn. System | 10,031 |
| B., R. & P. | 650 |
| West N. Y. & Penn | 633 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 1,450 |
| Nor. & West | 1,671 |
| B. & O. System | 3,156 |
| Long Island | 603 |
| | 18,200 |

| IX. INDEPENDENT SYSTEMS. | |
|---|---|
| Seaboard Air Line | 2,591 |
| Plant System | 2,170 |
| C. M. & S. P. | 6,592 |
| Rock Island | [illegible] |
| C. B. & Q. | [illegible] |
| A. T. & S. F. | 7,808 |
| S. L. & S. F. (K. C. M. & B.) | 3,000 |
| Chi. Gt. West | 1,023 |
| Col. & So. | 1,142 |
| Perre Marquette | 1,762 |
| | [illegible] |

| SUMMARY. | |
|---|---|
| Vanderbilt | 19,517 |
| Harriman | 20,245 |
| Morgan | [illegible] |
| Pennsylvania | [illegible] |
| Gould | [illegible] |
| Hill | [illegible] |
| Belmont | [illegible] |
| Belmont-Morgan | 512 |
| | 108,454 |

## WILL THE PAN-AMERICAN FAIR BE A BAD THING FOR BUFFALO?

SOME of the Chicago papers, in commenting on the opening of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, express the opinion that the Buffalo business men, who have been so enthusiastic in getting it up, will meet bitter disappointment. The Chicago *Tribune*, for example, remarks that the exposition "reflects credit on the energy, artistic taste, and liberality of the citizens of Buffalo," but adds:

"It does not reflect equal credit on their powers of observation and their business sense. For an exposition is a speculation which never pays the city where it may be held, however much it may benefit those who attend it. For that city it means a few months of feverish excitement and jubilation, and then a reaction and long-continued deadly dulness. A year hence the Buffalonians who are up in a balloon now will be down on the ground, meditating on the unprofitableness of expositions.

"Jealousy does not prompt this prediction. Chicagoans would like to see the Buffalo show a success in every respect. But bitter experience has taught them something. They have had their exposition spree and subsequent headache. They expected that the great doings of the World's Fair year would lift up the city to unwonted and continued prosperity. They have found out their mistake, and, as may have been noticed, they seldom brag of 1893.

"After the World's Fair the real estate market, which had been so lively, suddenly collapsed, and is just beginning to revive. When the crowds of visitors departed, some regions of the city took on the appearance of a deserted village. The 'To rent' signs blossomed out everywhere in the windows of stores and apartment houses. Since 1893 the amended litany of Chicago real estate men has read: 'From panics and from world's fairs, good Lord, deliver us.'

"Chicagoans sinned against the light a dozen years ago, for they had before them the experience of Philadelphia, whose progress was retarded, not accelerated, by the Centennial Exposition. But there are some things apparently which one city can not be taught by the sad experience of others. Unmindful of what Chicago suffered, Omaha had an exposition to advertise and build up that city. The result was just what might have been expected—stimulation, followed by depression.

"While Omaha, in sackcloth and ashes, was sitting amid the ruins of its exposition Buffalo began planning to have one. Nor is that city alone in its unwisdom. Charleston is to have an exposition this winter, and St. Louis is to splurge two years hence.

"Expositions are of value to real estate owners who can sell their holdings at top-notch prices and collect the money. They are not locally useful otherwise. They excite a brief unnatural and unwholesome activity, followed by painful nervous prostration."

### Nearly Four Thousand American Millionaires.

—According to the New York *Herald*, there are 3,828 millionaires in the United States, and in a recent issue it presents a detailed list of their names, classified according to the States in which they live. It says:

"One two-hundredth part of one per cent. of the population of the United States, or one person out of every 20,000, controls about one-fifth of the nation's wealth; that is, 3,828 millionaires out of a population little in excess of 76,000,000 own $16,000,000,000 of the $81,750,000,000 at which our entire property is fairly valued.

"In the first quarter of the century just closed there were not more than half a dozen millionaires in the land, and two only—John Jacob Astor, in New York, and Stephen Girard, in Philadelphia—had sufficient wealth to make them particularly conspicuous. Now we are nearing the 4,000 mark. . . . . .

"In 87 per cent. of the cases our millionaires have built their own fortunes, very many from the very bottom, and a large number on foundations laid by fathers or grandfathers.

"The millionaires have come from all of the great industries—19 per cent. from manufacturing, 16 per cent. from merchandizing, 13 per cent. from real estate, 13 per cent. inherited, 12 per cent. railways and steamships, 10 per cent. banking, 6 per cent. mining, 6 per cent. farms and cattle, and from all other industries 5 per cent."

The Nashville *American* finds the *Herald's* list incorrect, and declares that it would be very difficult to compile an accurate list, for the reason that "men of wealth are not in the habit of informing the public of the amount or value of their holdings." The Kansas City *Star* comments in similar vein, emphasizing the popular tendency to exaggerate the income of a wealthy man. "In considering the income of the very rich," it adds, "it must be remembered that there has been a great multiplication of men in comfortable circumstances. . . . It is only by recognition of the fact that his wealth is a means for social service that the coming billionaire will find safety. If he should attempt to use his power solely for arbitrary and selfish ends, he would make himself an active factor in bringing about a social revolution."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WELL, anyhow, the *Shamrock* will follow the *Constitution*.—*The New York Herald.*

A REPUBLICAN VERSION.—"Oh! that this too, too solid South would melt!"—*Puck.*

"GERMANS leaving Peking." The luck of Peking is that it still has something to be left.—*The New York World.*

SOME Filipino of original ideas will yet distinguish himself by surrendering as a private.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

CHINA should be excused for being just a trifle skeptical about the promise that "salvation is free."—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THERE are obstinate people down in Texas who refuse to give the McKinley administration credit for the oil boom.—*The Cincinnati Enquirer.*

PERHAPS some arrangement can be made with China by which the powers may take the amount of the indemnity in washing.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THAT great European war that is to start in the Balkans is again to the front, threatening as ever, but with its edges slightly frayed.—*The Baltimore American.*

CHINA'S proposition to pay the indemnity on the instalment plan shows that she knows something about Western business methods after all.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IF you hear the sound of a heavy tread and the clang of armor at the westward, it is the editor of the Springfield *Republican* marching on Washington to turn the Supreme Court out of its court-room.—*The Boston Transcript.*

NEW PHASE OF THE TRUST PROBLEM.

HILL: "Nauseating!" TEDDY: "Bet he never ate mountain lion!"
HANNA: "Cruelty to polyps!" PRESIDENT MCKINLEY: "P'raps I'd better discharge him!" BRYAN; "Why didn't I think of that?"

[General Funston writes home that while on his expedition to capture Aguinaldo, the party, when short of provisions, killed an octopus and ate part of it; and the general suggests that this record may prove valuable if he ever tries to "break into" politics.] —*The Chicago News.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF OUR SIX THOUSAND AUTHORS.

IT has been said again and again that American literature down to comparatively recent days has been largely the product of foreign writers residing in America or has been confined almost wholly to a little coterie of authors living on the North Atlantic seaboard. In order to decide this question, Mr. George H. Warner, associate editor of Charles Dudley Warner's "Library of the World's Best Literature," has summarized the investigations of Mr. Oscar Fay Adams in the latter's recent "Dictionary of American Authors," covering all the writers from the seventeenth century to the year 1895. Mr. Warner finds that, exclusive of writers of monographs, occasional poems, and magazine and newspaper articles, there have been 6,500 authors of definite books; and that of these only about seven hundred were born in foreign lands—about eleven per cent. of the whole number. This eleven per cent., he says, includes for the most part the writers of the colonial age, who were nearly all born in England. Mr. Warner gives the following statistics (in the New York *Times*, May 11):

"Of these 700 foreign-born authors, England contributed 227, Scotland 86, Ireland 95, Wales 12, and Canada, tho properly American, 45. Other British colonies and possessions furnished only 10. . . . The Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, contributed 15; the Germanic countries, including Austria, 51; Russia 6, Poland 2, Livonia 1, Holland 7, Belgium 4, France 28, Spain 2, Portugal 1, Switzerland 9, Italy 13, Hungary 6, and Greece 3. There are also from Turkey 9, Asia Minor 3, Burma 1, China 1, Ceylon 1, Persia 1, the Philippines 1, and Senegal 1, these latter 9 being suggestive of American origin and transplantation through missionaries or diplomatists or consuls residing in those countries. There are to be accounted for in other ways, 1 from Brazil, 3 from Cuba, 4 from the East Indies, 10 from the West Indies, 4 from Hawaii, and 4 from British Guiana in South America.

"Some of the States have not given birth to a single author, for the very sufficient reason that they have not been organized long enough to do so, and it is also true that literary productiveness is most to be found in settled communities where some leisure from the more material vocations is possible. The six New England States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, have given birth to some 2,360 authors, or about 37 per cent. of the whole number upon which these figures are based. The five Middle States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, have 2,000, or 30 per cent. of the whole. After having taken out the proportion of foreign-born and those of unknown nativity, we have about 87 per cent. to divide among the States. The New England and the Middle States together have 57 per cent., so that we have left 30 per cent. to be divided among the 34 Southern and Western States.

"Of the Southern States along the seaboard and gulf there are, as might be expected, most in Virginia, some 235 authors of books, and in South Carolina 118, while North Carolina has 71, Georgia has 56, Alabama 28, Mississippi 19, Louisiana 21, and Texas has but 3. In the interior South, Tennessee has 34, Kentucky 70, both being in some respects extensions of Virginia, while Missouri has 26 and Arkansas has 3.

"Of the Western States, Ohio takes the lead, with 174 authors, while Indiana has 55, Illinois 47, Michigan 36, and California 6. All the others combined have 37. The District of Columbia, or the city of Washington, has 42. Before leaving this branch of our subject it may be interesting to observe that of the New England States Massachusetts has 1,243, or within a fraction of 20 per cent. out of the 37 per cent. in the whole six States, tho that State lost a large number of the writers of her early period by the loss of Maine and New Hampshire, once a part of her territory, and which in a perfectly definite statement would remain to her account. But it is a curious fact that, tho Boston was long the literary city of the United States and Harvard College the radiating center of literary life, it is the State of Connecticut that has the credit of having had born within her borders the largest number of writers, in proportion to her population, of any State in the Union, with her 430 authors to (at the present time) 750,000 people.

"The State of New York had 1,060 writers born to her, making 17 per cent. of the total in the country, and nearly as many as Massachusetts; but her population is three times as many, and, compared with Massachusetts, her authors' birth-rate would be only about one-third as large, and only about half as large as that of New England considered as a whole. New York is now the largest publishing city, and no doubt the place of greatest literary activity and productiveness.

"Pennsylvania comes next in the production of literary men, with 613 names, nearly 9.5 per cent of the total. The population of Pennsylvania is four-fifths that of New York State, so that the proportion of authors is much smaller, notwithstanding the fact that in the early part of our history the city of Philadelphia was the first and largest publishing center, and by far the largest republishing center of the country, more English books having been printed there than in any other city until at length Boston became the principal publishing city, only recently yielding to New York in that respect. It may be remarked in passing that Chicago is a printer of immense quantities of books, tho not, generally speaking, of the first literary class."

### TENDENCIES OF CONTEMPORARY ANGLO-AMERICAN LITERATURE.

GENERALIZATIONS concerning current literature are somewhat the fashion of the hour; but on account of the ease with which they are made by the literary novice, mere ripples upon the surface of public taste are not unlikely to be taken for new and deep currents of human thought. A more cautious and penetrating consideration of contemporary tendencies is given by the editor of *The Dial* (Chicago, May 16), who has spent a lifetime in close touch with literary interests. In referring to the misleading inductions often drawn from the numerous "epoch-creating books," so familiar during the past few years, and notable chiefly for their great sales, the writer says:

"It is not so very long ago that the American public was reading and talking 'Trilby,' with such frantic enthusiasm that one would have thought a new literary era had dawned. Many were the seeming-wise reflections of which this entertaining story was the innocent provoking cause, many were the hopes, or the fears, for our literary development that took their starting-point from the vogue of this particular piece of fiction. All this discussion was the work of the amateur, and we now realize how absurd it all was. The novel in question is clean forgotten to-day, and with it the whole argument based upon its success. Any one can see now what the practised critic saw all the time, that there was no more significance in the astonishing vogue of 'Trilby' than there had been a score of years earlier in the equally astonishing vogue of 'Helen's Babies.'

"In point of fact, when the philosophical student of literature confronts the question of literary tendencies, he sees two things with absolute distinctness. One of them is that the study of tendencies, of movements, of the transformations of a nation's idealisms, is the most important thing about the history of any literature, the only thing, indeed, that invests a literature with real significance for the history of culture. If he can not discern the evolutionary process at work, he misses all the salt and savor of his subject, and his conclusions are empirical or merely subjective. The other thing is that this process of development, this history of movements and transformations, requires for its proper observation a considerable period to be taken into survey, and a considerable detachment, in point of time, from that period. The one wellnigh impossible task is to trace the direction of the evolutionary process in one's immediate surroundings, or to make any prophecies for the future save those that are the logical outcome of some tendency that has been in operation long enough to become clearly discerned. . . . . .

"A few generalizations, however, concerning the tendencies and characteristics of our contemporary English literature it seems reasonably safe to make, and one of them is that we are living in a critical rather than a creative period. As the few

great survivors of the earlier age one by one pass away, we feel acutely conscious that the places are left unfilled. The season of analysis and introspection is clearly upon us. In such a period as ours, versatility, good taste, and excellence of workmanship, and the number of good writers, as distinguished from the great masters, is astonishingly large. Sometimes they spring up in the most unexpected quarters, and anticipation flutters at the thought of a possible resurgence of the creative impulse. But we must not deceive ourselves into thinking that our bustling literary activity is swelling to any appreciable or noticeable extent the stock of the world's masterpieces. Our literature of today is various and entertaining, it has taste and even distinction, but it is not a literature adorned by the opulent blossoming of genius. If we may venture, after the preceding disclaimer, to indicate any distinct tendencies in the English and American literature of the past few years, we would say that it has moved, and is still moving, in the direction of artistic freedom, of cosmopolitan interest, and of broadened social sympathy. It no longer suffers, for example, under the reproach of being produced with an exaggerated deference to the Young Person. To place under the ban whole tracts of human life, to refrain from dealing with whole groups of the most important of human relations because their treatment gives offense to immature minds, is a procedure not justified by the larger view of what literature means. This lesson we have learned of recent years. If we take into account the newest of new women and the youngest of emancipated young men, it may seem that the lesson has been too well learned; but, on the whole, our literary art has gained strength with its newly acquired freedom. Our literature is also measurably freed from its old-time provincialism of outlook. We have seen established for the mintage of the mind a broader compact than any Latin union; if an idea have but intrinsic value, its currency does not now need to be forced in other countries than that of its origin. This, too, is a great gain, and will make the next creative period all the easier of approach. But the greatest gain of all, to our thinking, is the awakening of the new social sympathy that characterizes our recent literature. We hear a good deal of 'democratic art,' and much of what we have thus far got is distressingly crude and dull with didacticism. But the future of our race belongs to democracy, and literature must make the best of this inevitable movement. That it will eventually learn how to shape the idealism of democracy into forms of convincing beauty we make no doubt, and the signs are not wanting that such an issue is near at hand. . . . The writings of Count Tolstoy, or, to be more exact, the earnest attention which they have received during the past few years, offer impressive example of the power of the social motive as embodied in the forms of fictive art to make itself felt as a force in literature. Here is a writer whose whole genius is spent in an impassioned appeal to purely democratic sympathies, and, as the years go on, his figure assumes grander and grander proportions, and his utterance seems to become more and more invested with the attributes of prophecy."

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**Mr. Goodwin as Shylock.**—The leading New York dramatic critics are not at all enthusiastic over Mr. Nat C. Goodwin's new ambition to leave the comic muse and to impersonate Shakespeare's great Jew. Mr. William Winter, however, gives him the credit "of having tried to do an ambitious and difficult thing, and to lift himself to a higher plane than he has ever yet occupied." Mr. Winter writes (in *The Tribune*, May 25):

"His performance served to show that he lacks self-knowledge and has incorrectly estimated his powers; but, to present 'The Merchant of Venice' is to set forth an exceedingly beautiful play—charming in story, deeply passionate in feeling, potent in dramatic suspense, wonderfully harmonious in the adroit blending of pathos and humor (the tragical and the comical), exceptionally clear and direct in action, and glorious with poetic eloquence—and the wish is both earnest and general that his enterprise may be rewarded with practical success. Great acting is not expected from Mr. Goodwin or Miss Maxime Elliott, and, even with an inadequate Shylock and a superficial Portia, Shakespeare's vital, spontaneous, radiant, and exquisite comedy is heartily welcome. . . . . .

"Mr. Goodwin did not rise to the tempestuous height of Shylock, and his achievement gave no indication that he ever can rise to it. Some questions are settled by nature, and it is not injustice to the actor, while honoring his worthy ambition, to record this judgment. For it is one thing to 'get through' the part of Shylock, and another thing to act it. Experience has shown that no actor can really embody Shylock who is not, primarily, qualified by the possession of stalwart and impressive individual character, predominant and commanding force of fiery intellect, and great inherent power of tragical expression. Among the anecdotes of Napoleon there is one which declares that a person who had concealed himself in a picture gallery for the purpose of shooting that warrior was so much frightened, on beholding his terrible countenance, as to become temporarily paralyzed. There must be something authoritative and formidable in the man himself who would impress the beholder as Shylock. No person of weak constitution, slender fiber, finical makeup, and puny manner can ever create an illusion in this part."

*The Sun*, comparing Mr. Goodwin with the two most memorable Shylocks—Edwin Booth and Sir Henry Irving—remarks that by contrast the new attempt at the part was "faint, dim, barely discernible." "Of course," the critic continues, "Mr. Goodwin could not rise to Booth or Irving heights, but it did seem strange that he did not rise at all, except to melodramatic noisiness."

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## LITERARY DINNERS AND THE "HAPPY FAMILY" OF AMERICAN AUTHORS.

THE prevalence of dinners and banquets given to well-known American authors by their admiring fellow craftsmen during the past winter has attracted some attention among literary meteorologists. Mark Twain, Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie are among the well-known writers who have been wined, dined, and fêted, and have heard their praises sung by enthusiastic friends. The contrast between all this and the spirit of jealousy, abuse, and libel which has prevailed in other times among literary men is thus rather wickedly commented upon by an editorial writer in the New York *Commercial Adveriser* (May 14):

"Never before was there anything like this outburst of mutual affection among authors. It looks more like a literary movement than most of the doings critics call by that name, and there ought to be some sort of a lesson in it. The guests of honor have differed somewhat in appearance and quality, but there has been no difference whatever in the kind of remarks that were made to them. 'Gentlemen, we have with us to-night one who,' and thereupon followed in every case the language that most men have to die to deserve. And the guest, instead of capering around the room with the joy of it, would disingenuously arise and disclaim it all, and retort with a counterblast of praise for all his praisers. This would draw to their feet six more men, mighty in eulogy, indefatigable men with lynx eyes for new beauties, who ceased not till every virtue the size of a pin's head had been comforted. And they praised him and praised each other and the presiding officer praised them all. It was the way the Augustan poets should have talked to one another. Only they did not. It ought to have happened in the age of Pericles, but there is no record of it. And this is the class of men they used to call jealous and irritable! . . . . . .

"It may not be a good thing for the art itself, but it brings peace and prosperity to the artists, and on the moral side of it is exemplary. The highest contemporary honor is within the reach of any man who will be persistently good and kind, irrespective of natural endowments. It may not be so entertaining to us outsiders as if there were an occasional squabble; or as if once in a while they talked of each other as Ben Jonson of Shakespeare or Carlyle of Coleridge and Charles Lamb. But we ought to be thankful that our authors are better men if not so talented. As a morally minded people it is our plain duty to be glad that rewards are bestowed for qualities of the heart rather than for the mere intellectual graces. And as criticism dies away and the volume of praise increases, and as the bonds grow thicker and the mutual affection more miscellaneous; and as the time draws near when the literary man will have to do nothing at all but advance from dinner to dinner, we should try and think it is

all for the best. Family affection is beautiful, tho from an outside point of view it sometimes seems as if they were overdoing it."

## SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES AND MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S princely gift, first reported as $10,000,000 and later as $7,500,000, for the purpose of promoting higher education in Scotland, has attracted attention to the important but little-known university system of that land. A writer in the Boston *Transcript* (May 22) gives the following account of this system:

"It may seem surprising that a university which antedates Harvard by two hundred and twenty-five years should be in any need of endowments; but the University of St. Andrews, which dates from 1411, led for years little more than a mere nominal existence. The times of the disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church, which founded it, were not favorable to the growth of higher educational institutions. In 1512 it was spoken of as almost lying extinct. Alexander Stewart, the natural son of James IV. of Scotland, was appointed archbishop of St. Andrews in 1510, and altho only eighteen years of age, he had just turned his brilliant mind to the development of the university when he was called away and went down by the side of his father on Flodden Field. Even so late as 1773, in Dr. Johnson's 'Journey to the Western Isles,' the University of St. Andrews is spoken of as 'pining in decay and struggling for life,' and while Dr. Johnson says that no one would have been the worse if the university had died two hundred years before, he laments its condition at that time as a melancholy and pathetic spectacle. It must not be inferred, however, that the present condition of the four universities of Scotland, St. Andrews, Glasgow (founded 1450), Aberdeen (1494), and Edinburgh (1582) is anything akin to poverty. Splendid buildings, considerable endowments, fairly liberal scholarship, and government support have made the universities great educational institutions. St. Andrew's receives from Parliament about $54,000 per annum; Glasgow, $108,400, and the University of Edinburgh, $129,350."

Why, then, it may be asked, should Mr. Carnegie's gift be necessary? The writer replies that there are two reasons; first, that in Scotland private endowments are not large, while the expenses of a university education are somewhat higher than in the United States; second, that most boys and girls in Scotland must work their own way, and will be ill-spared from home. The writer continues:

"In Scotland the boy who goes to college from some country town goes because his local tutor has prevailed upon the boy's parents, after much persuasion, to make the sacrifices necessary to provide their son with a liberal education. Likely enough he is some 'Geordie Hoo' who has stood 'feirst in the hoomanities' in his home school, and who is the apple of his tutor's eye. And how many pathetic sacrifices the giving of a college education to such a boy entails? Longer hours of work for father and mother, older clothes for them that their boy may appear not too badly before his fellows in college, the raising of the necessary sum to pay his tuition, the final long and earnest service of prayer, the tearful 'God be wi' ye, lad,' the last handclasp, and the boy is off to college, determined to win his scholarship that the sacrifices at home may not be too great. Once launched upon his university career, the poor Scotch lad must show the stuff that is in him. There are no great dormitories; there is no Memorial Hall, with its cooperative system of reducing expenses. The lad goes to a boarding-house, where he gets a room for maybe four shillings a week with some roommate, this sum including the cooking but not the providing of meals by his landlady. His food is bought by the landlady and served, cooked, in his room. For breakfast he has oatmeal porridge with syrup, or, if he can afford it, with milk and sugar, bread and butter, and a cup of tea. At noon he has a meat soup with perhaps a rice pudding, sometimes fresh herring and potatoes, but more likely 'collops.' This dish is made from the scraps of beefsteak left in cutting, chopped fine, and cooked and served with potatoes. At night he has bread and butter with a cup of tea, and if he is not too poor, a bit of jam is furnished with his bread. There is a pathetic story of a Scotch boy who went to one of the universities with a trunkful of home-raised oatmeal, leaving at the end of the term with an empty trunk, but with a scholarship in his pocket. Of such stuff are heroes made. . . . . .

"It is perhaps one of the most significant events of the opening century that the private benefaction of one man should open a new era for education in an entire country. Strong indeed must be the ties which bind one who has risen to fame and fortune in another country to the land of his birth so strongly as to make him the leader of such an educational revolution. And the best of the gift is that its permanency is assured, and it will go on gathering force as it rolls through the ages, stimulating the universities to renewed activity, broadening their work, and placing the advantages of the highest educational culture within the reach of the lowest aspiring lad of 'the land o' cakes.'"

## UNIQUE VALUE OF THE FIRST FOLIO SHAKESPEARE.

THE announcement of a new photographic facsimile edition of the famous First Folio of Shakespeare (printed in 1623, and the first collected edition of the plays) has attracted world-wide interest. This new edition is to be brought out by the Clarendon Press of Oxford, and the preface, which is to be written by Mr. Sidney Lee, author of the recent "Life of Shakespeare," is to contain a complete "census" of all the known extant copies of the First Folio. In connection with his appeal to all owners of this precious volume for information concerning their copies, the London *Daily News* says:

"At present there is no precise assurance of the exact number in existence. In 1623 Isaac Jaggard—whose name thereby attained an immortality to which his other deeds scarcely entitled him—struck off five hundred copies of the first collected edition of Shakespeare, under the shadow of old St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street. Most of them have perished. Some have gone the natural way of popular books, being literally thumbed to death. Is it not Steevens who has recorded the pleasure with which he used to find flakes of pastry between the leaves of the First Folio? No doubt the cynic is gratified to think that our ancestors read Shakespeare over their breakfast tables, where their degenerate children are content with the daily papers; but such usage does not tend to a book's longevity. Nowadays we are more careful; even Wordsworth would hardly have ventured to use the butter-knife on a First Folio, if he had owned one, tho we know of a living man of letters who underlined all the favorite passages of his own copy in red ink. Perhaps the commercial instincts of the average Briton will save future copies from such indignities; there is no trifling with a book that has been known to fetch £1,700—tho Mr. Quaritch confessed how that price was engineered—while even the somewhat damaged copy which was on view this week in that fascinating window in the Strand was ticketed at 300 guineas.

"It may seem odd to the modern reader that Mr. Lee should be so anxious to make a list of all existing copies of the First Folio. The truth is, of course, that they are all of interest to the student of texts, and it is important to know where they are to be seen and collated. Nowadays each copy in an edition of 500 is expected to be an exact reproduction of all the others. But in the seventeenth century printing was a much slower and more tricky, as well as more artistic business, and nearly all the copies of the First Folio—as of other contemporary works—present slight differences from one another. The press worked slowly, and alterations were often made in the interval between pulling one set of sheets and the next; some errors were corrected, others crept in. Binding was done haphazard, and the probable result is, as the Cambridge editors point out, 'that no one copy exactly corresponds with any other copy.' As the First Folio is not only the sole original authority for seventeen plays, but the best guide to the text of nearly all the rest, these trifling differences become as vital as they would be—to compare great things with small—in a modern 'Bradshaw.' The First Folio itself is out of most students' reach. It was twice reprinted '*verbatim ad literatum*,' tho even Booth's edition is hardly trustworthy

enough for final appeal. Staunton made a photographic reproduction which is now so scarce, while that of Halliwell-Phillips is so unreadable, that we hope that the Clarendon Press will make the number of their edition large enough, and the price sufficiently low, to satisfy at least the next generation or two of Shakespeare students, 'from the most able to him that can but spell.'"

## THE "COUNTY LIBRARY."

THE surprising extension of the public library movement in America is commonly regarded as one of the most striking and important phenomena of the past half-century. In *The Forum* (May), Mr. E. I. Antrim, a young American writer, gives some remarkable figures of this growth. He says:

"Fifty years ago, after an existence of one hundred and eighteen years, the American library had made comparatively little progress. In the middle of the century just closed there were only some 600 libraries, most of them leading a precarious existence, and with an aggregate total of not many more than 2,000,000 books. The glaring contrast between the early fifties of the last century and the present day is manifest when we mention the fact that America has to-day four libraries which have more books than had all the libraries of the country half a century ago. To-day we can boast of nearly 8,000 libraries, many of which are models of architectural beauty and skill; and the number of volumes contained in these 'secular temples' is almost 50,000,000. Besides, we have, at the beginning of this new century, two flourishing library journals, each of them a product of the last fifty years; three well-equipped library schools with courses ranging from one to three years, and already having 500 graduates; two national and many State and district library associations; library commissions in seventeen States; traveling libraries, the outcome of a movement scarcely a decade old, in forty-two States; and traveling pictures. Other innovations, all of comparatively recent origin, are special rooms to accommodate children and the blind, library advertising, cooperation of librarians with teachers of the public schools, access to shelves, cooperative cataloguing, and interlibrary loans and exchanges."

But of all the great developments of the library extension movement, one of the most far-reaching in its social effects, thinks Mr. Antrim, is a recent experiment that has been made in Ohio. In 1898, the legislature of that State passed an act which made it possible for the heirs of the late Mr. J. S. Brumback to set aside a portion of his estate to be used in the erection of a "county library," which the county commissioners are to bind the county to maintain by public taxation. The Brumback Library, dedicated and opened to the people of Van Wert County, Ohio, on the first day of the new century, is America's first county library. "That other counties of Ohio and the counties of other States will imitate the example of Van Wert County in the establishment of county libraries," he says, "seems certain from the very great interest that the Brumback Library is awakening in the county." He continues:

"The admirable feature of the Brumback Library is the fact that it is a county library, its privileges being extended to the people of the country and of the town and city alike. If we look into the history of the philanthropies of our nation, we shall find that they have almost exclusively benefited the people of the town and city. 'Who has done anything to make life happier, better, and sweeter on the farm? The reports of our recent decennial census inform us that during the past decade thousands of people have migrated from the country to the town and city. What has been the result? Unhappily it has been that many of the best farm districts to be found anywhere in the country have to-day fewer people than they had ten years ago, altho our nation has made, during the past decade, a gain of over ten millions. . . . . .

"The method adopted by the Brumback Library to bring its books to all parts of Van Wert County is easily explained. The library itself—which represents a value of $50,000, receives an annual income of fully $6,500, and has a stack-room capacity, when all available room shall be used, of 100,000 volumes—is located in the city of Van Wert, the county seat of Van Wert County. Fortunately, this city is located in the center of the county, which contains in round numbers 275,000 acres and has a population of nearly 35,000. Besides the central library there are ten branch libraries, which are so situated that every resident of the county is within easy access of the library itself or of one of its branches. The ten branches have a unique feature in the form of what may be called a traveling-library system, and are also in direct communication with the central library. The ten branch libraries are placed in the more important stores or offices of the villages of the county, where they are excellently managed, by virtue of the fact that those having charge of them are given nominal salaries.

"To start the traveling-library system, the library trustees purchased 1,000 books, most of them entirely new, which were sent to the ten branch libraries, 100 to each branch. After keeping its 100 books two months, each branch sends them to one of the other nine branches, and receives a second 100 from one of its neighbors to take their place. So the books pass from branch to branch until each branch has had the thousand books, when they are returned to the central library, and catalogued. In the mean time, another 1,000 books have been purchased and put in readiness to repeat the experience of the first thousand.

"I have already said that the branch libraries are in direct communication with the central library. By this I mean that all persons securing books from the central library through any of the branches are subject to no other rules than those imposed by the central library. Cards can be had from the central library only; but persons holding cards may secure books anywhere in the county. The more important papers of the county have published lists of all the books contained in the library, and continue to publish the titles of new books as soon as they have been catalogued.

"During the few months since the Brumback Library opened its doors to the people of Van Wert County it has been conclusively proved to be a very gratifying success. Unusual interest is manifested, and books go every day to readers in even the most remote townships."

## NOTES.

GERMAN book publications in 1900 numbered 24,792, according to the *Hochschule-Nachrichten* (March). The largest increase is in works on jurisprudence and political science (from 2,313 to 2,599), due largely to the new code introduced in January of last year. Publications on natural sciences and mathematics have increased from 1,233 to 1,390. In all the other classes increases are noted except in works on military science and "sundries."

A NEWSPAPER story has lately gone the rounds to the effect that the celebrated Correggio frescos in the church of San Giovanni Battista, in Parma, were almost ruined. Thousands flocked to the church and found that the frescoes, which represent the Transfiguration, were more distinct and beautiful than ever. We translate from *The Staats-Zeitung* (April 7) the following explanation of the canard: "In repairing a crack on the dome it was discovered that the frescos were covered with smoke and dust. An expert was therefore engaged to clean them. Now in Parma, there lives an art critic who has written volumes on Correggio and who pointed out that the peculiar shadow which covered the 'Transfiguration' was due to Correggio's method of preparing the surface. He was naturally indignant on seeing a vulgar restorer rub off this precious shadow with a piece of bread. He telegraphed to the minister of fine arts and wrote to the journals of Rome and Parma about the destruction of the frescos."

IN the death of Dr. Fitzedward Hall, an American by birth, but for the larger part of his life a lecturer in an East Indian university and a resident of England, it is generally admitted that both England and America lose one of the most learned modern English philologists. Dr. Hall is chiefly known here through his frequent and lengthy communications to *The Nation*, in which he poured forth the vast stores of his erudition in reference to the history and use of English words. Mr. Ralph Olmsted Williams, one of the leading American philologists and lexicographers, thus writes of Dr. Hall in *The Dial*: "It is not necessary to enlarge on Dr. Hall's attainments, his enormous industry, the breadth of his reading, the acuteness of his perceptions, the subtlety and truthfulness of his distinctions. Nobody, I suppose, has ever examined his printed work in English without astonishment at the mere labor that produced it. Its solid value is unquestionable,—in fact, incomparable. Dr. Hall was the first to show how questions of good and bad English (to refer to a single line of his pursuits) must be studied in order to reach safe conclusions. If anybody ever got a slight and temporary advantage over Dr. Hall in discussions of this kind, it was because he had learned the art from his master, Dr Hall himself. It is no wonder that Dr. Hall's authority became almost papal. I have spoken of his acuteness and subtlety. He did more than anybody else,—more perhaps than all others,—in bringing to the attention of American readers obscure, unsuspected differences in sense between American and British uses of the same words."

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

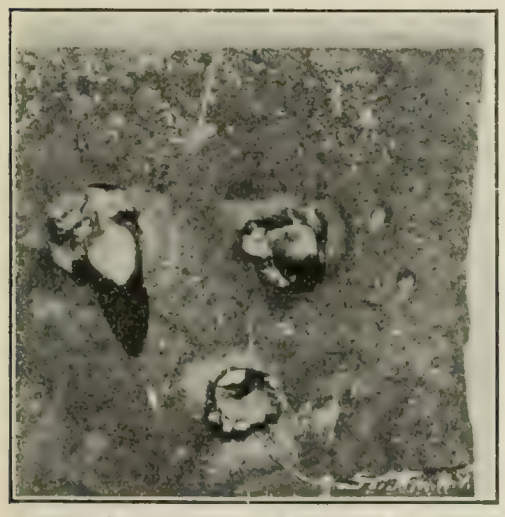
### A REMARKABLE EXPLOSIVE.

GOVERNMENT tests of a new high explosive—Maximite—have brought out during the last month facts of great importance and significance. "No such results," says *The Scientific American*, in an editorial comment, "have hitherto been obtained at any proving-ground, either here or in Europe." The

TWELVE-INCH ARMOR-PLATE AND SUPPORT, BEFORE FIRING 12-INCH ARMOR-PIERCING SHELL, WITH FUSE, CARRYING 23 POUNDS OF MAXIMITE.

new explosive, we are told, is far more powerful than wet gun-cotton, has an explosive value equal to that of nitrogelatin and picric acid, and not only can be fired from powder guns at the highest velocity with safety, but will withstand the far greater shock of penetrating any armor-plate that the projectiles themselves can get through. These are qualities that may enable it to revolutionize warfare. The inventor, Mr. Hudson Maxim, has already claimed great things for his explosive, as readers of these columns will remember, and his claims now seem to have been by no means groundless. We quote from the paper already mentioned some additional particulars of the tests:

"The Maxim system, which is named after the inventor of the new explosive, Hudson Maxim, seeks to provide a high explosive which can be loaded into a service armor-piercing shell, and, on account of its insensitiveness to shock, can be carried through any thickness of armor that the shell can penetrate, and be exploded by a time-fuse at the rear of the plate.

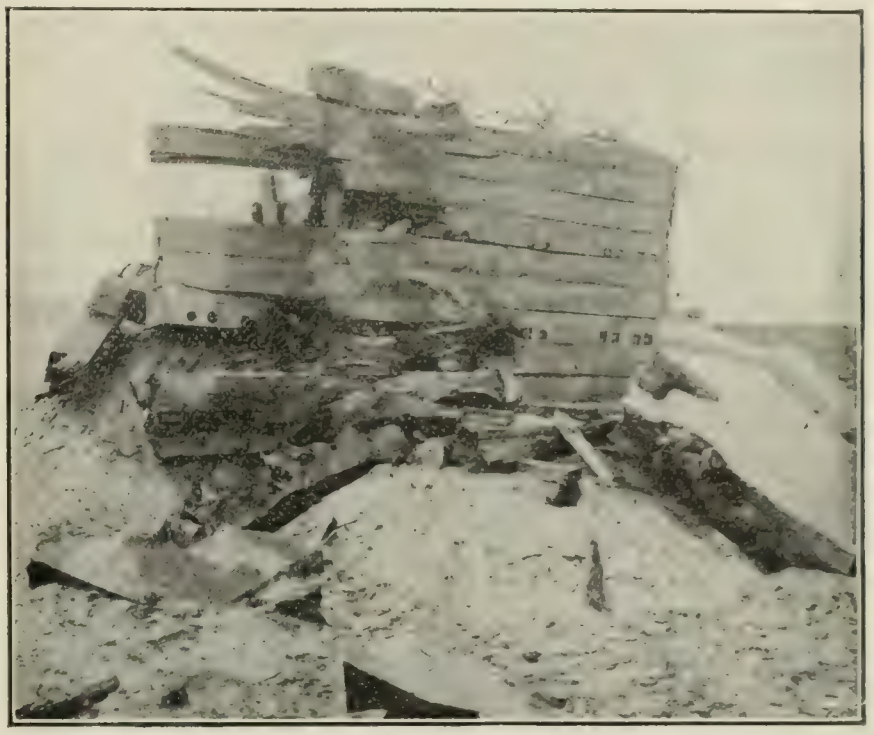


3-INCH PLATE WITH 6-POUNDER SHELLS EMBEDDED WITHOUT EXPLODING.

"The accompanying photographs show results of tests with Maximite, which have been going on for about a year at the government proving-grounds at Sandy Hook. The most important of these results have been attained during the last three weeks, and this is the first time that the data have been given to the public. Altho the exact composition of Maximite is a government secret, we may say that it is a picric-acid compound, consisting mainly of a picrate. Its products of combustion are almost entirely gaseous, and as the heat developed on detonation is very great, it possesses, as the result of its high gravity, a very high explosive value. Some of the qualities of the new compound are remarkable. It may be fused at a temperature considerably below that of boiling water, namely 174° F., as against 252° F., the fusion-point of picric acid. If heat be applied to the explosive, it first melts and then evaporates, until the whole of it has disappeared. A valuable feature is that it is impossible to heat Maximite rapidly enough to produce an explosion. Set on fire in the open, it burns like pitch."

The tests as described in this article showed that an armor-piercing projectile containing Maximite can be fired completely through a twelve-inch nickel-steel armor-plate without explosion by shock, and that when such a projectile is fitted with the proper fuse it can be caused to explode precisely when it is passing through the plate, thus blowing the latter to flinders. The trouble with high-explosive shells has usually been that they explode by shock on the face of the armor, thus doing little damage. The following quotation shows the difference between the old and new explosives:

"Something like half a dozen six-pounder armor-piercing shells filled with Maximite and without a fuse were fired, in competition with shells similarly filled with fused picric acid, against plates of varying thickness. The picric acid detonated on impact when fired at a plate 1.5 inches in thickness, while the Maximite shells, of course, did not explode. The Maximite



WRECK OF 12-INCH PLATE AFTER PENETRATION AND EXPLOSION OF 12-INCH SHELL.

shells were then fired at a plate three inches thick, some of them passing through and others striking in the plate. The accompanying photograph shows the points of two of these shells, one just through the plate, and the other about half-way through. None of the Maximite shells explode, and they still remain in the plate, filled with the explosive."

The value of an explosive that will not explode when and where we do not wish it to explode, and that can be exploded with violence when and where such a result is desired, is evident. If these tests are to be regarded as conclusive, the United States Government is to be congratulated.

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**The Fate of Niagara.**—The news that the Niagara Power Company is to develop its work on the Canadian side of the Falls has called forth expressions of disapproval from those who would leave the cataract without the touch of human industry. These persons are rebuked by *The Electrical World and Engineer* in an editorial note. It says:

"As a matter of fact, there is an awful exuberance of rhetoric over the 'destruction of the Falls,' and those who are trying to reclaim part of the energy that has been wasted for years have

to endure no small amount of obloquy. It is, of course, true that some of this utilization is unnecessarily and sinfully ugly; but it is not worse than nature often wreaks on her own domains. Of the later plans for getting power from Niagara, away from its finest scenery, it can only be said that they are both scientific and preservative of her beauty. In reality, a stiff wind up the gorge does more to keep the Falls dry than man will be able to do in the next fifty years; and God Himself in one frost does more to break down the cliff over which the river plunges than man can do in a thousand years. The present work, indeed, by diverting part of the water, is tending to preserve the Falls, a view of the subject we venture to commend to *The Outlook* and its contributor, Miss Hartt, to whom we venture to deny a love of natural grandeur and scenic beauty in anywise superior to our own."

*The Electrical Review*, discussing the same subject, says:

"It has often been asked lately whether the people of the United States and Canada can afford to support Niagara Falls as a spectacle, or whether it is not better to utilize all of the water of the great cataract for power purposes. This is a question that will doubtless answer itself in time. But to the engineer looking ahead and seeing the prospective wants of a great and increasing population and viewing the waste of nature's energy at Niagara there can be but one answer. For to-day, at least, we have both the cataract in its practically unimpaired beauty and the power-house and factories. Who knows but that our descendants of no remote generation may see only the power-houses?"

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## THE METHOD OF EVOLUTION AND THE NEW THEORY OF HEREDITY.

THERE are two very different questions connected with the problem of organic evolution, the question of fact and the question of method. If we conclude that present species have descended from earlier species, we must then endeavor to learn what laws and forces have been involved in the process. In a recent work on "The Method of Evolution," Prof. H. W. Conn, of Wesleyan University, tells us that there is very little disagreement over the first question among scientists to-day. Almost all biologists and geologists believe that our modern species of animals and plants have been derived from earlier species by descent. But while there is this unanimity upon the question of fact, it appears that upon the question of method there is to-day greater uncertainty of opinion and greater confusion than at any previous time. The latter, however, is, we are told, the really important and significant question. Says Professor Conn:

"If, therefore, we are to find the method of the origin of species, and thus explain organic evolution, we must discover some force or forces which may fill the place held by human intelligence in the designing of a piece of mechanism—the photographer's camera, for example. The laws of optics and physics no more explain the origin of the eye than they do the origin of the camera. Intelligence explains the adaptation of the parts in the one machine. What accounts for the same phenomena in the other? Every animal and plant is a complicated machine with many parts delicately adapted to act in harmony. Intelligence manipulates natural forces to build a steam-engine. What directs these same forces to build the natural machine which we call the organism?"

One answer to this question was offered by Lamarck at the beginning of the present century. He advanced the theory that by use animals could strengthen any part and increase the size of that part. Conversely, if the part were not used, it would diminish in size and efficiency. He assumed that these effects were inherited by subsequent generations, and *use* and *disuse* became the great factors in producing the evolution of organs. A more comprehensive attempt was made to answer the question by Charles Darwin. Upon his theory, known now as that of natural selection, is based all later discussion of the method of evolution. The theory is a chain of five links, each fundamental to it and lying at the bottom of all attempts to determine the method of evolution whether in accordance with the views of Darwin or with those of later scientists who have tried to solve the problem. These links are the Prodigality of Nature, or reproduction; The Struggle for Existence; Variation, or the impossibility of finding two individuals of any species that are exactly alike; the Survival of the Fittest; and Heredity. Of the laws and forces controlling each of these links (discussed at length in the book) those governing heredity have in recent years led to conclusions which are interesting and distinctly revolutionary. They are conceptions of a kind to greatly modify our ideas of morality. Many theories have been advanced to explain heredity, but the one that has made the greatest impression upon science is that suggested by Weismann in 1883:

"It consists essentially in the supposition that the basis of heredity is a material substance which is handed down from genation to generation, and which is named *germ plasm*. This material is carried from age to age in the reproductive organs of the individual. The individual is only the result of the unfolding of the potential powers of a bit of this germ plasm, and, once developed, he carries the rest of this precious material around with him to hand it down to his offspring. While in the individual, the germ plasm increases in amount, but he can not change its character. It is entrusted to his keeping, but no peculiarities which he may develop can affect it, and hence acquired characters can not be transmitted to his offspring. . . . The environment of the individual, since it affects the body but not the germ plasm, can not affect inheritance, and hence plays no direct part in evolution. . . . Lastly, it is seen that this theory has especial effect upon our conception of *human* evolution, forcing us to assume that man, so far as concerns his innate character, is not advancing by civilization and education, and thus requiring a very considerable modification of our previous conception of man's relation to education and moral responsibilities."

The deductions arising from the acceptance of the Weismannian theory, and the full consequences of it, are startling. It is much more than a simple theory of heredity, since it involves the whole law of progress:

"Holmes has tersely expressed that belief in the oft-quoted expression that a child's education ought to begin one hundred years before he is born. By this is, of course, meant that, in order to produce a child with proper inherited characters, his parents must begin training for it, and even his grandparents, and, unless they live the proper kind of life and become properly educated, the inheritance of the child will suffer. But plainly, in accordance with Weismannism, this does not follow at all. Such an education of the ancestors would simply produce in them certain acquired characters, and, since these are not inherited, this previous training would not in the least affect the child, except so far as it might cause the parents to lead a different kind of life and make them likely to give the child a better education. The child's education begins only *after* he is born, and the education of his parents has no effect upon the characters which they transmit to their offspring. . . . We have taught that if a man acquires an appetite for alcohol he is likely to transmit that appetite to his later-born children. But this again is a mistake, if this new theory of heredity is correct. An acquired appetite is an acquired character, and can not be transmitted by heredity."

In still another line do we see this theory resulting in surprising conclusions. Most of us have tacitly assumed that civilization has elevated man, and that under its influence we are slowly but surely gaining, not only greater intelligence, but greater mental attributes.

"But here, too, we find that the new theory demands a complete modification of our views. Civilization and education are external and not internal, extrinsic and not intrinsic forces. . . . Civilization has changed man's surroundings, but has it changed the *man*? . . . Of course Sitting Bull was inferior to Lincoln. But if you could have given Sitting Bull the advantage of Lincoln and had required Lincoln to grow up in a savage community with only a savage education, who would venture to say that the intelligence of the Indian would not have shown forth as the

statesman, while Lincoln would have been simply a savage chief? Was not the difference between them one of tools and opportunity rather than one of actual mental power. . . . In accordance with the new theory of heredity, it would be impossible to produce variations in the germ plasm which would give rise to larger brain power by simply training the brain of the individual who is carrying this germ plasm as a trustee for future generations. Nor would it make any difference whether you educated his brain for a single generation or for a thousand generations. If acquired characters are not inherited, no amount of education could by any possible means affect the brain power of the offspring. If, therefore, the brain power of man has developed during the growth of civilization, this has been due to natural selection and not to the direct effect of civilization or education."

## EDISON'S NEW STORAGE-BATTERY.

TRAFFIC by land and water is to be revolutionized, so we are told, by the new storage-battery just invented by Thomas A. Edison. This battery is much lighter than any form hitherto known, and, as the principal objection to the use of the storage-battery has been its weight, it is claimed that the new battery may alter the entire application of electric power to vehicles and boats. The distinctive feature of Mr. Edison's invention is said to be the use of iron and nickel-oxid plates in a solution of potash, instead of the old-time lead-zinc and sulfuric acid process. In an interview with a reporter of the New York *Sun*, the inventor is quoted as saying (May 23):

"The storage-battery has at last become a recognized adjunct to direct current central stations; but it has limitations which seem to withstand further attempts toward improvement. Of recent years hardly any success has been met with in the direction of reducing its weight for a given energy storage capacity, without detriment to endurance, and this weight is the great drawback of the storage-battery in electric storage traction, and has been the principal obstacle to its advance in this direction for the past twenty years.

"I have been experimenting for the last two years to produce a battery which would be without the defects alluded to, and I think I have succeeded. The present types of storage-batteries deteriorate very rapidly. In the experiments I have made with the new battery there has been no evident deterioration. Another advantage is, technically speaking, its large storage capacity per unit of mass. In other words it is less cumbersome, and yet promises greater power. Lead batteries weigh from 125 pounds to 180 pounds per horse-power hour. The weight of my battery is only 55 pounds per horse-power hour. Again, the old battery takes from four to five hours to charge. The new battery can be charged in half that time, and, moreover, can also be discharged with greater rapidity than can the old batteries. The fault with the lead types is that when you want more power, when you are climbing a hill, for instance, in an automobile, you can not get it without great deterioration. This trouble I have obviated.

"Careless treatment will not affect my invention. As a general rule the public do not understand how to care for batteries. In the case of the existing batteries it requires electrical knowledge to understand them. I realized that a practical battery must be one which the average individual could easily manipulate. All you have to do with the new cell is to fill it with water.

"As regards cost I believe that after factory facilities now in course of progress have been completed I will be able to furnish the cells at a price per horse-power hour not greater than the prevailing price of lead cells. This will really mean a great reduction in expense, because while the lead batteries will only carry a vehicle about thirty miles the new one will go seventy-five to one hundred miles with one charge. Practically, therefore, it means that you will be able to travel the longer distance for the same price as it hitherto cost to go about thirty miles."

TYPE OF METALLIC CELL USED WITH THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY.

The battery was completely described in a paper read by Dr. A. E. Kennelly before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at its annual meeting, and printed in *The Electrical Review* (May 25). In the same issue, this paper says, in a leading editorial:

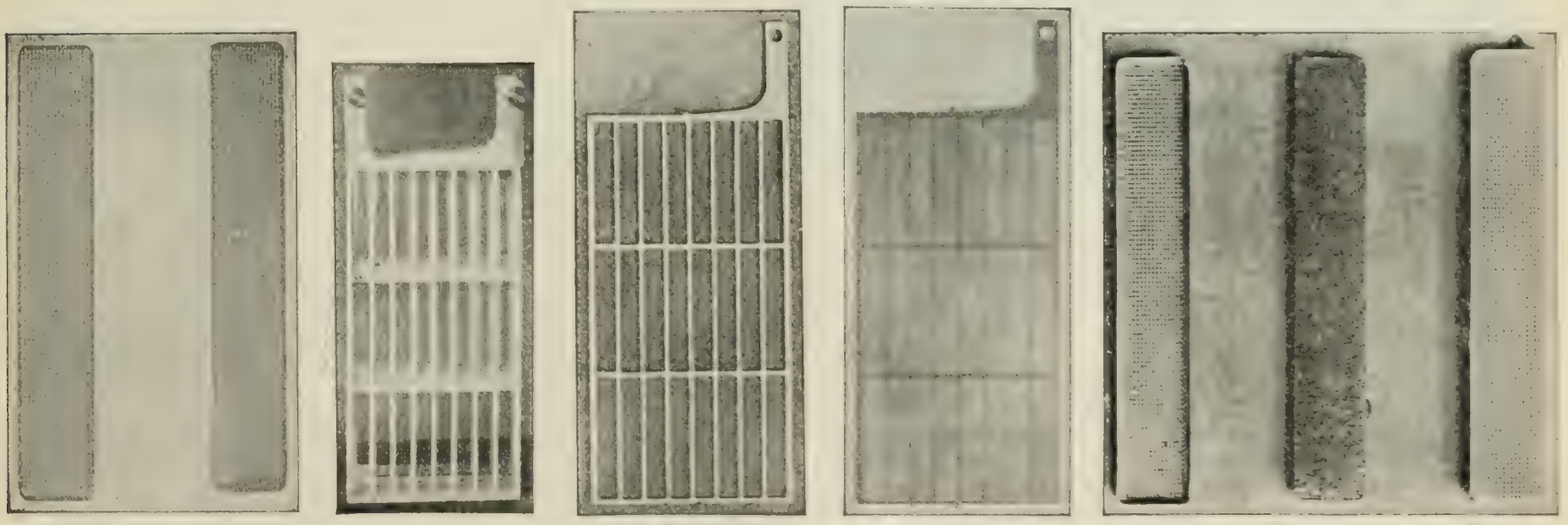
"And this method has been almost under the hands of investigators for twenty years, yet has remained undiscovered!

"To put it in plain English, this means that for the same weight the new storage-battery should do two and one-half times as much work as present types. In addition to this signal achievement, the veteran inventor has also announced a battery having a high discharge rate, an insignificant depreciation, and a low first cost.

"Mr. Edison has produced no invention of broader utility in the electrical field since incandescent lighting was evolved from the busy brain of the same pioneer of industry. It is hard to foresee all the meaning of this improvement. But we may look a little way and see the noiseless city, the suppression of the horse, and the automobile a factor of economic importance in general transportation. The perfected battery means the solution of many difficult traction problems, the betterment of electric lighting, and the foundation of the new art of electric navigation. Electric tugboats will give new life to our canals, and with electric ferry-boats will revolutionize our harbors. Electric torpedo-boats of swiftness and secrecy will make present naval armaments of doubtful protection.

"The invention gives electricity a new foothold in its career of industrial conquest."

Some comment is a little more cautious. It is pointed out editorially in the New York *Tribune* that while the new combina-



VARIOUS TYPES OF BRIQUETTES AND PLATES USED IN THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY.

tion is undoubtedly lighter than the old lead battery and will probably better stand cold and rapid charge and discharge, it is not so certain that it will not deteriorate. Says the writer:

"The soundness of the hopes which have been entertained on this score are not susceptible of direct demonstration by a few automobile trial trips. In the nature of things, months, if not years, will be required to establish the facts. Again, those who are familiar with the many different styles of storage-battery which have been invented and tried in the last fifteen or twenty years remember only too well certain painful surprises that both inventors and buyers have experienced. Experiments in propelling street-cars would be undertaken under the most favorable auspices. Everything would go well for a time. Then the battery would break down from one unforeseen cause or another, and it would be necessary to choose between a costly renewal or a more costly abandonment of the whole system. Even if the Edison battery should not fail at any of the points suggested in the discussion of Dr. Kennelly's paper, therefore, the history of accumulators alone excuses, if it does not absolutely demand, a little skepticism just now concerning the durability of the new device. Should it prove eventually that Mr. Edison has been a trifle too sanguine, it would not be the first time that such a thing has happened in the history of invention, nor would it be an occasion for reproach."

## GENEROSITY AND BUSINESS.

IT has frequently been noted that whereas European manufacturers carefully conceal their methods from the public, Americans seem to be glad to display theirs to the whole world. *The Electrical Review* (New York) recently expressed the opinion that we must mend our ways in this respect and begin to "exercise more judicious care" in the admission of visiting strangers to our factories. This utterance does not meet with the approval of the New York *Times*, which asks editorially:

"Will not the generous disdain of secrecy that has permitted us to overtake the foreign competitor also serve for keeping up with or passing him?"

In answer to this, *The Review* remarks that probably we have succeeded so far rather in spite of our generous disdain of secrecy, than on account of it. It goes on to say:

"Certainly we can not afford, in view of the fierceness of the competition that the next few years will bring, to go out of our way to grant advantages to our adversaries. It would be pleasanter, perhaps, if we could be generous, but it is an open question whether or not we can afford to be generous, and to give away to the world at large the secrets and methods that are rapidly making us preeminent in manufacturing. Indeed, we feel that a reiteration of this advice to the manufacturer is not out of place. We are so proud of our industrial establishments that we are tempted to make them places of entertainment for visitors who come, not only to see and learn, but to return home and copy. The practise of admitting visitors of this character is peculiarly American, and such courtesies are not returned to those of us who visit European workshops. It may be true that we can afford to show our hand, but if conditions arise that make competition keener this very fact of our willingness to tell other people how we do it may prove the deciding factor against us in the struggle for commercial supremacy."

**Electric Analysis of Mineral Waters.**—A method of determining at once, by means of the electric conductivity of a specimen of mineral water, whether it is of normal composition, and to detect natural or artificial dilution, is reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. T. Muller. Says *Cosmos* (May 11) in a notice of the session of that body for April 29: "The composition of mineral waters is far from being invariable; it varies with the seasons, often from year to year, and sometimes with some simple meteorological event—a heavy rain, for instance. The result is that chemical analyses, both qualitative and quantitative, made at a given time, may not be true at all for another time. M. T. Muller proposes an easy and rapid method of recognizing these variations. He uses electric conduction. . . . The experiment is made promptly by means of alternating currents in conjunction with the telephone. The only precaution to be taken is to operate always at the same temperature. The conductivity of a water . . . defines the liquid in the same manner that the melting-point defines a chemical substance; the conductibility depends on the nature and quantity of the dissolved substances, which in a potable water are almost exclusively electrolytes. Doubtless two waters taken haphazard, which have the same conductibility, will not have the same composition, any more than two substances that have the same melting-point will have the same chemical constitution; but for following the variations of composition of a definite source, the method is irreproachable, at least except for compensations that can not be foreseen."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Church Hygiene.**—The Italian bishop of Fano, reports *La Science pour Tous* (May 5), has sent out to the priests of his diocese the following circular:

"1. In all churches, immediately after feast-days on which there have been very large congregations, the floors must be disinfected by means of wood-sawdust soaked in a one-tenth-per-cent. solution of corrosive sublimate. On ordinary days they must be frequently swept, after sprinkling them with water so as to raise no dust.

"2. Every week, and even oftener, the pews and confessionals must be cleaned with sponges and cloths moistened with pure water.

"3. Every week, and oftener if necessary, the grills of the confessionals are to be washed and polished.

"4. The holy-water receptacles must be emptied every week, or oftener if necessary, and washed with hot water or a solution of corrosive sublimate."

The same journal comments as follows:

"That the provisions of the circular may be carried out, the bishop has instituted a service of inspection, and requires the payment of fines into the diocesan treasury for transgression of any of these hygienic rules. It is to be desired that the Bishop of Fano's example should be imitated by church authorities in other countries."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A SANITARY officer, who has been on duty for some months in Porto Rico, reports," says *Modern Medicine*, "that the terribly high death-rate of that country, which has attracted not a little attention, is unquestionably due to the almost utter neglect of sanitation. There, animal as well as human excreta are thrown directly into the rivers, which are also used as the common washtub for the adjacent population, for bathing, and as a depository for filth of every description. Pig-pens are built on the edge of the stream or near it. Out of these same rivers the supply of drinking-water is obtained."

"FROM the New York Quarantine Station to a point off the island of Nantucket is a distance of about three hundred and ten miles—a distance which is covered by the modern express transatlantic steamship in something like fourteen hours," says *The Electrical Review*. "All of these vessels pass within easy wireless telegraph range either of Siasconset or of Nantucket Shoals Lightship, No. 66, which is anchored some fifty miles to the southeastward of the island of Nantucket. The value of an information service concerning incoming steamships which might be distributed a full twelve hours before their arrival at their ports is too great and evident to require argument. The expense of installing a wireless telegraph system for this purpose is so small in comparison with the benefits that would be derived from it that it seems strange that it has only lately been undertaken. The New York *Herald*, with admirable enterprise, has just undertaken the establishment of such a system."

SIR HARRY JOHNSON, special commissioner to Uganda, reports the established existence in the Semliki forests of a peculiar ruminant thought to be long extinct, says the New York *Sun*. "Fossilized remains of this animal have been found plentifully in Greece, and it has been called hitherto helladotherium. A complete skin and two skulls are now on their way to England for the British Museum. The natives call this animal the okapi. It is a giraffe-like creature, and is closely akin to the ox in size. The neck is a little longer, proportionately, than that of a horse; the ears like those of the ass, with silky black fringes; the head tapir-like, and the nostrils like those of the giraffe. The forehead is a vivid red, and the neck, shoulders, stomach and back a deep reddish-brown. Parts of the animal are almost crimson and others blackish in hue. The hind quarters and legs are boldly striped in purplish-black and white. The animal is hornless, altho there are traces of three horn-cores."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE WORLD WAVE OF ANTICLERICALISM.

THERE appears to be abundant evidence, as stated last week, that the religious conflict between the clerical and anticlerical parties is growing keener the world over.. For the most part it is not a dispute about doctrine, but about the political and sacerdotal influence of the clergy. Almost every important country has experienced something of this conflict. In England, Mr. Kensit represents a bitter and militant protest against the growing claims of the High-Church clergy, reflected in their resumption of Catholic usages and beliefs. In Portugal, in France, in Italy, in Austria, in Russia, in the Philippines, still more bitter conflicts are going on. Even in America during the past year a well-defined contest between the growing Catholic party in the Anglican Church and the Protestant party took place over the Fond du Lac consecration. A candid consideration of this widespread movement appears in the London *Weekly Register* (Rom. Cath., May 3). It says:

"It is remarkable that hostile feeling has been concentrated on religious orders, and especially on them as cosmopolitan organizations. Now, the comparative apathy of the religious public in the countries which are the scenes of anticlerical action may be partly due to a real or imaginary antagonism of interest. The Archbishop of Rouen, according to *The Daily Chronicle*, admitted to a correspondent that in France the parochial clergy had interests diverse from those of the religious [*i.e.*, the orders]. On the side of the state, of course, a great corporation spreading over several continents, with a strong central administration, is inevitably from time to time an object of distrust to a secular ruler, if for no other reason than that it is difficult for him to get at it; because any particular function or individual that he attacks is easily removed out of his jurisdiction. Merely as being obnoxious to the civil power, no Catholic could sympathize with the attack on religious orders. For it is only by workers, living under the sway of the Evangelical Counsels, that the church is enabled to educate her children, that the propaganda of the faith is maintained, that the national are prevented from obscuring the universal attributes of the church.

"At the same time, centralization has defects of its qualities, and with all its breadth of view and tolerance and caution, it may now and then run counter to national feeling in such a way as to provoke reprisals. It would certainly seem that, in Spain, the Jesuits have taken a line lately which has had this result. So, too, in France, the Dreyfus case has left, we may be sure, a fund of ill-feeling which is yet unexhausted. The facts with regard to French education are not altogether ascertained; but the line of those in power is evidently to construe them as tho the orders engaged in education used their influence to inoculate the young fellows whom they pass into the army with discontent at the present republican *régime*.

"Another cause may very possibly be found in a certain aggressiveness on the side of the church party in Catholic countries. In Austria, for instance, the action of the Archduke was trumpeted abroad with sundry flourishes by the Catholic press, before it was taken up by the other side. So, too, the antisemitic agitation has found far too much favor in some clerical circles. That people hit back is a principle very insufficiently reckoned with amongst those whose convictions are stronger than their knowledge of human nature. And the Jews are as cosmopolitan as the orders; and, tho suffering might be their badge, it does not exclude effective retaliation. The resentment caused by mere Catholic activity, apart from its being directed here and there into channels formed by zeal rather than discretion, has unfortunately been favored by unexpected events. The death of the King of Italy, and, in a less degree, of our own Queen, has brought into relief the endless and necessary antagonism between church and world; and if the antagonism has been sharpened through the frailties of human nature, the world commonly pays debts of that sort with interest. So, too, in Austria the instability of parliamentary institutions, perhaps the unfitness of the country for constitutional government, has enabled the Protestant section of the population to make more noise than under normal conditions it was entitled to.

"To this view there is one striking exception. In Germany there is a strong Catholic party well knit together, with a tradition of victory and now holding the balance of power, which nevertheless does not provoke the resentment that stronger parties, dealing with more insignificant adversaries, excite elsewhere. Perhaps, the explanation is that in Germany the antithesis has not precisely lain between regulars and seculars, or between clerical and lay forces, but a united front in face of a common enemy has been maintained with a party composed, indeed, of diverse elements, but under lay management. Whether, when the clerical element is prominent in politics, the attacks of opponents fasten on it as defenseless, or whether they hate it more bitterly, from the difference of training and temper, out of which the fiercest animosities arise, does not clearly appear; but the fact that in Germany Catholics make themselves felt in a way one would suppose was specially exasperating without provoking resentment, whilst elsewhere there is far more irritation with apparently much less reason, is very remarkable, and not yet satisfactorily explained."

## GREAT GROWTH OF RITUAL IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

THE recent enthronement of the Rt. Rev. A. F. Mannington Ingram at St. Paul's Cathedral as Bishop of London appears to mark the commencement of a new epoch in the Church of England. After over half a century of strife against the Tractarian or "Catholic" Party, in which rectors, vicars, and curates

AT THE ENTHRONEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON—ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, APRIL 29, 1901

The Bishop is in the act of pronouncing the Benediction. The Very Rev. Dean Gregory, D.D., is serving as Deacon, and the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair as Sub-Deacon.

Courtesy of *The Illustrated London News*.

have at times even been subjected to imprisonment for their use of ceremonies and vestments not in common use in the church, Dr. Ingram, one of the most pronounced "Catholics" of the higher English clergy, has been appointed to the most important see in England, and has just been enthroned in the historic St. Paul's with ceremonies so imposing in their dignity that the London

*Guardian* says that "never in the history of the present building has it witnessed so impressive a scene"; while the London correspondent of the New York *Churchman* says that "in ceremonial it marked an advance upon all post-Reformation precedents for London." Yet, he adds, "the new departure occasioned no protest from clergy or laity."

Except for the absence of incense, and for the necessary ritual differences between an enthronement and a consecration ceremony, there appears to have been no noticeable difference in ritual elaborateness between this ceremony and the Fond du Lac consecration last winter, which attracted such a storm of criticism in this country. It is noteworthy that altho the same episcopal vestments were worn at St. Paul's and a similarly ornate "high celebration" performed there as at Fond du Lac, with many acts and ceremonies not specifically commanded in the Book of Common Prayer, yet the Philadelphia *Church Standard*, which spoke of the Wisconsin ceremony as "the Fond-du-Lac circus," and the New York *Churchman*, which called it "ritual anarchy," have thus far reported the London ceremony without comment.

The enthronement is thus described in *The Churchman* (May 25):

"Except in the small section on the north side of the choir, where seats had been reserved for the city corporation, every available space was occupied before the beginning of the service. In the Consistorial Court, in the southwest chapel, the new bishop was met by the dean, canons, and other clerical and lay officials. The chapter clerk read aloud the Archiepiscopal Mandate, the dean administered to the bishop the oath in Latin. This part of the ceremony could not be seen from the choir, or from beneath the dome, where some four hundred of the clergy were gathered, but the pealing of bells indicated its completion; then a procession was formed, first the choir singing in plainsong 'Blessed City, Heavenly Salem'; then the canons and prebendaries; then the canons residentiary; then the bishop walking with the archdeacon and dean, and attended by his resident chaplain, and the examining chaplains, one of whom carried the pastoral staff and another, on a cushion, the ivory miter, which had been given to Dr. Creighton [by the bishops of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Russia] at the same time with the cope worn by the bishop. The suffragan and assistant bishops walked in front of the diocesan. This, too, was a change in established custom. They were robed in scarlet. On reaching the choir the cathedral clergy and the lord mayor took their accustomed stalls; the suffragan and assistant bishops sat at the extreme east of the south side; the Bishop of Dover preceded Bishop Ingram to the episcopal throne, which was at the eastern end of the choir on the south, and, having caused the bishop to sit there, said, standing on the steps of the throne: 'I, William Walsh, Doctor of Divinity, Archdeacon of Canterbury, do, by the authority to me committed, induct, instal, and enthrone thee, the Right Reverend Father in God, Arthur Foley, by divine permission Lord Bishop of London, into the Bishopric and Episcopal Dignity of London. The Lord preserve thy going out and thy coming in, from this time forth for evermore; and mayest thou remain in justice and sanctity and adorn the place to thee delegated by God. God is powerful, and may He increase in you His grace.'

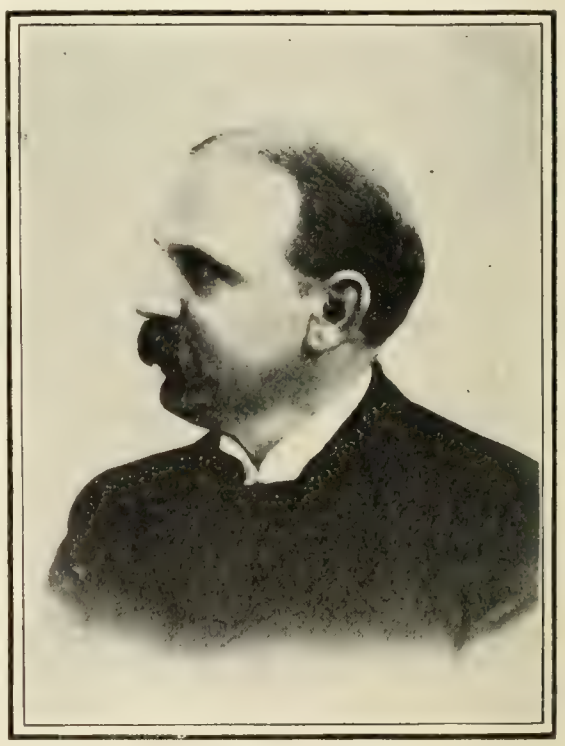
"Then Bishop Ingram put on his miter, and the choir sang from Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' the anthem, 'For He shall give His angels charge over thee,' while the dean and archdeacon conducted the bishop from his throne to the episcopal stall in the middle of the choir; thence a procession was formed to the sanctuary. The bishop, in cope and miter, holding his pastoral staff, stood on the topmost step before the altar, while, opening out on either hand, ranged down, stood the dean and canons, the assistant bishops, prebendaries, minor canons, in magnificent array. The choir sang Sir George Martin's Jubilee 'Te Deum,' the dean read a prayer for the bishop, who then proceeded with the Communion Office. The Communion was confined to those about to make the promise of canonical obedience. At the close of the service the bishop assumed his miter and pastoral staff for the benediction. After the ablutions Psalm cl. was sung. Then the procession in reversed order, the bishop leading, went to the Consistorial Court, where the oath of obedience was taken to the bishop by all on the cathedral staff."

*The Living Church* (May 25), the only American Episcopal paper which has thus far commented editorially on the ceremony, can not restrain a little fling at its Low-Church or Conservative newspaper rivals. It says:

"If anything more was required to put the seal of absurdity on the allegation that copes and miters are vestments illegal or disloyal in the Anglican communion, it is certainly now at hand in the report of the service of enthronement of the Bishop of London, in the premier cathedral of this communion. The illustration of that event printed herein, and the excellent account of our London correspondent, show that however tenable may be the objection that these vestments *ought* not to be in use—which may be held by any one in perfect good faith—the statement that they *are* not is on a par with that of the man who denied that street-cars could be moved without horses. The allegation that these vestments, or either of them, are 'Roman Catholic vestments,' may now only give rise to a quiet smile at the expense of the rash ones who made and reiterated such a statement, and who have thus distinguished themselves in somewhat unenviable fashion."

## THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND CREED REVISION.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (North), which convened in Philadelphia on May 17, has been of more than ordinary importance because of the question of "Creed Revision," or restatement of certain predestinarian doctrines in the Westminster Confession of Faith, which came up for decision this year. The election of the Rev. Dr. Henry Collin Minton as moderator of the Assembly on the opening day was widely taken as an indication that the subject of revision would not be dismissed, and this surmise was justified by the subsequent action of the Assembly. After several days given to matters of no special public interest the Assembly took up the question of creed revision. Altho the debate, lasting three days, at times showed considerable warmth, final harmony prevailed, and the Assembly, on May 27, decided unanimously to reappoint the revision committee of last year, instructing it to prepare and submit to the next General Assembly—to meet in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, in May, 1902—for such disposition as may be then judged wise, a brief statement of the reformed (Calvinistic) faith in untechnical language, this statement to serve as an explanation of Presbyterian belief, not as a substitute for the Westminster Confession. Of this committee, Dr. Minton, the moderator of the assembly, was made chairman.



REV. DR. HENRY C. MINTON.

This action is taken by many, tho not all, as in the nature of a compromise and as indicating that the church desires further time to prepare for a final consideration of creedal revision. After this

decision had been taken, Dr. Minton is reported (New York *Tribune*, May 28) to have said:

"The Assembly's action should be gratefully welcomed by the entire church. It is no compromise. No one has forsaken his ground or repudiated his convictions. The decision reached is a victory for no one, but for all. The statement of the faith of the Presbyterian Church, to be prepared by the committee of twenty-one, is not to be regarded as a new constitutional confessional formula. It is to be an official pronunciamento, to which no one, however, is to declare allegiance in ordination vows. It is to be popularly didactic. If any one wants to know what the Presbyterian Church believes, this statement will answer his inquiry. In addition to this the committee is to prepare a declaratory statement explaining and removing difficulties growing out of infelicitous forms of statements in the Confession of Faith. And if this method of relief be thought insufficient by the committee, it is authorized to report to the Assembly in New York certain changes in the way of textual revision of the confession itself."

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, of Philadelphia, moderator of last year's Assembly, is thus quoted:

"The final action of the Assembly should gratify the whole church. It means that the church may expect peace and progress during the coming year. Only good will and great blessing could be expected as a result of such magnanimity and unanimity. The action of the Assembly manifested mutual confidence. Without dissent the Assembly determined to go forward, and distinctly marked out the way for the forward movement."

Dr. Herrick Johnson, professor in McCormick Seminary, Chicago, said:

"It must be seen that our church is formally and constitutionally put on the road to an actual change in her doctrinal standards. The next battle, if there is to be a battle, will be in the next Assembly, when this committee now appointed and instructed shall make report of its work. On the whole, the action on this subject seems to me to be wise and eminently commendable, and I am heartily in favor of the same. It puts us on the road to constitutional change by constitutional methods. It settles for the time being at least some agitating and vexing questions. It promises to take some stumbling-blocks out of our existing creed. It promises to furnish us a brief, clear statement of doctrine that will make future misconstruction less possible. It secures a most happy and surprising unanimity of action. And if it issues in success I most confidently and joyfully believe it will set our church forward with high hope and joyful agreement to a great work of evangelization and conquest for the good of man and to the glory of God."

Dr. George D. Baker, of Philadelphia, the leader of the Conservatives, said:

"I am content. The brief statement of the essential doctrines of the Presbyterian Church for distribution among the people will meet a great and growing demand, and the declaratory statement with reference to some misunderstood and misinterpreted phrases in the Confession of Faith ought to, and I think will, set at rest disturbed minds. The assembly, in my judgment, has reached in the end a most wise conclusion, while still holding on tenaciously to the old Westminster symbols."

The following explanation of the committee's work is given by Dr. George T. Purves, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, a moderate Conservative:

"The results reached finally by the assembly conserve the Confession of Faith to a far greater extent than the votes of Friday and Sunday led many to fear. The statement of doctrine which the committee is directed to prepare and submit is intended for the information of people, and is not to be either a substitute for nor an alternative of the Confession. The amendments also to the Confession are to be put, so far as possible, in the form of a declaratory statement, so that the text of the Confession will be changed, in all probability, only in a few unimportant points. Thus the final issue of this great debate is one in which moderate conservatives can unite, even tho they may have preferred the dismissal of the whole subject."

The clauses of the Westminster Confession which chiefly have caused this debate are the following (formulated by the Presbyterian Assembly of Divines meeting at Westminster, England, from 1643 to 1649):

III. 3. "By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death.

III. 4. "These angels and men, thus predestinated and foreordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed; and their number is so certain and definite that it can not be either increased or diminished.

. . . . . .

X. 3. "Elect infants, dying in infancy, are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who worketh when, and where, and how He pleaseth; so also are all other elect persons who are incapable of being called by the ministry of the Word.

X. 4. "Others not elected, altho they may be called by the ministry of the Word and may have some common operations of the Spirit, yet they never truly come to Christ, and therefore can not be saved. Much less can men not professing the Christian religion be saved in any other way whatsoever, be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the light of nature, and the law of that religion they do profess; and to assert and maintain that they may is very pernicious, and to be detested."

There is also a clause referring to the Roman pontiff as "anti-Christ," "that man of sin, and son of perdition," which is regarded by many Presbyterians as out of place in a religious statement representing the belief of present-day Christians.

The secular press, for the most part looking upon the Assembly's action as to some extent a "compromise," accepts it nevertheless as an important step forward. The New York *Evening Post* (May 28) says:

"The final harmony and unanimity of the Presbyterian Assembly in agreeing to the preparation of a brief and untechnical creed for use in the churches could scarcely have been looked for by one who had observed the warmth of the debates of last week. What secured general acquiescence was the amendment setting forth that the new declaratory creed was not to be a 'substitute' for the Westminster Confession, or an 'alternative' to it. That is, the Confession will remain the official and judicial standard. Yet it is apparent that it can not long remain so, in practice, after the new creed gets into use. It is the latter which, in effect, and with the hearty assent of the great body of Presbyterian laymen, will come to be taken as the authorized expression of Presbyterian faith; and the Confession, having visibly waxed old as doth a garment, will more and more tend to vanish away."

*The Tribune* (May 28) says:

"The meaning of this is that there will be a statement of the faith which, even if it is adopted next year, will not be a summary of the Confession, and will not be an authoritative substitute creed. For those who are satisfied with the old Confession, that venerable instrument will continue to hold the place of authority with its integrity unimpaired by any modern gloss, while those who for any reason object to it will be able to lay the emphasis on the new statement. Tho technically not an authoritative creed, they will practically make it such. And in fact it may easily come to be such in the popular consciousness. For a creed becomes authoritative in the last analysis not so much by the approval of a council as by the fact that people come to believe it. If the proposed statement, however, shall express the belief of the church more truly than the Westminster Confession does, it will inevitably take the place of that symbol in spite of all restrictions.

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**A New Agnostic "Sect."**—Recent newspaper reports from Cincinnati indicate that the great Middle West still continues to be fertile in new religious movements. The latest "sect" is composed of agnostics, and is said to be based on the teachings of the late Robert G. Ingersoll. A ritual for agnostic marriage ceremonies, for "the dedication of infants to agnosticism," and for "the confirmation of children" in "the belief of the

non-existence of God" is reported to have been prepared, altho the latter statement is hardly in harmony with any definition of agnosticism at present recognized. Mr. Charles Sparks, a Cincinnati lawyer, is one of the leading spirits in this organization. A despatch to the New York *Sun* (May 21) gives the following account of the new marriage code prepared by him:

"The marriage pledges administered to agnostic brides and grooms are novel, especially in their provisions on divorce matters. Sparks declares it is the duty of mismated couples to get divorced. In part the pledge is as follows:

"'I desire to make said contract, and do hereby solemnly promise that I will do all in my power to make my wife happy, and that when I find that she is irritated from any cause I will not cross or quarrel with her, but will endeavor by tender and loving methods and kind words to soothe and restore her peace of mind; that I will abstain from drunkenness; that within three months, if possible, I will have my life insured, making my wife the beneficiary; and that should our marriage prove to be happy and we are blessed with children, I hereby bind myself to ever treat them with the utmost kindness and consideration and pledge myself to send them to the agnostic Sunday-school and to give to them all the educational advantages within my power.'

"The wife's pledge leaves out all provisions of the husband's which do not properly apply to the wife. It contains the further provision:

"'Should I discover that we are uncongenial or mismated, I hereby pledge my sacred word of honor that I will not bring children into the world not born of affection, and I hereby further promise that should I find, after I have exhausted every effort to make it otherwise, that we are uncongenial or mismated, I will not insist upon our living together.'

"After swearing to these pledges, wife and husband are to sign them, each presenting his pledge to the other before the nuptial knot is tied by a magistrate."

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## THE FOND DU LAC CONSECRATION AND THE BISHOPS' TRIAL.

THE storm raised in the Protestant Episcopal Church last winter by the consecration of Dr. Weller as coadjutor-bishop of Fond du Lac, with elaborate High-Church ceremonies and vestments, continues from time to time to give forth some rumblings. Two days after Easter, this spring, the seven Western bishops concerned in the consecration published a letter in which they assumed all responsibility for the alleged irregularities, and denied the right of the presiding bishop to any jurisdiction in the case, especially his right to the title he had used of "presiding bishop of the church," which, they said, implies an illegal claim of universal jurisdiction over the whole church and the stealthy growth of a new papacy. The letter, which was very gently but firmly worded, closed with an expression of their willingness to undergo trial at the hands of their "peers," by which is meant the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

*The Church Standard*, the leading antagonist of the seven bishops in this quarrel, says on the subject:

"We published in our Easter number a carefully considered article in which we gave our reasons for thinking that restrictive legislation and aggressive prosecutions of alleged offenders against the law of the church would be no effectual remedy of the evil of controversial disturbance with which the church is troubled. We adhere to that opinion firmly, and, as we believe, immovably. If, therefore, the proposal of the seven bishops had been made 'in a spirit of challenge,' or if it were to be accepted in a spirit of partizan rancor, we should say, first, that in the former case the overture itself, and in the latter case the acceptance of it, would increase the evil; and second, that, since any judicial decision to which it might lead would be received in the same partizan spirit in which it had been sought, it would prove to be no remedy, but rather an aggravation of existing troubles. The offer of the seven bishops is so blameless in temper and so faultless in form that, on their side at least, there lies no impediment to the acceptance of their proposal, nor can there be any doubt of their frank and loyal acceptance of the decision of a competent court in case it should be adverse to their claim. We should be reluctant to think that there is less good temper or a less sincerely loyal disposition on the other side; and if the proposed investigation should be entered into without one particle of personal animus, or one scintilla of partizan feeling, but, on both sides, with a hearty and sincere desire to have the law of the church authoritatively settled in certain matters to the intent that controversy on those matters might be ended, we should say that *such* a procedure, so conducted on both sides, ought to result in great advantage to the church. . . . . .

"At this point a second question presents itself: What will be the inference and effect, if the overture of the seven bishops is not accepted? The general inference will unquestionably be this, that those who hold the ceremonial and other interpolations in the consecration of a bishop at Fond du Lac to have been made in violation of the rubrics of the church are afraid to put their assertion to the test of a judicial investigation; and thus the moral effect will be little short of an adverse judicial decision. Nor is that quite all; for the moral effect upon the public mind will be wholly favorable to the side which, boldly, but courteously, offers to submit to a judicial censure, if lawfully pronounced. To the side which charges lawlessness, but recoils from a judicial investigation of the charge, public opinion will not be favorable. Using the expressive slang of the day, the man in the street will hold himself justified in saying: 'This thing is *up* to you; you don't stand up to it; I infer that you can't.'"

*The Living Church*, organ of the High-Church Party, confines its attention chiefly to the main point raised by the bishops' letter, namely, the danger of a "new papacy" in America. This fear is ridiculed by the other church papers as absolutely groundless and even childish, and they point out that the disputed title used by Bishop Clark has been frequently employed before, and that it even occurs in the text of the new canons to be submitted to the General Convention at San Francisco next October. Upon this point, however, *The Living Church* says:

"We should not be inclined to lay great stress upon the title assumed by the Bishop of Rhode Island, if that assumption stood alone. The title 'Presiding Bishop of the *American* Church,' tho indeed less open to criticism than the style used in this letter, has often been used in popular phraseology, without intending to imply anything more than the constitutional title, 'Presiding Bishop,' further explained in the canons as 'of the House of Bishops.' It is so used, for instance, in *The Living Church Quarterly*. If the Presiding Bishop had not in the identical document in which he assumed the title which had once been canonically repudiated as suggesting a 'Primus, Metropolitan, or Patriarch,' claimed powers over his fellow bishops that are at least metropolitical, we should not have suggested anything beyond a technical impropriety in his use of such a title in what purported to be an official document. The issue would then be only technical; it is now very much more. A similar instance of how an etymologically harmless word may become exceedingly dangerous, is found in the word *pope*. This august title (Latin, *papa*) is nothing more than the fond household word lisped by the child to his father in his earliest speech. *Papa*, a father; *father*, a title applied in our own ordinal to all our bishops; *ergo*, every bishop a *papa*, or pope. But when one bishop arrogates to his see certain fixed powers of universal jurisdiction which he claims as *pope*, we perceive the necessity of discriminating between the harmless word in its etymological sense and the harmful word in its acquired significance. None of our bishops, therefore, tho addressed in the ordinal as *father*, may use the term *pope* in its ecclesiastical sense. The application is plain. So long as 'Presiding Bishop of the American Church' meant only an abbreviation of 'Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America,' it was harmless. Drop the word *American*, however, and use the phrase 'Presiding Bishop of the Church' *in connection with distinctly metropolitical claims*, and we have the same evolution which made the Italian *Papa* of the third century the *Pope* of the twentieth."

It has even been reported that Bishop Clark would be brought to trial before the House of Bishops next autumn for his alleged assumption of illegal powers; but more trustworthy reports from ecclesiastical sources deny this and characterize the assertion as mere newspaper gossip.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH UNCLE SAM.

CANADIAN journals are just now devoting considerable space to discussion of the relations between the Dominion and the United States. The relations of Canada to her southern neighbor, declares *The Commonwealth* (Ottawa), are important in themselves, and still more important as part of the much larger subject of Anglo-American relations. *The Commonwealth* reviews the history of Canada's attitude toward the United States and the latter's "ungenerous" treatment of the Dominion for over a century. Constant encroachments have been made upon Canadian rights and territory, continues this journal:

"Criminal frauds have been practised by American statesmen and officials by which we have suffered; hostile, and frequently menacing, legislation has been aimed at our freedom of commerce and even at our right to control our own internal industrial development. The large and generous spirit shown by Great Britain toward the United States and the friendly advances of Canada have drawn forth no response in kind. This has been largely due not only to American greed, aggression, and unscrupulousness, but to the ignorance, apathy, and weakness of British diplomacy in dealing with Canadian interests. It is not to be wondered at under these circumstances that a strong feeling of resentment and dislike should exist in the Dominion toward the republic to the south. It will never be otherwise until we find the attitude of the United States toward Canada marked by a higher sense of justice and honor."

*The Commonwealth* fears that the "Americanizing" of Canada will continue, and dreads the day when all Uncle Sam's public lands have been taken up. Then, it concludes, immigration must flow from the Western States into the northwest territories of Canada, and consequently the tide of population is "likely to impart an American bias to Canadian sentiment in that part of the world."

*The Globe* (Toronto) points out that the United States would get better results by treating Canada fairly than by attempting to open up South America to trade. This journal declares that the American tariff is particularly one-sided, and concludes by saying:

"We warn our neighbors that, unless they show a little more liberality in their tariff arrangements, they may lose a large part of the trade of an excellent customer; and we are by no means certain that this feeling may not grow. Of course we would not injure ourselves by taxing raw material which is the basis of some of our own industries; but, apart from this, it is likely that an increase of the tariff on some American products would be at least a popular move."

Some day, says *The Herald* (Montreal), the apparently illimitable elasticity of the British market for American exports must see an end, and then where will the American turn? This journal concludes:

"The manufacturers of New England, as their present activity in advocating Canadian reciprocity shows, are rapidly coming to the same pass that those of Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham found themselves in half a century ago. Their facilities for meeting a demand for their products are practically unlimited; the demand itself, in the home market, is absolutely limited by the slow growth of population. To be enabled to reach out they must have greater freedom of trade, and when this has been conclusively demonstrated by a period of low dividends, as it shortly may be, they will do just as their English forerunners did, go in for buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest."

*The Free Press* (Ottawa), *The Daily Tribune* (Winnipeg), and *The Daily Witness* and the *Patrie* (both of Montreal) express similar sentiments. The *Patrie*, the most influential French paper of the Dominion, strongly advocates a treaty of reciprocity with the United States.

Whenever our friends across the border, observes *The World* (Toronto), do not feel sure of themselves or of their position as a world power, they "get up and chatter the Monroe creed." But they really do protest too much, continues *The World*; "if the Monroe doctrine is any good in international law, why don't our neighbors let it rest at that? They can't make it any stronger or any more binding by declaring it from the housetops." This journal refers to a recent editorial in the Detroit *Evening News*, which pointed out that the Monroe doctrine is a good thing for Canada, guaranteeing her from attack by any ambitious European power. *The World* thinks that there can be no possible danger to Canada from Europe, and concludes by saying: "As far as Canada is concerned, she does not anticipate trouble from any quarter, except from the country that is so chivalrously espousing her cause and so generously undertaking to defend her from invasion. . . . She would have no reason to anticipate trouble on this continent if her next-door neighbor would only act neighborly, honorably, and consistently."

## THE IRISH "LIBEL ON THE KING."

THE seizure, in Dublin, by the police, of an entire issue of *The Irish People* (organ of the United Irish League), for publishing an attack on King Edward which the leader of the House of Commons characterized as "a foul, obscene, and seditious libel," has provoked much bitter comment in the English and Irish press. Most of the English papers maintain that the proceeding was necessary for the preservation of public decency and morality. Attacks on the person and honor of the crown, says *The Morning Post* (London), are an offense in the eyes of every loyal subject. The *Post* continues:

"They are an injury to the whole public, to whom the crown and sovereign are a precious possession. They are a cruel injustice inflicted on the sovereign himself, for while his upright character raises him above such low and scurrilous attacks, yet his position prevents him from taking the measures which any among his subjects would assuredly take. They are an injury to the nation, which is humiliated before the gaze of Europe by having these cowardly and insulting slanders published abroad. The good sense and feeling of the country will resent and punish such attacks on a sovereign whom the inhabitants of the empire are accustomed to regard with affectionate loyalty."

The point is not whether "mere words of vulgar abuse amount to sedition," says *The St. James's Gazette*, but "whether obscenity may be circulated with impunity." *The Daily News* holds that the seizure was both illegal and foolish. Perhaps justifiable, but certainly unwise, is the comment of *The Spectator*, which continues:

"No very great and terrible harm has been done, we admit, even tho a false importance has been attached to a very trumpery affair. When a man, say a candidate or a local celebrity, is driving through the streets, and a dirty little boy in the gutter calls him vulgar names, his friends, if they are wise, do not yell out at the top of their voices that the dirty little boy is saying the most terrible things. They do not force the whole town to realize the fact by jumping out and giving him a licking. Instead, they remain severely oblivious of the boy in the gutter."

The Manchester *Guardian* condemns the publication and admits the provocation to seizure, but questions whether "the national executive ought to wield such a power as that of suppressing, at its own discretion, any statements in a newspaper that it may choose to consider objectionable."

Irish journals, in general, while not excusing the objectionable statements, condemn the seizure as a violation of constitutional privileges and "still another evidence of coercion." This attempt to garrote a newspaper, declares *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin), will recoil on the garroters. If the policeman is "a licensed brigand," says *The Evening Telegraph* (Dublin), "how can the burglar be logically assailed for practising his

trade?" The whole proceeding was illegal, declares *The Telegraph*, which concludes by saying: "If the Secretary of Ireland takes the law into his own hands, other people may do so, too; and if a policeman gets his head broken in trying to carry out some illegal order, the responsibility will lie at the door of the Chief Secretary and his advisers in the thuggery department of Dublin Castle." *The Examiner* (Cork) says: "This business of entering offices and shops and seizing property without apology or explanation has about it something uncanny and sinister in the last degree. Mr. Wyndham and his advisers and colleagues will assuredly have cause to regret this seizure. . . . The Chief Secretary and his advisers have taken the very best means in their power to insure that the [scandals] shall be rescued from oblivion." *The Irish Times* (Dublin) severely condemns *The Irish People* for publishing the article in question, and defends the seizure as a vindication of decency and fair play. *The Evening Telegraph* (Belfast) declares that "the whole business was intended for American consumption, and is part of the general scheme for obtaining dollars from the Irish republicans and Clan-na-Gael men in the United States."

## ENGLAND'S SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY AND ITS CRITICS.

IN the absence of "big news" from the Transvaal, the European journals and reviews continue to philosophize upon the general situation and to lay down the reasons for Britain's lack of final success against the Boers. For the past year, almost all the British reviews have apparently made it a fixed rule of their editorial policy to "lead off" each month with an article on some phase of the South African war. The newspapers also give most of their attention to the Transvaal campaign.

The unexpected staying qualities of the Boers are attributed by *The Daily News* (Liberal, London) to the "martyr idea." "If you make the object of a campaign the extermination in your enemy of some fundamental idea you increase the difficulty of your task indefinitely, and lend him an indefinite reserve of power." This fundamental idea in the case of the Boers is freedom.

If we want the real solid results from our victory, concludes *The News*, we can take them now. "If we insist upon symbols as well we may get these much later on—but let us make no miscalculation as to the price we shall have to pay for the symbols."

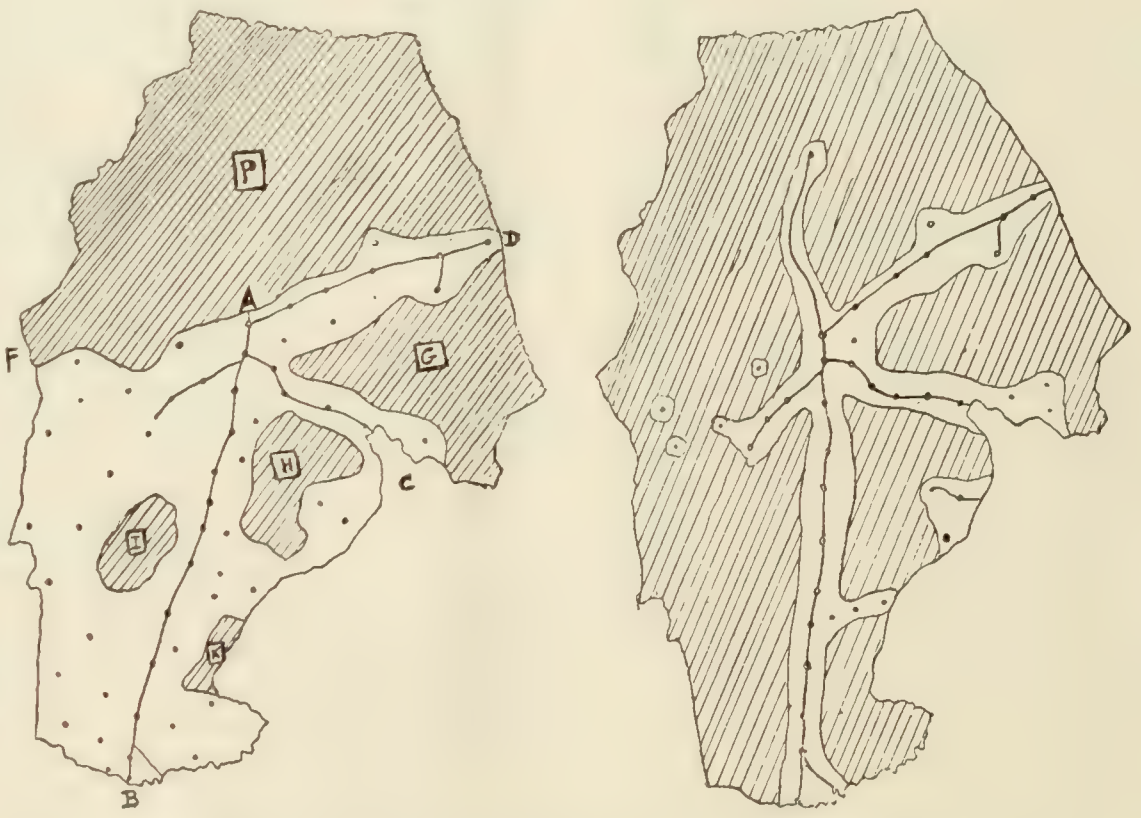
A writer signing himself "Tyro" gives, in *The Speaker* (Liberal, London) a discouraging statement as to the territory which the British really hold in South Africa. A country is "held," in the military sense, he remarks, not by spreading men all over it as butter is spread upon bread, but by establishing centers of activity in the shape of permanent garrisons. These garrisons must be sufficiently numerous to repel attack and sufficiently near one another to afford mutual support, and to be able to pass on convoys of supplies from one to another. He gives two maps, which we reproduce, of the annexed territories, the light dotted spaces showing the parts actually "held" by British troops. The first map shows the territory held in September, 1899, and the second the territory held in the same month, 1900. The long lines indicate railways. He says in explanation:

"Any garrison within relieving distance of any one of these lines may be legitimately regarded as 'holding' the country between itself and the railway. Any group of garrisons within relieving distance of one another may legitimately be regarded as 'holding' the district they cover. The black dots, representing the posts then occupied—none of which were (as some of our remaining garrisons now are) isolated and virtually blockaded—seem to me to justify what was certainly the contention of the staff of the time—namely, that the parts left white on the map were permanently held by our forces. For every dot stands for some well-garrisoned post."

With De Wet's invasion of Cape Colony, says this writer, the policy of "concentration along railroad lines" was begun by the British, with the result that, in the fall of 1900, the condition of affairs was that shown in the second map. From this, he says, "it is evident that we [the British] hold only the railways and an insignificant stretch of territory on either side. Have we really accomplished anything during the past year?"

Europe now "loathes" England, declares F. A. White, in *The Westminster Review* (London, May), for her attempted subjugation of a Christian race. He continues:

"Whilst the subjugation of non-Christian races is still deemed as allowable as the eating of the flesh of animals, the subjugation of Christian races is as loathsome as cannibalism. No other European power holds in subjection any Christian alien races that are not at least conterminous, and after the death of Franz Josef none will do even that. For the Finlanders and the people of Nice and Corsica are only semi-aliens at most—are at least half brothers to those of Russia and France. We alone rule Christian races as utterly alien to us as possible, from Gibraltar to Cyprus. It is but a little less than a century ago (1809) since an alien Christian race has been subjugated by any European power, and that race, as I have just said, only semi-alien at most, and conterminous, and that power Russia; but we, in defiance of the irresistible high tide of European opinion, are subjugating two entirely alien Christian republics, one pure Dutch and the other Franco-Dutch, and not conterminous either, but distant from us a month's voyage round the entire semicircumference of the globe. When we come across a horde of man-eating savages we can hardly control our abhorrent loathing. Oh, that we could only see that the rest of Europe regards with the same abhorrent loathing one Christian race trying to enslave another!"

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THE TERRITORY HELD IN SOUTH AFRICA BY BRITISH FORCES IN SEPTEMBER, 1899, AND SEPTEMBER, 1900.

A bitter attack on those who advocate moderation appears in *The National Review* (London, May), signed "An Englishman." The writer calls for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and declares that, to end it, Great Britain needs the following: "The exercise of severe pressure upon the Boer population; the real clearing of the Orange Colony; greater mobility in our columns, to be secured by the abolition of ox-wagons and by strict or-

ders forbidding an excessive amount of officers' luggage; better food and higher pay for the soldier; quicker promotion for the pick of the officers; and above all a steady stream of reinforcements." War is indeed hell, he concludes, and the quicker both sides realize it the better.

The continental journals continue to bitterly reproach England. She has violated most of the rules of international de-

WHO'S GOING TO CARRY IT?
—*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.*

cency and all the rights of nations, says the *Revue Universelle* (Paris). The English seem to have lost all sense of right and wrong, says the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*. Apparently they will never learn that weaker peoples have rights. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) unsparingly condemns the British press, which, it says, has made the British public "as bloodthirsty as a mad bull and too arrogant to see that the present war has had no parallel since the days of Nebuchadnezzar."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Japan's Financial Condition.**—The English papers of Japan vigorously deny that the finances of the empire are in an unsound condition, as has been repeatedly stated in news despatches from the Far East. There is a severe financial stringency, admits *The Chronicle* (Kobe), but by no means a panic. "There can be no question," it continues, "that the larger and more important banks, which do the bulk of the country's business, are in a perfectly sound position, and one reason for the failures of the small banks recently reported is the sound and conservative policy of the older institutions, which refuse to support concerns where there are signs of inherent weakness." The revenue of the empire, declares *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama) is always much in excess of the necessary expenditures; but of late years the surplus has been devoted to extraordinary expenses. The foreign critics, says *The Mail*, "speak generally of Japanese finance being in an unfavorable state, forgetting that the treasury is every year applying large surpluses of ordinary revenue to carry out enterprises which have nothing to do with the usual routine of administration, and that when these *post-bellum* undertakings are brought to a conclusion, the state will find itself with an income greatly exceeding its outlays." Japan's policy of imperialism, maintains *The Herald* (Kobe), is not a drain on her resources. It is a significant fact that "while Great Britain devotes half her national expenditure to the maintenance of her imperial position, Japan devotes only a proportionate third."

## THE AGRARIAN TRIUMPH IN PRUSSIA.

THE political crisis in Prussia, resulting in the prorogation of the Parliament and the resignation of three of the ministers, is regarded in Europe as a distinct triumph for the Agrarian Party of the empire. This powerful party has always opposed the Emperor's canal policy. The large landowners in Eastern Prussia declare that the proposed canals would benefit only the industrial population of the Rhine valley, and make it easier for importers of foreign corn and meat to compete with the German farmer. Last year the Agrarians, having a parliamentary majority, rejected the government canal bill. This year it was generally believed that the Government would succeed in buying off their opposition by raising the duty on foreign foodstuffs, despite the cry raised by German manufacturers that Russia, and probably the United States, would retaliate by tariffs on German products.

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) blames Chancellor von Bülow for not conciliating all parties sufficiently to secure the passage of the canal bill. The triumph of the Agrarians, it holds, could have been made consistent with victory for the Government. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* argues in the same vein, and declares that it can not congratulate the Chancellor upon his success as a second Bismarck. This journal comments on the new appointments and believes there is a chance for social reform. The *Wiener Tageblatt* refers to the victory of the Agrarians as a triumph of feudalism. The Agrarian opposition in the Prussian chamber, says this Vienna journal, and the political circles at the Palace in Berlin are "but different forms of the same medieval institution which is sapping the energies of the state and endeavoring to provide for its own subsistence at the public cost."

The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) declares that the crisis has proven the Agrarians to be so completely the masters of Prussia that "their interests have become the functions of government." The Prussian Junkers, says the *Temps* (Paris) have become so powerful and insolent that little short of a revolution will dislodge them. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) reviews the history of Emperor William's canal policy and expresses the belief that he will again "return to the charge." A writer in the *Revue Bleu* (Paris) says Germany is beginning to pay the penalty for expanding faster than her resources will justify. There will be trouble, he prophesies, when the parliament is again convened. The crisis has ended in a victory for the forces of reaction, declares *The Guardian* (Manchester), which continues: "Industrial Germany is virtually ruled by a clique of landowners who are fanatical Protectionists and enemies of progress in almost every shape and form—very much as England was in the days before 1832."

The fall of the ministry was inevitable, in the opinion of *The Times* (London), which says:

"The fact is that the commercial and industrial development of Germany and the internal reactionary and repressive policy which the Emperor wishes to combine are things which can not be combined. The party on which the Government relies for its support against the Liberal and Radical elements in the state is absolutely indifferent to the industrial development of Prussia or Germany, and is only concerned with its own local and class interests. But government on existing lines is impossible without it. The existing restricted franchise in Prussia gives it a majority in the constituencies which makes a dissolution useless, while

any widening of the franchise would only bring to the top those liberal and advanced elements which the Government has made up its mind to distrust. Meanwhile, the Socialist and anti-dynastic party, to which the *régime* of reaction is a continual source of strength, laughs, like Björnson's 'brown man,' at the mistakes of the ruling classes."

The new appointments seem to *The Times* to indicate that the Emperor means hereafter to look among business men for his cabinet ministers. On this point, the "Thunderer" remarks: "The German official classes, with few exceptions, have become pitiably inferior in ability and enterprise to the Germans who are making their nation respected and influential throughout the world." *The Morning Post* (London) sums up the Agrarian agitation and the downfall of the cabinet as "a squalid squabble of interests, in which the Emperor has been worsted by the corn growers east of the Elbe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

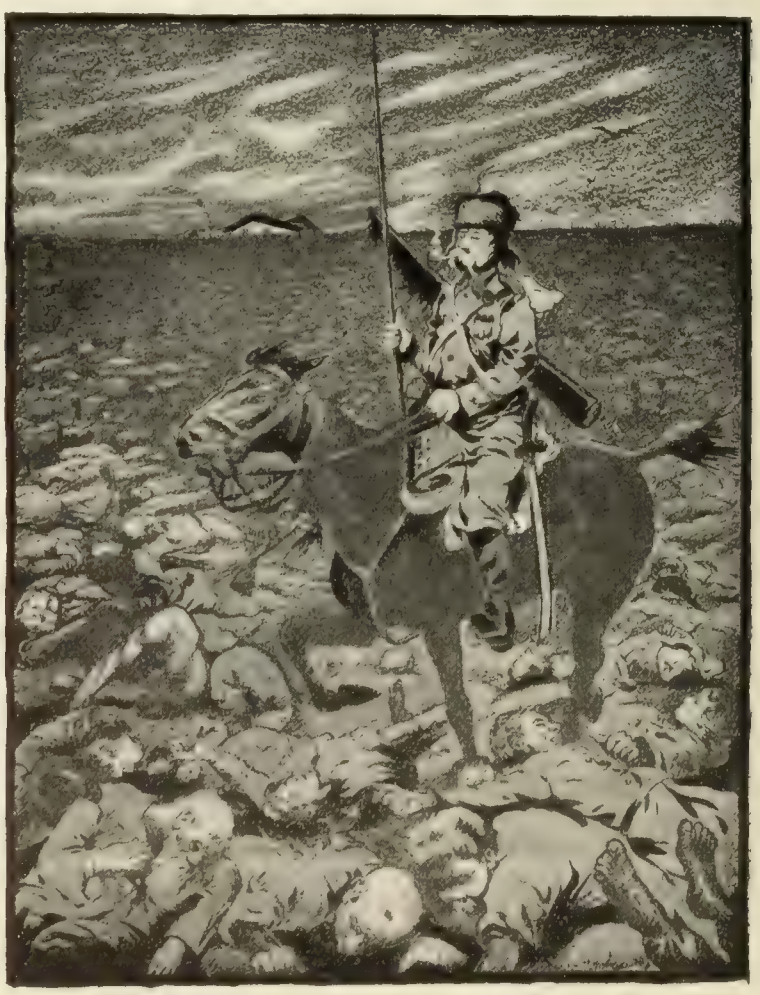
## THE WALL-STREET WHIRL AS IT APPEARED TO FOREIGNERS.

THE magnitude of the interests involved in the operations of the New York stock market is the theme to which special attention is paid by those foreign journals which comment on the recent excitement in Wall Street. The figures quoted in connection with the American railroad deals, says *The Daily News* (London), are unprecedented in the history of financiering. The transactions involved so much that this English journal thinks it a moral crime that so few men were able to "juggle" with them. Yet, it says, the crash was inevitable. Overconfidence on the part of American traders was becoming dangerous to the world. "Operations had become unsound and reckless, and some check was needed to remind buyers that an ultimate basis of value must be established for the securities daily changing hands in such enormous amounts." *Money* (London) is chiefly concerned about English investors. It finds, however, that, despite reports of heavy British buying, the "public here [in England] have evinced a great disinclination all through the piece to take a very active part in the Yankee gamble, and dealers have shown a desire to check the wild outburst of speculation which has been witnessed in Wall Street." This journal also scouts the idea that Mr. J. P. Morgan "saved London" by not insisting upon the delivery of shares by London "shorts." They do not transact business in Wall Street, declares *Events* (Ottawa); they simply gamble, and those who do not want or can not afford to lose had better keep out of it altogether. Is the effort to make a rapid fortune by such means worth all the anxiety and risk it entails? asks *The Monetary Times* (Toronto). In reply, it quotes the testimony of one of the successful ones: "A Toronto man of small means who went to New York to watch the stock market and operate in it did so successfully, and returned with a profit of a quarter of a million. A gentleman upon whom he called asked him if he would go back to Wall Street and try to become a millionaire. 'No,' he replied, with emphasis, 'not for all the money in the world. I am a physical wreck now, as you can see, and have to go away at once to get back, if I can, the health I have lost in those exciting and sleepless weeks.'" Heaven's last and best work, the glorious North American continent, says *The Telegram* (Toronto), "shows signs of degenerating into a mere fringe upon the edges of the New York stock market." This same journal continues:

"Humanity does not show to advantage in the throes of a craze to get money without working for it. It is not good that the interests and affections of any nation should cluster exclusively around the stock ticker. All this talk about millions during the past few weeks does not mean that one dollar has been added to the wealth of the nation. The people on the right side of the market who go to bed rejoicing that they have made money do not exceed in number the gamblers on the wrong side of the market who go to bed sorrowing that they have lost money."

KAISER WILHELM AS A STUDENT IN BONN

THE CZAR: "Hulloa there! Wilhelm drinking with students? To Siberia with him!" —*Humoristische Blätter, Vienna.*



RUSSIA: "Submission is the first duty of citizens."

—*Der Wahre Jacob.*

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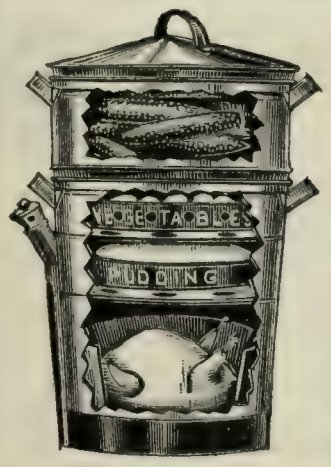


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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Falstaff and Equity."—Charles E. Phelps. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Crisis."—Winston Churchill. (The Macmillan Co., $1.50.)

"The Republic of America."—L. B. Hartman. (The Abbey Press, $0.50.)

"Vedánta Philosophy."—Swámi Vivekánanda. (The Baker and Taylor Co.)

"The King's Gold."—Mrs. Elizabeth Cheney. (Eaton & Mains, $1.25.)

"Dog-Watches at Sea."—Stanton H. King. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Campaign Pictures of the War in South Africa."—C. G. Hales. (Cassell & Co.)

"The Trend of the Centuries."—Rev. A. W. Archibald. (Pilgrim Press, $1.25.)

"The Sea-Beach at Ebb-Tide."—Augusta Foote Arnold. (The Century Co., $2.40.)

"Russian Life in Town and Country."—Francis H. E. Palmer. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20.)

"The Christian in Hungarian Romance."—John Fretwell. (James H. West Co., $1.00.)

"The Potter and the Clay."—Maud Howard Peterson. (Lothrop Publishing Co., $1.50.)

"Nature Studies in Berkshire."—John Coleman Adams. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.)

"The Luck of the Vails."—E. F. Benson. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

### The Columbine.

By JOHN BURROUGHS.

I strolled along the beaten way,
Where hoary cliffs uprear their heads,
And all the firstlings of the May
Were peeping from their leafy beds,
When, dancing in its rocky frame,
I saw the columbine's flower of flame.

It filled a niche, or clung in dent,
Or did it leap from out a seam?—
Some hidden fire had found a vent
And leaped to light with vivid gleam.
It thrilled the eye, it cheered the place,
And gave the ledge a living grace.

The redstart flashing up and down,
The oriole whistling in the elm,
The kinglet with his ruby crown,—
All wear colors of thy realm;
And startling with his glowing coals,—
So shine thy lamps by oak-tree boles.

I saw them a-flaming
Against the gray rocks;
I saw them in couples,
I saw them in flocks.
They danced in the breezes,
They glowed in the sun,
They nodded and beckoned,
They were glad every one.

Some grew by the wayside,
Some peered from the ledge,
Some flamed from a crevice,
And clung like a wedge;

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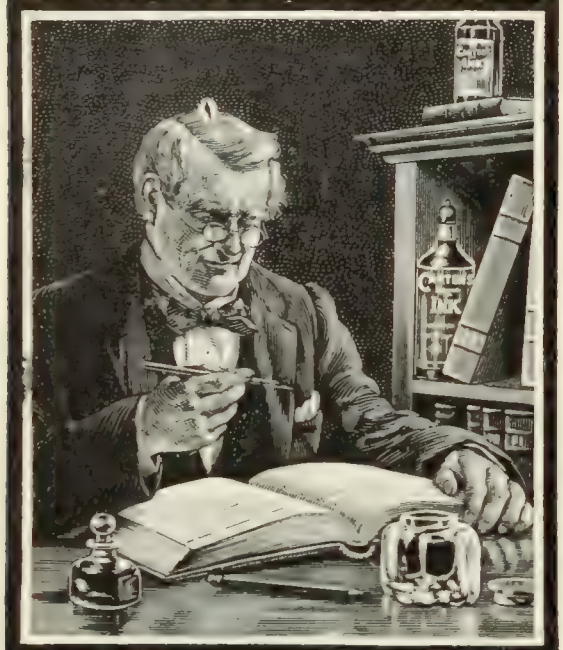

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Some rooted in débris
Of rocks and of trees,
And all were inviting
The wild banded bees.

Nature knoweth the use of foils,
And knoweth well to recompense;
There lurks a grace in all her toils;
And in her ruder elements
There oft doth gleam a tenderness
The eye to charm, the ear to bless.

—In *Harper's Magazine* for June.

### Sonnet.

By EDITH M. THOMAS.

THE GRAVE OF KEATS.

I have beheld that grave with violets dim
In the great Cæsar's City where he sleeps
And, over it, a little laurel sweeps,
Fruited and leafed eternally for him;
Not far away, a pine, of sturdier limb,
Leaf, flower, and grass the mellow sunlight steeps,
And this dear grave! Ah, how the soul upleaps,
The breath comes tremblingly, and the eyes swim!

In dreams that bordered close the sleep of death,
He felt the blowing flowers above his breast:
This moment I behold a wondrous thing—
These blossoms, stirring in the wind's light breath,
Do not they feel (above all violets blest)
The ever-vital dust from whence they spring!

—In *Scribner's Magazine* for June.

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Some Instances of Bashfulness.**—Ernest Blum, in his *Journal d'un Vaudevilliste*, according to the *Staats-Zeitung*, gives the following amusing instances of excessive bashfulness in actors and others:

"'Father Viennet would blush at the sight of a young woman until he was eighty years old.

"A subordinate actor was always terrified by the sight of a large audience and lived in constant fear of the day when he should be called upon to take an important part. The dreaded day came at last. All went well at rehearsal, but at the performance the actor's knees trembled and his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth. In a dialog he whispered his replies into the ear of his colleague, who was forced to repeat them aloud. The audience thought this was all in the play and very funny.

"In Brébant's restaurant there was a waiter who flushed or turned pale whenever a patron addressed him. When he had to wait on ladies he was in an agony of embarrassment. It was impossible for a woman to get any information or any desired dish from him. He stammered, confused soups with entrées, and brought spinach instead of oysters. He refused positively to serve in the *cabinets particuliers*, he dared not open the door of one of them.

"By way of breaking him in, his employer made him serve a married couple who were dining in a private room. He was so excited that he poured a quantity of soup upon the lady, and, happening to come in at the moment when the pair were exchanging a legitimate kiss, he anointed the gentleman's head with gravy.

"Blum adds that he was very bashful himself at


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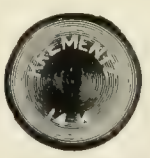

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one time. He met and danced with a young lady several times, fell in love with her and determined to ask her to marry him. The next time they met, he told her that he had something very important to say to her, led her to a secluded corner, blushed, stammered and finally said: 'I only wished to ask if you think it will rain to-morrow.'

"He returned to the attack on several other occasions, but never got further than the weather. The lady did not know his secret until some fifty years later when she was a white-haired grandmother. 'It was just as well that you did not say it,' she told him, 'for I should have refused you. You danced the polka so horribly!'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**He Didn't.**—FISH: "Are you a suitor for Miss Brown's hand?"

SPRAT: "Yes; but I didn't."

FISH: "Didn't what?"

SPRAT: "Suit her."—*Tit-Bits.*

---

**Give up.**—A: "Do you know of anything to do for seasickness?"

B: "Give it up."

A: "That's just what I did when I was seasick."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

---

**Silent Contempt.**—HE: "Mother, Sis is always pinching me."

MOTHER: "Why, then punish her with silent contempt; that means, you must do as if you did not notice it at all."

SISTER (after a while crying): "Mother, over the table he punishes me with silent contempt, and under the table he kicks me."—*Brooklyn Life.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

May 27.—The withdrawal of the German marines to Tsing-Tan is begun, and the German quarter of Peking is handed over to the Chinese authorities experimentally for a fortnight.

May 30.—China agrees to pay 4 per cent on the indemnity of 450,000,000 taels; this, it is believed in London, removes the last obstacle to the evacuation of Peking and the return of the court.

May 31.—Preparations for the withdrawal of foreign troops from China proceed on a large scale.

SOUTH AFRICA.

May 28.—The Boer General Schoeman and his daughter are killed by the explosion of a British shell in their home at Pretoria.

May 31.—The Boers under Delarey make a determined attack on the British garrison at Vlakfontein, fifty miles from Johannesburg, but are repulsed, leaving 35 dead on the field; the British casualities number 174.

June 1.—General Tobias Smit and the secretary of Gen. Louis Botha arrive at Standerton, Transvaal colony, within the British lines, but nothing is known by the public of their mission; a severe engagement between British and Boers is reported from Vlakfontein.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 27.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York land at Sydney, Australia; the latest census places the population of Australasia at 4,550,651.

The Venezuela supreme court refuses to allow exceptions taken by the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company in the lawsuit pending in that country.

May 29.—Mr. Chamberlain speaks in favor of old-age pensions at Birmingham.

Nearly two hundred deaths from bubonic plague occur within a few days in Hongkong

May 30.—Queen Wilhelmina and her consort ar-

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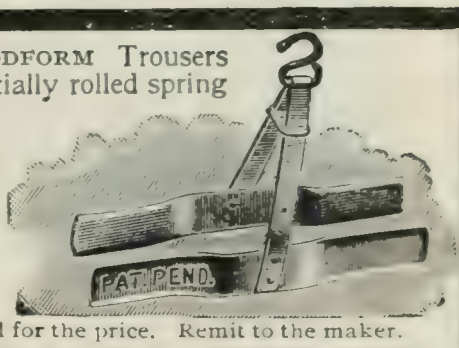


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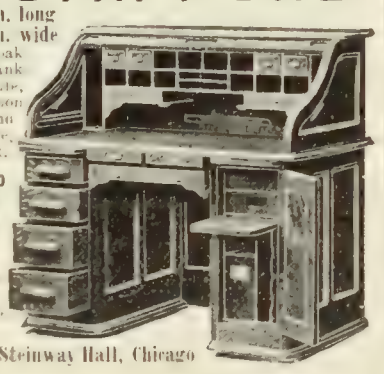

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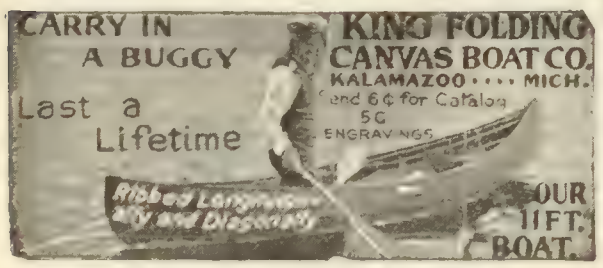




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rive at Potsdam as guests of the Emperor of Germany.

An official order prohibits Armenians who are naturalized Americans or Russians from entering Turkey.

Count William von Bismarck, youngest son of the famous Chancellor, is dead.

May 31.—The entertainment of Queen Wilhelmina in Germany includes a review of the troops and an official welcome to Berlin; Emperor William bestows decorations on the French officers attending the maneuvers.

June 1.—Twenty-two Americans, members of the delegation of the New York Chamber of Commerce, visit Windsor Castle, where they are received by the King and Queen of England.

Queen Helen of Italy gives birth to a daughter.

## Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 27.—The United States Supreme Court decides all but two of the insular test suits, sustaining the policy of the Government; the Porto Rican tariff act is declared to be constitutional, but it is held that duties collected prior to the passage of that act were illegal and must be refunded.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Philadelphia, adopts by practically a unanimous vote a resolution providing for a committee to draft a statement of the faith of the denomination, to be presented at the next annual session of the Assembly.

The President and party cross Wyoming and Nebraska on their way to Washington.

May 28.—The United States Supreme Court adjourns until October, without deciding two of the insular test suits, which are thought to involve new phases of the questions at issue.

The Presbyterian General Assembly adjourns its session at Philadelphia, appointing New York as next year's meeting-place.

The announcement of Professor Herron's marriage to Miss Carrie Rand, on May 25, is made public in New York.

May 29.—The President, en route for Washington, makes a brief stop at his home in Canton, Ohio.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Woodbury against Mrs. Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church, for alleged libel, is begun at Boston

The Confederate Veterans' Association at Memphis reelects Gen. John B. Gordon commander-in-chief.

May 30.—The President and his party return to Washington; Mrs. McKinley's health grows worse again, and it is feared she is sinking.

Decoration Day celebrations take place in most of the cities of the country.

May 31.—Mrs. McKinley's illness is grave; the President cancels his engagements in Massachusetts.

Governor McSweeney of South Carolina rejects the resignations of Senators Tillman and McLaurin to give them time to reconsider their action.

June 1.—W. J. Bryan gives out an opinion on the Supreme Court decision, holding that it makes the President Emperor of Porto Rico and makes Congress greater than the Constitution.

Senator Tillman refuses to withdraw his resignation, and makes public a letter to Governor McSweeney, saying the latter transcended his authority in refusing to accept it.

June 2.—Mrs. McKinley is still very weak, and her strength is said to be failing.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

May 28.—*Cuba*: The Cuban Constitutional Convention, by a vote of 15 to 14, accepts the Platt amendment, with modifications.

May 28.—Cubans generally express satisfaction with the acceptance of the Platt amendment; Messrs. Onderdonk, McClelland, and Dady bid over $13,000,000 for a contract to construct sanitary works at Havana.

May 31.—The President and Cabinet reject the Cuban modification of the Platt amendment, on the ground that both spirit and letter of the amendment were violated.

June 2.—Señor Michael Gener, candidate of the Nationalist Party, is elected mayor of Havana; the Nationalists elect eighteen members of the municipal council, the Republicans four, and the Democrats two.


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## Keep the Stomach Right.

It is surprising what a safeguard a healthy stomach is against disease. And again it is not so surprising when it is remembered that the only way to get pure blood, strong nerves and firm flesh is from wholesome food, *well digested.* It is the half-digested food that causes the mischief. When the stomach is weak, slow, inactive, the food lies in the stomach for hours, fermenting, forming gases which poison the blood and the whole system, causing headache, pains in the back, shoulder blades and chest, loss of appetite, palpitation, biliousness.

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## CHESS.

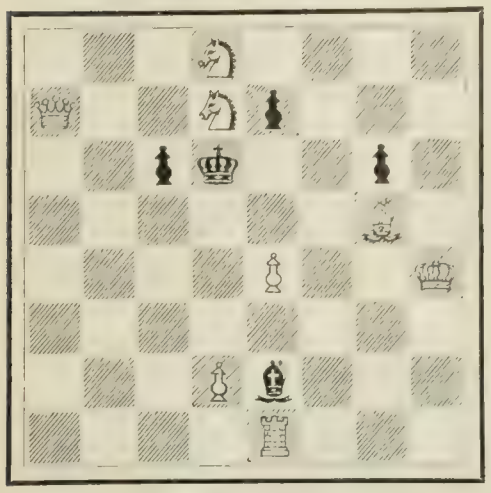
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 564.

BY J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

From *Checkmate*, Prescott, Can.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

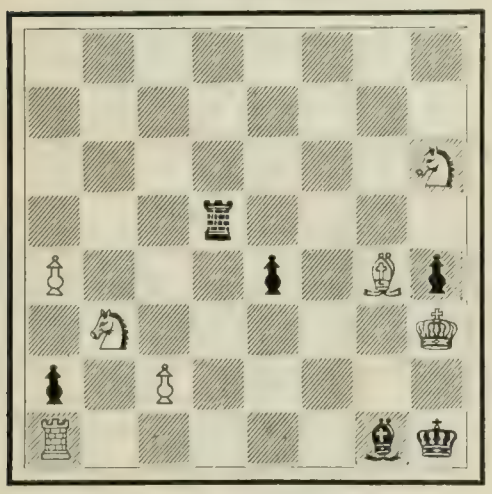
White mates in two moves.

This problem is an illustration of what the author calls the "strange evolution of a Black Pawn." He presents six problems from various authors to show the "logical development of a scheme in which the black Pawn is the hero." The problem given above is, probably, the best of the six.

### Problem 565.

By J. A. BROHOLM, SWEDEN.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Erratum.

CONCERNING PROBLEM 560.

The "correction" of this problem in our issue of May 25 is not satisfactory. Dr. Dalton makes the final correction: "Remove black Ps on Q Kt 3 and K R 5."

### Solution of Problems.

No. 559.

Key-move, R—Kt 3.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore, Md.; T. Hilgers, Paterson, N. J.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. B. Hoffman, Enterprise, Kan.; J. E.

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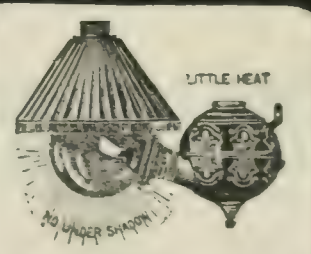


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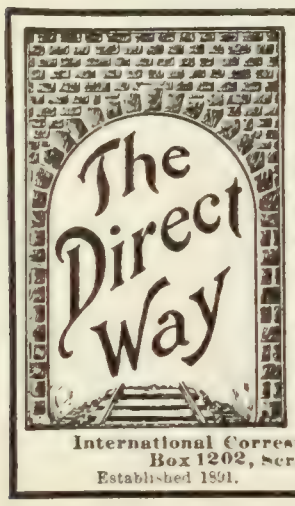


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Comments: "Good"—H. W. B.; "A beauty"—J. G. L.; "The defense Kt—K 3 is met by a pretty mate, Q—R sq"—W. R. C.; "A familiar idea neatly worked up"—J. H. S.; "In violation of the 'unwritten law,"—G. D.; "Small, but a many-faced and beautiful diamond"—A K.; "Violates one of the first rules"—J. H. L.; "Well conceived"—H. W. F.; "Obvious key"—A. N. C.

Two solvers unfavorably criticize this problem as violating the law which says the key-move should not remove a piece *en prise*. But the key-move puts the R *en prise*, and, therefore, the law is not violated.

The solution of 560 will be held over one week, as very many solvers have not had an opportunity to try it as corrected. It is worthy of notice that several solvers corrected it, for themselves, and sent the solution.

In addition to those reported, H. W. B., T. H., W. J. L., and H. A. S., got 557 and 558; E. W. G., A. D. J., G. C. Spencer, Greenwich, Conn., 557; the Rev. A. De R. M., 558; G. P., 553.

### The Manhattan-Franklin Match.

The Manhattan, New York City, and the Franklin, Philadelphia, are the largest and most influential Chess-clubs in the United States. They also represent the greatest Chess ability; many of their members having an international reputation. It were natural that there should be a rivalry between these clubs, and the relative superiority has been for a number of years a question of interest. Five friendly matches have been played since 1895, resulting in a tie, with Franklin 35½ points and Manhattan 34½. This year, they began a series of matches for the possession of a gold cup, to be the property of the club winning three successive matches. The first match, played on Memorial Day, was of the character of a "snow-under" for the Philadelphians, as the New Yorkers beat them by the score of 10 to 6. There were 16 games; the Manhattan won 7, Franklin 3, Drawn 6.

### Another "Gamelet."

A correspondent sends us the following game, played in a match between Mr. W. L. Moorman and Mr. E. G. Glass.

White gives odds of Q Kt.

| MOORMAN. *White.* | GLASS. *Black.* | MOORMAN. *White.* | GLASS. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 5 P x P | B—K Kt 5 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 6 P x P | Kt—K 4 |
| 3 B—B 4 | P—K R 3 | 7 Kt x Kt | B x Q |
| 4 P—Q 4 | P—Q 3 | 8 B x K B P mate. | |

### What Constitutes a Game?

By W. A. P.

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With combinations deep,
A fund o' penetration
That's never caught asleep;
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Astuteness yoked to skill:
These enter in the contest,
Have won, and will.

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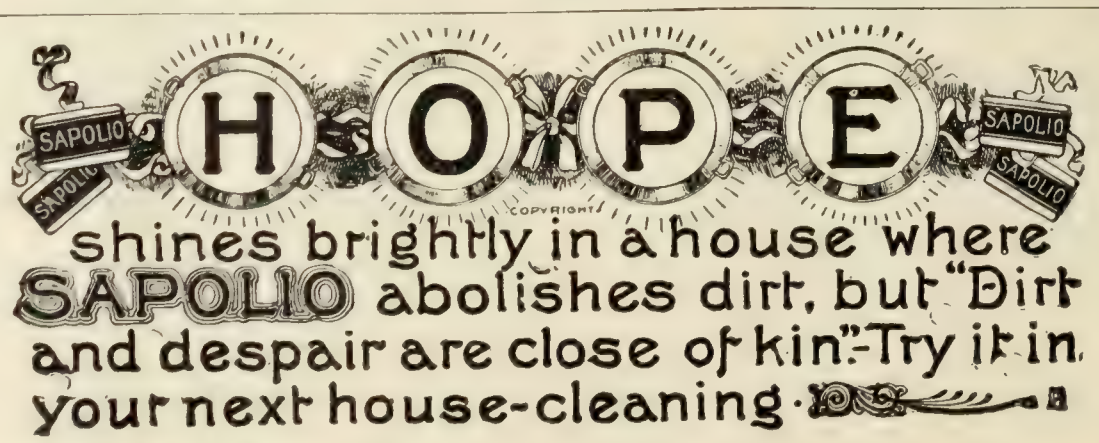

# The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., NO. 24 NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 582

Published Weekly by

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### TWO IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL GATHERINGS.

INTERNATIONAL trade may be materially increased, it seems likely, as the result of two commercial conferences held last week. The one that attracted the widest notice was the dinner given to the representatives of the New York Chamber of Commerce by the London Chamber of Commerce in London; and the brisk trade rivalry between England and America that is the talk of the newspapers, magazines, and public men on both sides of the water lent a great deal of interest to the meeting. *The Westminster Gazette* suggested that the banquet might "be regarded as the friendly handshake which precedes a vigorous encounter," and added that if the Americans "are going to knock us out of time in the markets of the world, our merchants mean to take their fate in the best of spirits." The speeches were devoted principally to the exchange of international compliments and expressions of good will, and the comments in the American newspapers are mostly of a similarly platitudinous nature; but the fact of the dinner, with its manifestation of good feeling, is looked upon as auguring closer commercial relations between the business interests of the two countries. The Brooklyn *Times* says on this point:

"It was reserved for President McKinley, as quoted by Lord Lansdowne, to give expression to the real significance of the gathering. The British Foreign Secretary referred in warm terms to the great career of the American President, and gave expression to the universal sentiment that his wife might soon be restored to health, and then he uttered the keynote of the meeting in quoting McKinley's phrase: 'Commerce is the greatest diplomatist.' It is in that fact, so epigramatically expressed by the President of the United States, that the meaning and value of such reunions are to be found. Differences of opinion as to boundaries, to the interpretation of tariffs and to instances of injustice to individual citizens, are constantly liable to arise between two great nations, but the surest guarantee of peace is to be found in the mutual interests created by commerce, which will not permit the peace of the world to be disturbed for trivial cause. In this respect, as was said by one of the speakers at the London banquet, commerce is more potent than religion in promoting peace between nations, in eradicating deep-rooted national prejudices, and in creating mutual good will between long-estranged peoples.

"Commerce has its rivalries as sharp and well-defined as those of war, but there will never be any other kind of war between the two English-speaking races, if the controversy that threatens to result in bloodshed is referred to the arbitrament of the Chambers of Commerce of London and New York."

The other commercial gathering last week was the sixth annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, in Detroit. The significant feature of the manufacturers' meeting was the tone of sympathy with reciprocity and tariff reduction that appeared in many of the speeches. The convention adopted a resolution affirming that the following principles should govern all tariff legislation:

"First—The object of tariff legislation should be to furnish adequate protection to such products only as require it, without providing the opportunity for monopoly abuses.

"Second—The tariff on goods of which the cost of production is higher in the United States than in foreign countries should be at least what is neccessary to compensate domestic industries for the higher cost of production."

Says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"When the National Association of Manufacturers begins to talk tariff reform, the dawn can not be far away. To affirm, as the association did at its last session at Detroit yesterday, that protection should be given 'to such products only as require it, without providing the opportunity for monopolistic abuses,' is a sufficiently explicit way of saying that there are in the Dingley tariff wholly unnecessary duties which do lead straight to trusts. The association declined to indorse the Babcock bill for the removal of duties on iron and steel, but this was only *pro forma*. The principle underlying the bill evidently met with its hearty approval. Clearly, as one of the New York delegates asserted, there are 'clouds of tariff revision in the sky,' and manufacturers must take account of their existence. The old dilemma is before them: the tariff must either be revised by its friends or overturned by its enemies. . . . How strangely times change, and men change with them, when we have lived to see William McKinley deprecating ultra-protection, and American manufacturers clamoring for lower duties!"

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says, however, that "the efforts of the free-trade newspapers to make out that the annual convention of the Manufacturers' Association held in Detroit this week was a sort of free-trade affair will not bear investigation," and, quoting the resolution given above, it goes on to say:

"No protectionist will object to that resolution, because it embraces the fundamental principles of the protective tariff. 'Adequate protection' to make up the difference in cost of production in the United States as compared with foreign countries is the beginning and end of a protective tariff. The fact that nearly one-half of all the imports into this country come in free of duty proves that the protective tariff applies 'to such products only as require it.' Some few articles were made dutiable under the

war-revenue act for revenue purposes, but that had nothing to do with the protective tariff. As to 'monopoly abuses,' so far as they may exist, the tariff is not responsible for them. The corporation that comes the nearest to a monopoly in this country is the one best known as the Standard Oil Company, and no one is foolish enough to charge that the tariff had anything to do with petroleum, which has always been on the free list."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) believes that the convention's favorable attitude toward reciprocity "can not fail to have some influence upon the Senate, which is holding up several reciprocity treaties under the impression that manufacturers are opposed to them; of course some manufacturers are, but the great body of them are revising their opinions in view of the altered conditions of production and commerce."

## "RIPPER" LEGISLATION, AGAIN.

THE operation of the new "ripper" laws in Pennsylvania, which, in spite of their radical nature, were sustained by the supreme court of that State, and have had the effect of substituting "recorders," appointed by the governor, for the previously existing mayors of Pittsburg, Allegheny, and Scranton, is being watched with wide interest. The decision of the supreme court awakens surprise and indignation in some quarters. In the opinion of the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), the "ripper" laws are an "outrageous, impudent, and dangerous attack on home rule and representative government," and the decision of the court, so far from being a "vindication for the spoilsmen" simply shows "how defective and antiquated the Pennsylvania constitution is." The workings of the new laws up to date do not seem to have inspired much confidence for the future. In Scranton the appointment of Recorder Moir resulted in a great deal of dissatisfaction. One of Mr. Moir's first official acts was the appointment of a director of public safety who made himself obnoxious to the recorder and was removed. The choice of a new director was equally unhappy, for he too was promptly removed. Later, the Municipal League of Scranton petitioned the governor to remove Mr. Moir, with the result that he resigned, and W. L. Connell, a nephew of Congressman Connell, was appointed in his place. The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) thinks it is open to doubt whether "this way of governing cities is an improvement upon electing a mayor for a definite term and enduring him until the end of it." The Scranton *Truth* (Ind.), in much more emphatic language, declares the "ripper" laws to be the "boldest and most flagrant 'hold-up' of popular rights ever manifested in this or any other State," adding that their indorsement by the supreme court "shows how completely all the cities of the Commonwealth are at the mercy of a boss-ridden legislature." On the other hand, the Scranton *Tribune* (Rep.) views with favor the principal features of the new legislation, and believes that a strongly centralized executive power, as vested in the recorder, is just what is needed in Scranton. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.), too, thinks that more good than harm will be accomplished by the new measures. "Paramount among the things for which the public has to be grateful," it says, reviewing the situation in Pittsburg, "are the concentration of power in the hands of the recorder and the appointment to that office of a gentleman whose ability and integrity have not been questioned in any quarter."

"Ripper" legislation in Pennsylvania is not confined to the amendment of city charters. Last week it was extended to include street-railroad legislation. The street-railway rippers, which were rushed through both House and Senate and became law a few days ago by the signature of the governor, were fathered by Senators Focht and Emery, and provided "for the incorporation and government of passenger railways, either elevated or underground, or partly elevated and partly underground, with surface rights." The favored railroad company getting the charter under this new law will have the right of eminent domain, and, in the language of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), will enjoy "monopolistic control of the streets for two years." These bills, remarks *The Ledger*, "were 'sprung' upon the legislature without notice," "favorably reported" and "jammed through in hot haste," before it was possible for the very cities affected by the measures even to protest

FATHER PENN: "I can't see, my yellow friend, that I'm much better off than yourself." —*The Philadelphia North American.*

against them. "It is highway robbery of a flagrant kind," says the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.); and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) declares that "there is not the smallest effort apparent in any section of these bills to safeguard the interests of the people."

In the State of Michigan the same battle against "ripper" legislation is being fought, and the newspapers are devoting a great deal of space to this question. The Detroit *Tribune* (Rep.) enters vigorous protest against the "long list of obviously partizan and frequently dishonest ripper bills" passed during the recent session of the legislature. It says:

"These matters have only recently begun to be of real importance. Thirty years ago, when there were only ten cities in Michigan with more than 5,000 inhabitants each, the largest of them having less than 80,000 people, and their total population being less than 200,000, it was natural that such questions should be in abeyance. But the growth of urban populations since the Civil War has been enormous. To-day, with 781,405 of her 2,420,982 people living in twenty cities of over 10,000 each, and with more than half a million of these residing in seven towns of more than 20,000 each, it is evident that the time has come for Michigan to give serious attention to the matter.

"It is not alone the welfare of the cities that is to be considered. In many ways this biennial flood of municipal legislation represents a great loss to the State in both the quantity and quality of general legislation. It costs in the neighborhood of one thousand dollars per day to keep the Michigan legislature in session. The session just closed lasted 187 days. More than two-thirds of the bills introduced in both houses were local measures, and even this proportion does not fully represent the percentage of the time of the legislature that was taken up with purely local matters, of no interest to any community outside the one immediately affected in each case."

"The remedy lies in taking from the legislature the power of deciding local questions," says *The Tribune*; "there can never

be either good local government nor good state government until this is done."

## MORE REFLECTIONS ON THE DECISION.

CONTINUED examination of the Supreme Court decisions in the Porto Rico cases continues to bring out new features of interest and importance. Some expressed a belief at first that the present status of the Philippines is similar to the status of Porto Rico in the De Lima decision, and that consequently the present tariffs between the Philippines and the States are unconstitutional. The President and his Cabinet discussed last week the advisability of calling Congress in extra session to place the Philippines in the same status that Porto Rico now occupies. The case of the Philippines, however, is differentiated from that of Porto Rico by the Spooner resolution, passed at the close of the last session of Congress, vesting "all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands" in the President, to be exercised in such manner as he may direct until further action by Congress. Whether this surrender of power by Congress gives the President the constitutional right to make tariff laws for the Philippines by proclamation has not been passed upon by the court, but the Administration has decided to take the risk of continuing the present governmental arrangements for the islands for the present. The following announcement was given out by direction of the President last week: "The President has determined that existing conditions do not require or warrant calling Congress together during the present summer or making any change in the policy hitherto pursued and announced in regard to the Philippine Islands." Secretary Root said: "The Supreme Court has decided some things as to Porto Rico. They may apply or they may not apply to the Philippines, or they may apply in part. For the present we shall continue practically as we have begun."

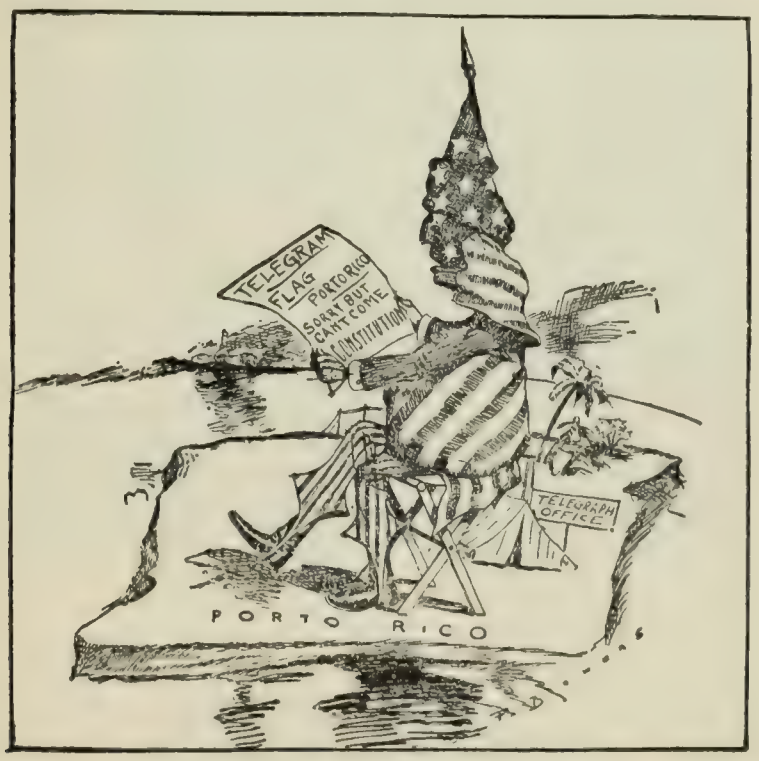
Mr. Bryan has given out a statement criticizing the Court's decision. He says that, in effect, it "declares that the people are not the source of power; it defends taxation without representation, and denies that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed. It assails the foundation of the republic and does so on the ground of expediency." He says further: "By a vote of 5 to 4 the Supreme Court has declared President McKinley Emperor of Porto Rico, and, according to the press despatches, the Emperor has gladly and gratefully accepted the title conferred upon him by the highest judicial tribunal of the land." This last expression of Mr. Bryan's is controverted by several papers, some of them anti-Administration organs, as may be seen in the comment from the New York *World* quoted below.

**March of the Constitution.**—"One hundred and fourteen years ago all of the philosophers and statesmen of the Old World were agreed in the conviction that the written Constitution then being attempted by the newly formed United States would prove a failure. It would lack, they said, the flexibility so necessary in a growing nation under changing conditions, and it was pointed out by the English statesmen that a constitution like their own unwritten one, which would grow with the people, was the only one that promised to live beyond the generation by which it was made. And it was Carlyle, writing many years later of the French effort at constitutional government, who declared that the fatal defect with all written constitutions is that 'they will not march.'

"But the framers of the American Constitution overcame this supposititious weakness by making one that would march. Each year gives us keener appreciation of its adaptability to new issues and fresh emergencies. Time has shown that Gladstone's dictum that 'the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man' is profoundly true. It possesses the marvelous combination of preserving the spirit and intent of a democratic form of government without erecting technical obstacles which obstruct the growth and progress of the nation which it serves. It was builded in such a fashion that, without frequent recourse to the process of amendment, the people and the Government may do almost anything within certain clearly established principles involving the rights of man."—*The Kansas City Journal* (Rep.).

**How the Decision Affects the Power of the President.**—"Not the least curious phase of the Supreme Court decisions is that while Congress is clothed with full powers over our new possessions, the President's pretensions to exercise such powers are all swept away. Mr. McKinley's contentions were, first, that the Government had 'extra-constitutional' powers under which it could indulge in expansion; and second, that he himself had the right to rule without restraint in colonies until Congress should see fit to act.

"In his first contention only one justice agreed with him. The other eight, as *The World* pointed out yesterday morning, found in the Constitution itself the authorization for expansion, and, by assuming jurisdiction, served notice that all the officials of the Government must still keep within the Constitution. As to Mr. McKinley's second contention, the court dismissed it altogether. It emphatically denied that the President had any powers in the territories of the United States except such as Congress might lawfully grant him.




AFTER THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.
—*The Indianapolis News.*

UNCLE SAM: "Help yourselves, boys."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

## THE DECISION AND THE CARTOONISTS.

"The full extent of these two signal defeats of the President has not yet been realized by the public. But Mr. McKinley is reported to be very 'uneasy' over them. The cause of this anxiety is said to be the tariff which he 'proclaimed' for the Philippines; and no doubt he has reason to be anxious on that score. A Presidential proclamation is not an act of Congress, and the Supreme Court has declared that it will not answer as a substitute for one. But may it not be that he realizes that the Supreme Court had a deeper matter in mind—the whole question of Executive usurpation and the perils that attend it when a weak Congress is willing to abdicate in favor of the Executive?

"For instance, there is the Spooner resolution by which Congress abdicated in the Philippines, turning over to the President 'all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands,' to be 'exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct,' the grant of complete power being 'until otherwise provided by Congress.'

"The Supreme Court has declared that only Congress has the power to take and administer colonies. It has not asserted, but on the contrary has flatly denied, that the President has any autocratic 'extra-constitutional' powers. And as it has held that the Constitution rules, how can it approve a dangerous and undisputedly unconstitutional sweeping abdication of its powers by Congress? Has not the court demolished the only plea in justification—the theory that the right to acquire and rule colonies was 'extra-constitutional'?"—*The New York World* (Ind. Dem.).

**A Remarkable Spectacle.**—"This is certianly an interesting and significant fact in the operation of the institutions of a perfectly free people. Here is a political community of 75,000,000 of blended stock from many varied sources. The chief element, the English-speaking, spring from a race sturdy, independent, inclined to be rebellious. With it are mingled refugees and emigrants from a dozen European lands, all drawn from the more adventurous and least submissive of their respective peoples. A decision of vital consequence is rendered by the vote of one man in nine in the Supreme Court—a man whose name, whichever it is, was probably unknown to nine-tenths of his countrymen when they read it in the press on the morning the decision was announced. And the decision passes not without criticism, certainly, but with authority as unquestioned as the decree of the most autocratic ruler of the Old World. It is a remarkable and a most encouraging spectacle.

"If we seek the explanation we find it chiefly in the very freedom of the people. The authority they recognize and bow to is their own. The court is a part of the system they have created for the administration of their national affairs. Its decisions are accepted because those who differ from them know that in the long run they embody the deliberate purpose of the nation. They are not imposed from above or from outside. Ultimately they are bound to conform to the operation of the national will. Respect for them is self-respect in the highest and most enlightened form." *New York Times* (Ind.).

**The Filipino and the Negro.**—"Of the binding and authoritative decision of the majority [of the Court] it may be said that it recognizes the not wholly pleasant fact that the age in which we live is essentially utilitarian. The Constitution, however venerable and venerated, was made for the people, and the people were not made for the Constitution. We of the South, who look upon the fourteeth and fifteenth amendments to that instrument as moribund and inoperative, can not with much grace complain of the Court's deviation from a purely literal and sentimental interpretation of other clauses.

"The British constitution, of which we hear so much, is happier than ours. It is a myth, like the British monarchy, and that empire has been governed fairly well, on the whole, by legislative supremacy. Constitutions are the work of human hands and brains, and as such can not be literally and servilely followed at all times, and especially when they conflict with public interest and when they fail to meet the exigencies of those who are now alive. All the rhetoric in the world can not change the supreme and adamantine fact that the people of our new possessions are not yet prepared for full American citizenship, and are not yet capable of self-government, according to the American idea, and until they are educated up to the responsibilities and duties of citizenship, common sense and common prudence must dictate a withholding of the boon from them; nor can we see much difference in denying full citizenship to the unprepared peoples of our new possessions from denying it to the unprepared colored people of the Southern States. Necessity knows no law, and necessity is as potent in one place as in another."—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal* (Dem.).

## CONNECTICUT'S "ROTTEN BOROUGHS."

THE defeat of the Fyler amendment to the state constitution by the Connecticut House of Representatives last week calls attention to the peculiar plan of representation in the lower house of the legislature in that State. There are about one hundred and seventy towns in Connecticut, and, roughly speaking, half the towns, the smallest ones, have one representative apiece in the House of Representatives, and the other half have two apiece. This system has the merit of simplicity, but it gives rise to some curious anomalies of government. One result is that New Haven, with 100,000 population, and Union, with 428, have the same representation. Twelve towns containing cities with a population of 484,000 have twenty-four representatives, while twelve other towns, with a total population of only 8,500, have the same number of representatives, and, therefore, equal power in state affairs. Ninety-five towns with a total population of 105,000 have 128 representatives, and control the House. As Connecticut has a population of over 900,000, it is felt in some quarters that the control of the House should not be held by 105,000. The demand has been rising strongly in late years that this system, which was adopted generations ago, be reformed to suit the distribution of population; and the Republican leaders prepared the Fyler amendment, a moderate reform measure which gave seven representatives to New Haven, five each to Hartford and Bridgeport, and three each to twenty-one small cities and towns. Thirty-five little towns would have lost one representative apiece; but the small towns would still have controlled two-thirds of the House. The fact remained, however, that it was a bill in favor of the cities at the expense of the small towns, and when it came to a vote in the House, in spite of the fact that the Government, the Republican leaders, and every Republican daily paper in the State favored the bill, it was defeated by the overwhelming vote of 145 to 61. The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) believes that this vote "has set back the whole movement for two years"; but, it adds, "it will develop then stronger than ever," for "this is not the sort of fire that dies out." The prediction is freely made, too, that the next time the matter comes up it will come in a more radical form, and that the representatives of the little towns will wish then that they had accepted the moderate measure they have just defeated. "The small towns which killed the amendment," declares the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "have helped the very cause to which they were most opposed, and they have done it in defiance of the advice and appeal of the best leaders of the Republican Party, which has enjoyed all that could be had from the present situation." The same paper adds: "It is not a question of mere abstract right. It involves money interests in the disposition of taxes paid from the larger places while these places have little influence in determining the use to be made of the money. It involves the opportunities for political advancement. It involves other things which relate to equal opportunity under the law, and since all these causes work together to one end, that of demanding an amended system, the demand for that is likely to continue and become more urgent."

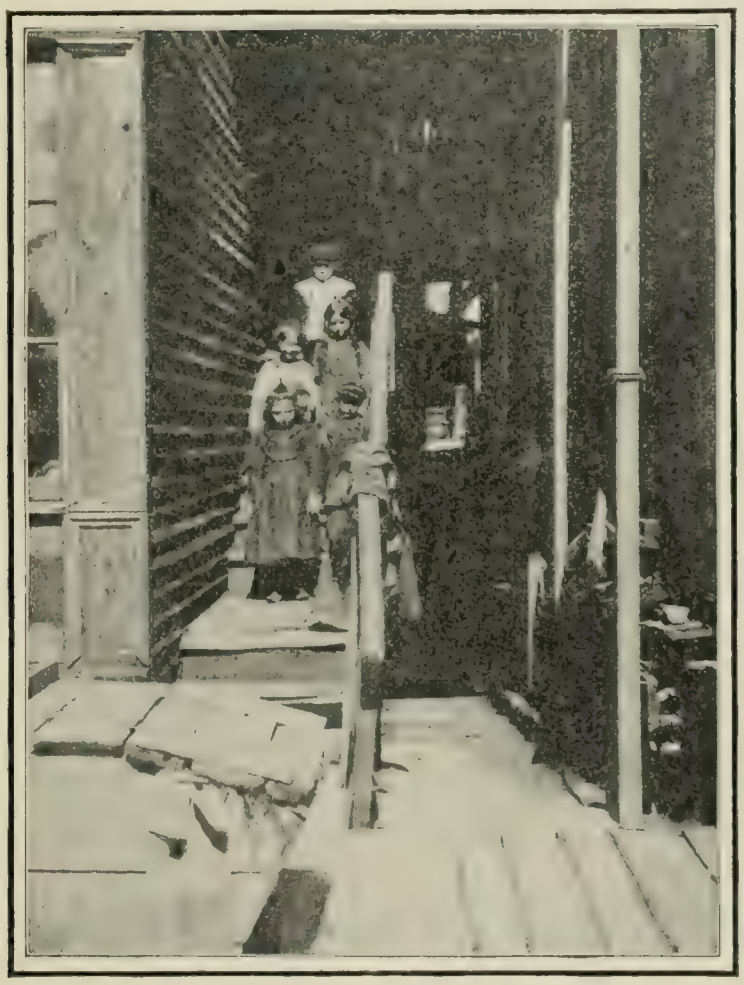
The Brooklyn *Eagle* says of the defeat of the reform measure:

"And this is in New England where the people are supposed to believe in popular government and in the rule of the majority and in the inequity of taxation without representation, and in the inherent depravity of man who will even think of government without the consent of the governed. If any one should propose

to organize a legislature in Porto Rico, for instance, in which the representatives of 100,000 of the population could outvote the representatives of the remaining 800,000, we should hear such a protest from Connecticut against the iniquity of such an arrangement as would make us wonder whether our fellows had suddenly been transformed into imps of darkness. Yet in Puritan New England in the worthy State of Connecticut, the seat of Yale University, in this year of grace, we find 145 chosen representatives of the political sentiment of the State voting in favor of the continuance of such a system, with only 61 representatives courageous enough to oppose it. And eight-ninths of the population of the State will still continue to be governed by one-ninth. The minority rules, and it proposes to hold on to its power."

## THE TENEMENT-HOUSES OF CHICAGO.

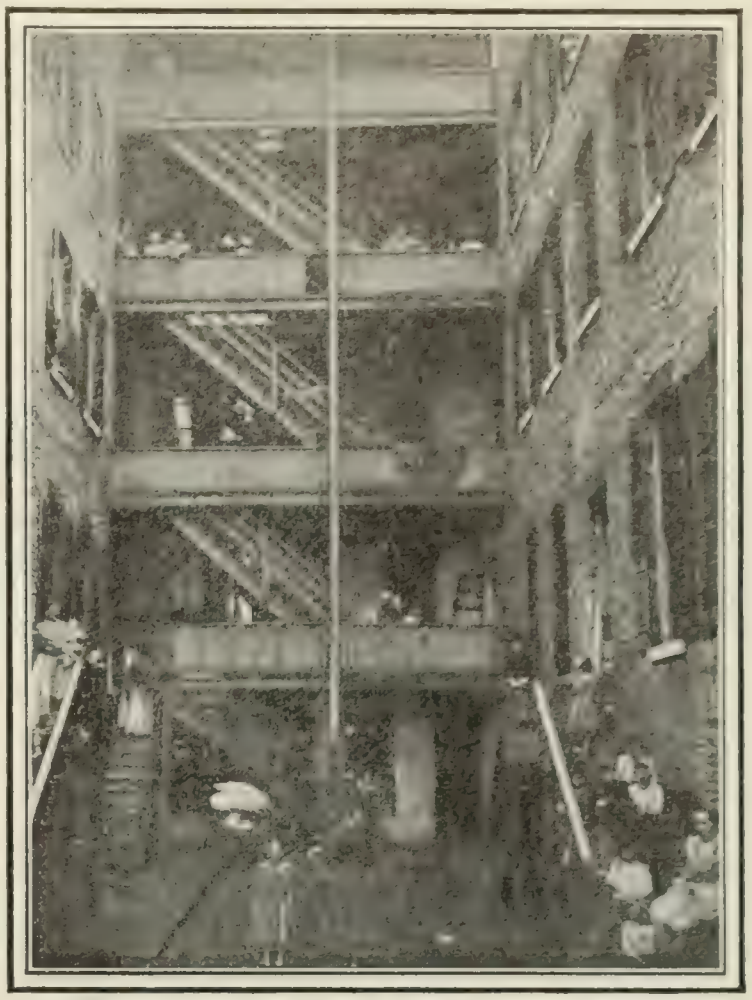
A REPORT of more than ordinary value and interest, on tenement conditions in Chicago, has been recently published by the "City Homes Association" of that city, embodying the result of an investigation made by a committee of which Robert Hunter is chairman and Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Emmons Blaine are members. It is generally supposed that New York has the densest and most overcrowded tenement population in the world; but, according to Mr. Hunter (who writes the text of the report), "it is very probable, if we could compare the height of the dwelling and its density of population in the Jewish, Italian, Polish, and Bohemian districts of Chicago with the like in districts elsewhere, the real density would equal the worst in the world." "The density of population per acre in the Polish quarter in Chicago," he conttinues, "is three times that of the most crowded portions of Tokyo, Calcutta, and many other Asiatic cities." Conditions have been especially aggravated in Chicago by the lax building regulations. As early as 1879 New York passed a law permitting only sixty-five per cent. of interior lots to be covered by buildings; and the same legal maximum



WITHOUT PLAYGROUNDS.

has been established in Boston. Both Boston and New York have also limited the height of dwellings; but "to the shame of Chicago, no limit in height and only an inadequate one in depth has been set by the city." Mr. Hunter declares:

"The most important obstacle to reform is the slum landlord. He will vigorously protect his property interests. Indeed, this whole question resolves itself into a long struggle between the interests of the individual on the one hand and the larger interests of the common weal on the other. In Chicago the interests of the slum landlords have been thus far protected and promoted



A "BACK YARD."

by the municipality itself. But tenement-house reform means that the interests of landlords owning property injurious to the welfare of tenants and neighbors are of secondary importance. To permit landlords to build without careful municipal regulation is to encourage a tenement-house blight. For it should be understood that in the construction of houses, the relation of one house to another on the same and on adjoining lots, and the size in height and length, decide the inside conditions. In the absence of careful municipal regulation, tenements are built without uniform and adequate provision for light and ventilation. Builders of tenements, and even of many new and cheap apartment buildings, disregard all principles of good construction and erect dangerously insanitary dwellings. . . . . .

"If landlords, with greed for profits and economy of ground space, continue to erect such tenements, the city man will soon have new conditions to confront. The factory by day, the tenements by night, will be his environment. By living in the city, man has divorced himself from the soil. He must now live in rooms where the sun never enters. The air he breathes must reach him through dark passages and foul courts.. He must be content with about two yards square of earth's space for himself, for each one of his children, for each one of his thousand close neighbors, and for each one of their children. These restrictions of the crowded tenements become all the more oppressive when they are viewed in the light of the past lives of most of the inhabitants of these crowded districts. Comparing the life of the dweller in the city to that of the olive-grower of Southern Italy, or the plowman of Rumania—the ancestors of many tenement-house dwellers—the hardships of the present are more serious than those of the past; for whatever difficulties life offered, the people still had air to breathe and expanse of earth."

Mr. Hunter draws some vivid pictures of tenement overcrowding. He tells of the case of a tenement-house that came under his notice, with one hundred and twenty-seven people living in it. In one apartment of three small rooms (two of them dark) in this house, he found six adults and four children. Another apartment of two rooms had six people living in it. Another apartment of three rooms, all of them dark, housed three chil-

dren and six adults. In this tenement-house were seventy dark rooms, most of them bedrooms. As the direct results of such overcrowding Mr. Hunter traces high death-rates; a pitiful increase in infant mortality; scrofula and congenital diseases; ophthalmia, due to dark, ill-ventilated, crowded rooms; sheer exhaustion and inability to work; encouragement of infectious diseases, reducing physical stamina, and thus producing consumption and diseases arising from general debility; as well as immorality, perverted sexuality, drunkenness, and many forms of debauchery.

In considering remedial measures, Mr. Hunter points out that while undoubtedly much has been accomplished by private initiative in the improvement of tenement conditions, yet it is to the municipality and to more stringent building regulations that one must look for the greatest progress in the future. "Those cities which have suffered severely by the tenement-house problem," he says, "have all developed three lines in a protective policy. First, supervision and regulation of new tenement-house building is planned so as to permit no new building which will be injurious to the community. Second, tenements dangerous to health are demolished or altered or renovated. Third, regular supervision and inspection of tenements is carried on for the purpose of preventing conditions which endanger the public health." He concludes:

"The most serious reform question before the people of New York and London is the tenement-house problem. In both of these cities, the formation of a responsible commission of experts to control the distribution of population is perhaps the most thorough expression of the reform movement. With or without a change of administration, there have been in all cities a growing control and regulation by the city of the new buildings and of existing structures. Carefully planned building and sanitary codes, with the most explicit provisions for the sanitary construction and the maintenance of all tenements exist, in the older cities. Along with the effort to control the distribution of population goes a carefully planned scheme of dispersing the people by means of workingmen's trains; or in other words, by cheap, rapid, and convenient transportation. In all cities the movement for open spaces and baths is spreading in response to the belief that much of physical weakness, debility, and juvenile criminality are due to overcrowding. Many foreign cities are undertaking the construction of model tenements, and are themselves becoming the landlords of large numbers of working-people."

## PRESIDENT HYDE ON "ROCKEFELLERISM."

APPROVAL and disapproval in nearly equal measure mark the newspaper comment on the address of President William De Witt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, on the subject of "Academic Freedom," delivered at the Boston University commencement, on Wednesday of last week. The New York *Tribune* calls it "sane and instructive," "sound and valuable," and the Boston *Transcript* says that his "admirable statement" will "accomplish much toward clarifying opinion on the subject of academic freedom." President Hyde referred specifically to Brown University, Chicago University, Kansas State Agricultural College, and Leland Stanford University, and remarked that the troubles that have recently arisen in the faculties of those colleges are symptoms of a new issue. He said:

"The question of academic freedom did not rise so long as colleges taught Latin, Greek, and mathematics, for the simple reason that people did not care much one way or the other for what was taught about these things. Interference with liberty comes only when subjects are taught for which the people care. Now that economic and social questions have come to the front, it is in connection with them that nearly all our troubles have arisen. Theological persecution we have wherever institutions are tied to creeds; political persecution we have, spasmodically, in political campaigns; but popular interest is coming more and more to center in social and economic questions. Unless we can come to a clear understanding as to the rights and duties of the several parties to university instruction, professorships of economics and sociology will be as perilous positions in a democracy as chairs of politics ever were in an absolute monarchy or chairs of theology in the palmy days of papal power. To define the rights and duties of the parties to such university instruction, securing reasonable liberty for all and a free course for the truth, is the most pressing educational problem the nineteenth century hands over to the twentieth."

At this point, say the reports in the Boston papers, "the speaker sounded the note of warning against the spread of what he termed 'Rockefellerism' in the American college of to-day. He denounced in scathing terms the dictatorial arrogance of donors, pilloried them on the cross of his contempt and pressed in the thorns of public condemnation." But the reports fail to quote any part of the address that seems to justify this description. They do quote, however, his delimitation of the general rights of the donor to a college. Said President Hyde:

"He may give, or he may not give, but when he has given his money it should be as completely beyond his individual control as is a thrown stone after it has left the hand. A donor has no more right to dictate what views an institution shall teach than a stockholder of a steamship company has a right to direct a pilot how he shall steer the ship to which a thousand lives have been entrusted. . . . Neither may he legitimately draw up a creed or statement of opinion which the professors in the institution shall be bound to teach. To do that would be like sending a boat to sea with the tiller lashed in position, and with instructions to the sailors on no account to touch it, even tho the boat might be making straight for the icebergs or the rocks. The attempt of a donor to dictate the views which a professor shall teach is to arrogate to himself the attributes of omniscience, omnipotence, and immortality; an arrogance of which no mortal would care to be guilty. This limitation of a donor's rights may seem severe and extreme, yet it is the foundation stone on which academic freedom rests. The college must treat every donor, actual and prospective, as a certain wealthy benefactor of Harvard humorously complained that President Eliot treated him. 'He comes to me,' he said, 'for my money and my advice, and like the women in the Scripture, the one is taken, and the other left.'"

Turning from the donor to the college professor President Hyde continued:

"But a professor has no right to become an agitator in behalf of views and measures which are repugnant to considerable portions of the constituency of the institution—no right, I say, to do these things as a professor. If he wishes to do them as an individual, he of course has a perfect right to do so. But he should first hand in his resignation. In a free country every man has a right to be a martyr to any cause which he believes to be worthy of his individual sacrifice. But no professor has the right to lay the institution which he serves upon the altar of his own martyr zeal. An institution stands for the accumulated wisdom of the world. To set that wisdom forth in due proportion is its prime purpose. To sacrifice its chief function for the sake of some special view which an individual may desire to advocate is a wrong to the institution which no individual has a right to inflict.

"In placing this limit on the utterance of professors, there is involved no unreasonable restriction of liberty. As has been said, if a man feels called upon to become an agitator, he is free to leave the university, and ought to do so. More than that, every professor is at perfect liberty to give dignified and moderate expression to whatever views on political and social questions he may hold. In private conversation, in response to inquiry from the newspapers, even in a public speech, he is at liberty to set forth whatever views he holds and feels called upon to express. In doing so, however, he should never forget the dignity and impartiality and courtesy which his position as an intellectual servant of the public must always impose upon him. The question of academic freedom at this point is generally more a question of manners than of morals; more a matter of tone and temper and emphasis than of conviction. Membership in a political party and frank avowal of one's views on political and social questions are perfectly consistent with the position of a professor."

A number of papers think that President Hyde's condemnation of "Rockefellerism" casts an undeserved reflection on a worthy man. The New York *Mail and Express*, for example, says:

"'Rockefellerism' has already wellnigh abolished the miser. It has put the rich man under the necessity of justifying his wealth by good works. It has set going a movement which, as Mr. Hewitt hints, long before the end of the century may abolish ignorance, banish squalor, approximate the privileges of the poor to those of the rich, and render the lot of the manual worker more enviable than that of the millionaire, since it will be without the heartbreaking burdens and responsibilities of wealth, at the same time that it may possess itself of the comforts and the cultivation that once only wealth could buy. This may be done without destroying individual initiative, without deadening personal ambition, without reducing the race to a dull dead level, as socialism would surely do."

## MR. WHITNEY "WINS THE DERBY."

CONSIDERABLE exultation is displayed in the American newspapers over the news that William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy and a magnate in street-railway and whisky trust affairs, "won the Derby" in England a few days ago. Upon examination of the despatches, however, it appears that Mr. Whitney did not run in the Derby race, nor any horse owned by him. What actually happened, it appears, was that Mr. Whitney has leased an English horse, Volodyovsky, for several years, and that this horse, under the care of an American trainer, and ridden by an American jockey, Lester Reiff, won the famous race. The New York *Times* observes:

"To breed a horse and run him successfully for one of the richest English stakes, and most of all, for the most famous, is a very considerable achievement of its kind. But this is by no means what Mr. Whitney has performed. He simply leased for the season the running qualities of an English horse which was already the favorite for the Derby of 1901, and was already known as the best colt in England. . . . . .

"What it does require to lease the best race-horse in England, when, by an unusual conjuncture, his running qualities for the season come into the market, is simply to outbid any one else who wants to hire them. This is the feat which the American lessee of Volodyovsky has performed. Mr. Whitney's Derby is therefore an individual achievement, which sheds no luster upon the U. S. A. The significance of it is not in the least international, but at most Metropolitan. Whoever has paid a street-car fare in New York since the system went into operation is entitled to some billionths of a share of pride and vainglory in being one of the constituents, so to speak, of a Derby winner."

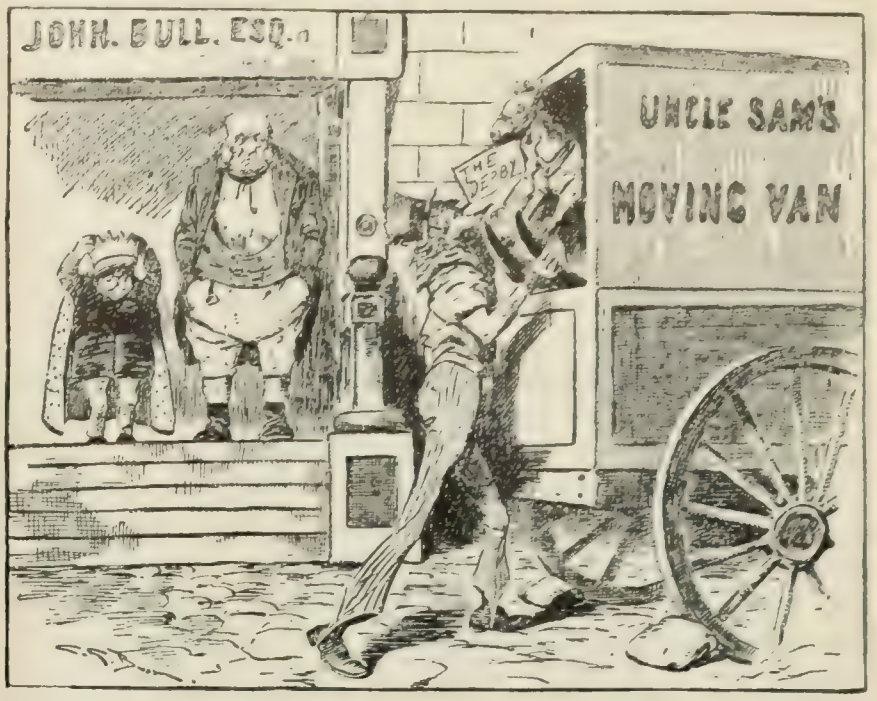
Pierre Lorillard, twenty years ago, captured the Derby ribbon with Iroquois, a horse of his own breeding; but since then no American horse has won the coveted prize, altho many have run for it. Mr. Keene, with Foxhall, an American horse, made a triumphant tour of the British tracks the same year that Iroquois won the Derby; but altho both Mr. Lorillard and Mr. Keene had American horses in the race last week, they "injured our patriotic sensibilities," as the New York *Times* remarks, "by running unplaced."

The New York *Journal* finds much to be thankful for in the victory. It says:

"The latest American victory on the English turf lacks only one thing to make it complete. The winner was handled by an American trainer, ridden by an American jockey, and raced under American colors, but the horse was English. When Iroquois won we had the victory of an American horse and an English trainer and jockey. As absolutely undiluted American triumph is still to come.

"But in one sense this may be considered such a triumph after all. This country has grown great by disregarding the accident of birth and taking the best of all lands. Alexander Hamilton was a West Indian, Paul Jones a Scotchman, and Albert Gallatin a Genevan. Andrew Carnegie is a Scotchman and Nicola Tesla a Montenegrin, but both were created to be Americans, and therefore they are Americans.

"Volodyovsky deserves to be an American horse, and therefore Mr. Whitney's money has made him one, just as Mr. Morgan's money has made the Leyland fleet an American line. And this sort of Americanizing is one of the things that are spreading terror through Europe. It is a case of sifting out the fittest. The best of everything, wherever it originates, becomes American; the worst is allowed to remain foreign. At this rate America will soon cease to be a geographical expression—it will be simply a term, as Mark Twain intimates Missourian is already, for the highest grade of everything."




JOHN BULL: "Oh, I say, Ed'ard, Ed'ard!"
—*The New York World.*

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. BRYAN has the grim satisfaction of knowing that if he can not be President he has fixed it so that no other Democrat can be.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"Aren't you promising more than you can pay?" "Yes," answered the Chinaman. "It struck me that this fact might on occasion be offered as an excuse for not paying it."—*The Washington Star.*

"STRIPES are quite the thing this year," suggested the tailor. The alderman started nervously, but quickly recovered himself. "I think," he said, endeavoring to speak carelessly, "that something in the nature of a check would be more in my line."—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

COMMITTEEMAN: "Mr. Spudlong, we have thought you might possible consider it a privilege to add something to the endowment fund of the great institution of learning we represent." Wealthy Banker: "Gentlemen, it will afford me much pleasure. I will give you $1,000,000, provided you succeed in raising $9,000,000 more within the next three months."—*The Chicago Tribune.*

PIERPONT MORGAN has bought the splendid Maynheim collection of art antiques in Paris, but, owing to the American tariff, will take the collection to England instead of bringing it to this country. We must encourage the home manufacture of antiques at all costs.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE train was going at the rate of 62 and 7-10 of a mile an hour. The President looked anxious. "I should like to do it so much," he said to his secretary, "but it would be extremely dangerous to make the attempt now!" "But, your excellency," said his secretary, reassuringly, "the train could be stopped." "Ah, that would give me so much relief!" Thus it came to pass that the train paused for a short season while a man emerged who, with an air of familiarity, put his sensitive, worn ear to the ground.—*The Public, Chicago.*

—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## REVIVAL OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

FROM many sides come indications that the Celtic revival is likely to develop into one of the most active linguistic and literary movements of the day. The proposal lately made to revive the Irish language in the schools of Ireland appears to have added force to a movement already well under way, and now the Royal Irish Academy and the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language have been caught in the whirl, and announce the early publication of important works on which they have been deliberating for years. Still more active is the Gaelic League, to whose efforts is due the larger part of the recent Celtic publications. Scarcely a week passes, it is reported, without a new Gaelic work or a new announcement of one.

Most of the English literary journals comment on this renaissance. *Literature* particularly gives much space to it. In the latest number (May 25) Mr. Justin McCarthy, author of "A History of Our Own Times," as well as of many well-known novels, and late leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons, gives a striking "personal view" of this revival. He says:

"The most casual stranger visiting Ireland, if only he have a mind and heart open to artistic impression, must see in the ruined castles and abbeys which meet his eye everywhere throughout the island, must hear in the legends and stories which can not but reach him on his way, must find in the mountains, the lakes, and the rivers, must feel in the very atmosphere of the island evidences enough that he is passing through a country which must have had a literature distinctively its own. If he looks for evidence of a more literal and practical order he can find it amply and even lavishly set forth in the priceless literary records which for all that has come and gone are still preserved in the Irish capital. Now I venture to think that there is no living Englishman of intelligence—Mr. Podsnap I believe has been dead this some time—who would not welcome any effort toward a revival of the study of that long-neglected literature. So far as Irishmen are concerned I think it little short of a disgrace to most of us that we should have found time and opportunity, or should have time and opportunity found for us and forced upon us, to study the ancient literature of so many other countries to the total neglect of our own."

The London *Outlook* (May 25), commenting on the recent vote of the House of Commons to allow the Irish language to be taught along with English in the national schools of Ireland wherever it is used as the common speech of the people, asserts its belief that Irish can never again be the language of the whole nation, but yet expresses sympathy with the literary aim of the Celtic revivalists. It continues:

"This is by no means the first attempt to give new life to a Celtic tongue. Professor Blackie used to wax eloquent about the poetic treasures of Gaelic literature, and exhorted the Highlanders in many a perfervid oration to preserve and extend the use of their mother tongue. But, alas! for poetry and romance, there was no word in Gaelic for 'express train,' or 'telegraph,' or 'machine-reaper,' or 'ginger-beer,' or 'drawers'; so that all these modern things, and many more, made their way into the life of the Highlander, his speech became perforce half English, and he found it to his convenience and profit to make it wholly so. He might make love in Gaelic, and surely love never had a sweeter or more varied medium; and prefer it for swearing, for to swear in a strange tongue is the linguist's last accomplishment; but he did his business in English, and early in life was made fit for the world by school instruction in English. So it will be with Erse, so also with Welsh. What preserves these languages longer than they would otherwise have lasted is their wealth of legend and fairy-story, and their beauty of phrase in all that has to do with the imagination and affections. They thus become, to those who own them as mother tongues, the objects of a deep and romantic sentiment. The Bible also has played its part as a preservative, and many of its most glorious phrases are glorified yet more in Gaelic and Welsh. But the English tourist and summer visitor have made English services in church a necessity, so that English prevails increasingly, and must continue to prevail till these ancient tongues of bards and heroes are as dead as Phenician."

In the same issue of *Literature* from which we have already quoted appears a review of a new edition of "Poems," by Mr. W. B. Yeats, one of the leaders in the Celtic renaissance. Commenting especially upon the poem called "The Countess Cathleen," which is now published with additions, the writer says:

"Many will be familiar with the tale which tells how, in old times, when famine pressed hard upon Ireland, and the folk who dwelt upon the domain of a certain rich and beautiful Countess Cathleen were dying for want of bread, there appeared two demons disguised as merchants who offered to buy the souls of the starving poor; and how Cathleen, frustrated by their wickedness in all her attempts to succor her people and unable to stay the hateful traffic, sacrificed her own soul to win their redemption, yet was herself redeemed in the end by virtue of her motive and the beauty of her renunciation. Working upon this basis of self-sacrifice Mr. Yeats wrote in 1891 a play which even in its earliest form substitutes for the profoundly moving austerity and the terrible directness of the *Antigone* of Sophocles a wild and mournful poetry which lifted it at once into a fine atmosphere of its own. At first, however, Aleel (or Kevin, as Mr. Yeats had him then) was but faintly sketched in as one whose songs 'of the dim Danaan nations in their raths' had made Cathleen long for some peaceful land of faery in which she might dwell forever and so lose the fret and trouble of the times. But in the edition of 1895 he is one of the central figures at the death of Cathleen, after which he breaks into a heartrending cry of despair and bitterness till an angel comforts him with an assurance of her salvation; and when the play was produced in Dublin two years ago it was felt that the conception now needed further development. Hence he is now represented as Cathleen's lover, and himself urges her in the new scene between them to flee from the unimaginable evils that beset her."

## JAPANESE PLAYS AND MUSIC-HALL SONGS.

MR. OSMAN EDWARDS, an English writer, in a book entitled "Japanese Plays and Playfellows," gives an account of the ever-alluring Japanese character, especially on its play-day side. In first speaking of the more serious Japanese drama, he points out that except in stagecraft no advance has been made since the eighteenth century: "No development in construction and character drawing, as we understand these terms, no change in the peculiar ethical and feudal teachings of the Yeddo period, has supervened. Enter a Tokyo theater today and you will find yourself in old Japan, among resplendent monsters, whose actions violate our moral sense, yet exhibit a high and stern morality by no means out-modeled through the advent of modern ideas." The London *Academy*, in a review of this book, thus summarizes some of Mr. Edwards's statements:

"As a rule, the only things that fascinate the tourist in a Japanese play are the quaintness of the stage arrangements and the weird unintelligibility of the acting. The stage is enormous, and the actors reach it by walking through the audience on two platforms extending from the back of the auditorium to the footlights. Properties are removed during the performance by attendants in black cloaks who are supposed to be invisible. As a rule, two long plays are presented consecutively, with a tableau between, and the performances begin at ten in the morning. You leave your shoes at one of the many tea-houses round the theater, and enter your box to find it supplied with a tobacco-box, tea, and cakes, with luncheon to come. The voices on the stage at once strike you as hard and artificial, and either too shrill or too gruff. But the reason is plain. 'The traditional *samisen*, a three-stringed guitar, follows the performer like a curse from start to finish. Unless he pitched his voice above or below its notes, he could not be heard.' There is no doubt of the effect on

the audience. Especially do the wonderful facial expressions of the actors work upon the women. A rush to the 'Tear Room' during a pathetic passage is quite common. There the susceptible playgoer may weep her heart out in comfort. As men and women are not allowed to appear on the same stage the female parts are taken by men; on the other hand, at some theaters, where the performers are all women, you may see male parts sustained by actresses. This is only one among the many conventions and restrictions which hamper the drama in Japan. Another is the extraordinary ascendency of the actor over the author. A successful actor is the darling of the people, purses are thrown at his feet as he walks toward the stage, and love-letters are sent to his dressing-room, for 'the Japanese *matinée* girl is very susceptible.' He may make £5,000 in four weeks. The author is only one member of a kind of committee which devises the play, and his remuneration is trumpery.

"When he comes to the music-halls songs of Japan, Mr. Edwards opens up the very interesting subject of 'non-literary poetry.' His contention is that what we recognize as real poetry often owes its position to extrinsic ornament, to tricks of rhetoric and conventions of sentiment to which we have been won over; whereas, he thinks, there is often more real poetry (not literature) in verse which, tho condemned as vulgar, goes to the heart and raises real emotion about real things, as distinct from secondary emotion about unreal things. Mr. Edwards's sufficiently daring illustrations are these:

"'Tennyson tells an Arthurian story, or wishes to, and his listeners are so charmed by the irrelevant embroidery of sound and simile that they do not perceive that what they obediently consider a naïf barbarian, the hero, is really a Broad Church country-parson in fancy dress. Mr. Swinburne writes an Athenian play, or attempts to, and his readers are so ravished by the splendor of intrusive rhetoric that they are in no mood to distinguish between archaic piety and nineteenth-century free thought. Thus the modern crowns his Muse with paper roses, cleverly manufactured, while the true flower blushes undisturbed, or fades in humbler keeping.'

In what keeping, then? Mr. Edwards instances Mr. Albert Chevalier's song of life-long love between husband and wife:

We've been together naow for forty year,
And it don't seem a dy too much;
There ain't a lydy livin' in the land
As I'd swop for my dear old Dutch.

Or, again, Yvette Guilbert's rendering of a prostitute's remorse as she recalls her young innocence 'is more intense, because less diffusely obtained, than by Victor Hugo in the case of Fantine.'

"With the foreigner's freshness of feeling and freedom of ear, Mr. Edwards comes to the Dodoitsu of the Japanese masses, which he declares is not so inferior to the aristocratic and infinitely elaborated Tanka or Haikai as is often assumed. In length it is intermediate, the Tanka containing thirty-one syllables, the Haikai seventeen, while the Dodoitsu has twenty-six. We need not remind the reader that brevity is the soul of Japanese poetry. Here is a Dodoitsu:

Nushi to neru toki
Makura ga iranu
Tagaï-chigaï no
Ote makura.

Mr. Edwards gives the nearest English equivalent, thus:

PILLOW SONG.

Sleeping beside thee
No need of pillow;
Thine arm and mine arm
Pillows are they.

Plebeian sentiment and every-day emotion run into thousands of such molds, the degree of literary merit varying from nil to such prettiness as we find in this Dodoitsu:

REFLECTION.

Far from each other
Yearning for union
Good, were our faces
Glassed in the moon!

The Dodoitsu is nearly always a simple statement of a fact, a situation, a preference, usually without simile or metaphor. But when similes are used they are often as startlingly modern as those of the Tanka are rigidly archaic. Thus a lover expresses his despair in the lines:

Borne in no road-car,
Endless the railway,
How shall poor I reach
Station at last?

—meaning that his love is life-long, and will last till he reaches the terminus of the tomb."

## LITERARY NIHILISM AND TOLSTOY'S DISCIPLES.

WHAT has been the influence of Count Tolstoy's recent stage of literary development on the fiction and thought of Russia? Has he any unconscious literary followers or conscious disciples, and, if so, how does that discipleship express itself in imaginativè and artistic forms?

Tho an ardent admirer of Tolstoy, the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) answers these questions by saying that the seer-novelist has produced a school which may be described as one of literary nihilism. Gorki, the poet-laureate of the vagabonds, is called Tolstoy's literary grandson, and Anton Tchekhoff his literary son. In Tolstoy, Tchekhoff, and Gorki are seen three generations informed by the same philosophy of life; and, different as the grandson is from the grandfather, he is the logical, if extreme, representative of the psychologico-artistic tendencies of Tolstoy's literary work. Tolstoy, the paper says, honestly tries to build, to improve, to inspire; but in reality he only destroys and disheartens. We quote and condense as follows:

The great literary genius, Tolstoy, has wrought a revolution in our *belles lettres*. A child of European culture, yet thoroughly Great-Russian and semi-Asiatic in his nervous restlessness, Tolstoy has sought to discover not *by what* men live, but *how* they live. He has achieved virtuosity as a subtle psychological analyst, and he has discovered that religion, morality, habit, early education, are inadequate as an explanation of our emotional activities. With his high-strung nature, he has grasped the intangible and fastened upon the fleeting, insignificant, shadowy impressions and sensations which control human conduct. The result is an almost elemental revelation of life; but morally the end is complete negation. The literary nihilist seeks a way out of his vacuum, and in doing so becomes a philosopher and preacher; but his art refuses to conform to his ethics. He reduces everything into the final indivisible elements, and all attempts at recombination and synthesis fail. He does not perceive his nihilism, and works on, confident, hopeful, bold. Intellectually, he abhors pessimism and nihilism, and as found in his art they are the product of isolation, introspection, extreme sensibility, and acuteness of vision. But in his followers there is no such dualism. To them the conclusions of Tolstoy are irresistible, unchallengeable, hopeless.

Tchekhoff sprang full-grown from Tolstoy—with all his methods, ideas, and characters. But he has gone beyond his master. In Tolstoy's heroes there is still spiritual life and struggle; in Tchekhoff's there is absolute vacancy. To him and his creatures life is empty, ugly, meaningless. Existence is a succession of petty troubles or petty diversions, and everything is mean, trivial, contemptible. Take his plots. A youthful student has yearned for love. It comes to him, and he finds it gross and low—he commits suicide in disgust. A scientist has lived for his science, which he has worshiped. But old age comes, sickness, anticipation of death, a sense of vanity and futility of things, and the scientist's mind dies in advance of his physical dissolution. Tchekhoff's characters, unlike Tolstoy's, seek nothing and hope for nothing. There are no prospects, no vistas for them, no possibility of a "resurrection."

Tchekhoff is the logical conclusion of Tolstoyism. Admiring his talent, his art, the reader positively suffers in contemplating the long procession of weak, stricken, half-dead, ghostly characters. And Tchekhoff is not alone in thus viewing life. All our imaginative literature, since the Populist craze, is pervaded with this feeling of sad, dull dissatisfaction. The condition has become intolerable. Men will to live in spite of all resignation

and profession of pessimism. They want work, movement, the sense of contact with reality; and whoever recalls them to the world of reality is sure to be hailed as a leader, healer, and benefactor. And as such a benefactor Gorki now appears.

Gorki is the literary son of Tchekhoff. He is not as much of a credit, artistically, to his father as that father is to Tolstoy. He is an unsuccessful imitator—confused, obscure, incoherent. Wherein, then, lies the secret of his apparent strength? Why is he popular in spite of his crudity? The answer is that his characters are living, real folk, not mere suffering nonentities. They are a low, vicious, scandalous set, but scandal is protest. His tramps, vagabonds, drunkards, fish-wives, are real, "strong" people. Getting drunk is "natural."

Thus, the writer goes on, we see the conclusion of the literary-moral tendency begun by Tolstoy. First searching negation, analysis, and denial; then gloomy pessimism and a profound sense of the worthlessness and aimlessness of existence; and finally a desperate, reckless attempt at emancipation, and a return to "nature" and the first principles of social life, even tho the people and conditions described by Gorki be in reality anti-social. Under-civilization seems a relief of those who have so long suffered from over-civilization. But Gorki, representing a healthy reaction, will be the beginning of a new synthesis, of a school of balanced, sane novelists, at once healthy, national, and psychologically sound.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CAN LITERATURE BE TAUGHT?

THE publication of Mr. Churton Collins's biting reflections upon current methods of writing and teaching literature, under the title "Ephemera Critica," has not only set the British critics agog over the question of the true function of criticism, but has started an instructive discussion as to how far it is possible to cultivate literary taste by formal teaching. In his book Mr. Collins takes the ground that the English universities fail to teach literature, but that the instructors merely haggle in the classroom about roots and etymologies, and thus spoil the English poets and prosewriters for their students. In a recent number of the London *Pilot*, Mr. Andrew Lang, with his usual lightness and humor, takes a contrary view, and contends that "literature can not be taught." His arguments may be thus summarized:

1. Mr. Lang was not taught literature, and yet knows it.
2. Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, Herrick, Shelley, Thackeray, Tennyson were not taught literature, and yet produced it successfully.
3. Many poems written since literature has been taught are not better than those of these poets.
4. Mr. Lang's own writings are neither worse nor better because of his never having been taught literature.
5. One is born either to appreciate literature or to dislike it, and teaching makes no difference.

Another English scholar, Mr. H. C. Beeching, attacks this position. Passing lightly over the first four points, since, he remarks, practically no one claims that literature can be taught in the sense of making writers, he confines himself (in *Literature*, London, May 4) to Mr. Lang's last contention, that humanity is for the most part divided into literary incapables and literary geniuses. He says:

"The bearing of Mr. Lang's dichotomy upon the question of teaching literature will best be seen by transferring it to some other branch of human study, such as natural science, or mathematics. 'A man is born to appreciate mathematics or to detest it; and teaching can make no difference.' Abolish, therefore, all mathematical professorships, and exclude the subject from all curricula, from the board school up to the universities. The practical answer would be that teaching is required for that large section of the community who are neither geniuses nor incapables, but something between. Why should it not be so with literature?

"That there is a very large body of people with some taste for letters, but very badly in need of teaching, is shown by the popularity of certain novelists whom people whose taste has had more training find intolerable. The readers of Miss Corelli, to take an obvious instance, do not detest literature; they love it; but their love is not according to knowledge. If these persons had been taught, like Mr. Lang and Mr. Collins, in the Oxford School of Literæ Humaniores, they would know better than to pin their faith where they do. But the Oxford training, argues Mr. Lang, consisted in 'reading the best literature, and *reading for human pleasure.*' That is true enough; but were there no teachers involved in the process? When I was an undergraduate, there were teachers at Oxford to whom that generation owed more than it would be easy to acknowledge. Perhaps the very best men would have done what they did, and been what they were, unaided; but with the rank and file it was not so. And even the best men would probably own their debt to such teachers as Mr. Lewis Nettleship, Mr. Arthur Sidgwick, and Mr. Henry Butcher.

"That taste is really modified by teaching we may convince ourselves by observing what great changes in taste have come about in literary matters, and how they have come about. How did Wordsworth, Keats, Browning win their way into such popularity as they have achieved? In each case it was by the effort of a few men who took the pains to teach public opinion; who were 'fatuous' enough, in Mr. Lang's phrase, to say 'Observe, this is very fine,' and to keep on saying it. And consider how uncomfortable the position would be if teaching could make no impression upon taste; if a man was born to appreciate a certain kind of literature, and teaching could make no difference—how uncomfortable both for authors and for critics. No author who was a person of genius and left the beaten track could ever get recognition; the first unsympathetic judgment of contemporaries would remain the final judgment of posterity. And the critic's case would be even more deplorable. If his function in the commonwealth is not to teach appreciation, he has none; and if appreciation can not be taught, criticism becomes an idle plowing of the sand, which no sane and self-respecting man should indulge in. But if Mr. Lang has, as I am convinced, performed times without number the important task of forming and correcting opinion as to the merit or demerit of contemporary authors, sometimes by the despised process of saying, 'Observe, this is very fine,' why should he deny to criticism a similar function in regard to our older authors? Young students need directing to what is good; they need showing why it is good, as far as this is possible; and they want some help in realizing and revivifying the work before them, so that the impression it makes on their mind may be as near as possible to what the author intended."

In his strictures, Mr. Lang agreed with Mr. Collins that the actual methods employed to "teach" literature at Oxford and at many other universities are about as fatuous and inane as possible, and with this Mr. Beeching also agrees. The prevalent method at the universities and in editions of the English classics, he says, is to degrade esthetic and literary study to a soulless etymological "grind," and to a pitiful attempt to point out all parallelisms to the particular passage studied, whether or not this has any appositeness or reason. He remarks as follows on this "pedantry of the parallel passage":

"A typical offender here is Mr. Collins himself. Whether he was hypnotized by the Clarendon Press, or whatever was the reason, his edition of 'Samson Agonistes,' published by those bold, bad 'people at Oxford,' is about as bad a book for teaching purposes as I have seen. To give a single example of the note pedantic. Milton writes quite simply and intelligibly of the blind Samson—

> Thou art become (O worst imprisonment!)
> The dungeon of thyself; thy soul,
> Imprison'd now indeed,
> In real darkness of the body dwells.

Upon which Mr. Collins thinks it judicious to comment as follows:

"'The idea of the body being the prison of the soul was common with the Platonists of ancient times. So Vergil, Æn. vi. 733-4, thus speaks of men while in the body: "Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque auras Prospiciunt, clausæ

tenebris et carcere cæco." Cf. also what Porphyry says of Plotinus, Life of Plotinus, cap. i., "*ἐφκει μὲν αἰσχυνομένῳ ὅτι ἐν σώματι εἴη.*"

Now, even allowing that the poor wretch of a schoolboy ought to be able to construe the Greek, what is Porphyry to him, or he to Plotinus? But the very sight of that piece of learning in the notes will make him give it an attention it does not deserve; and all the attention given to the notes is so much diverted from the text. The instinct, therefore, of the teacher of literature is to avoid all such irrelevancies, which both distract and disgust his pupils, by putting into their hands a plain text without notes. All words that need explanation he will explain; any parallel that is really illuminative he can supply; but he will not consider that in either of these things lies his main task. His task, when a poem or a play is before him, is to make it live in the imagination of the student as it lived in the imagination of the writer. He will never be ashamed of saying again and again—Observe, observe. And he will find that his pupils learn to use their eyes by practise in the field of literature, just as a soldier learns scouting on the veldt."

## MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE latest reports from the leading book dealers and librarians throughout the country, sent to *The World's Work* (June) give the following as the most widely read books (presumably for the month of April):

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
2. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn.
3. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
4. Quincy Adams Sawyer—Pidgin.
5. Truth Dexter—McCall.
6. The Heritage of Unrest—Overton.
7. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
8. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
9. The Octopus—Norris.
10. The Turn of the Road—Frothingham.
11. A King's Pawn—Drummond.
12. Babs, the Impossible—Grand.
13. A Carolina Cavalier—Eggleston.
14. Crucial Instances—Wharton.
15. That Mainwaring Affair—Barbour.
16. Ralph Marlowe—Naylor.
17. Betsy Ross—Hotchkiss.
18. Up From Slavery—Washington.
19. The Silver Skull—Crockett.
20. When blades are Out—Brady.
21. The Making of Christopher Ferringham—Dix.
22. In the Name of a Woman—Marchmont.
23. A Soldier of Virginia—Stevenson.
24. Her Mountain Lover—Garland.
25. Eastover Court House—Boone and Brown.
26. Sky Pilot—Connor.
27. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
28. Graustark—McCutcheon.
29. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
30. A Maryland Manor—Emory.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
2. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
3. Eleanor—Ward.
4. Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
5. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
6. In the Palace of the King—Crawford.
7. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
8. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
9. Babs the Impossible—Grand.
10. The Life of T. H. Huxley—Huxley.
11. The Darlingtons—Peake.
12. Monsieur Beaucaire—Tarkington.
13. The Master Christian—Corelli.
14. The Redemption of David Corson—Goss.
15. Tommy and Grizel—Barrie.
16. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
17. Sky Pilot—Connor.
18. An Englishwoman's Love Letters—Anon.
19. The Gentleman from Indiana—Tarkington.
20. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major.
21. Wild Animals I Have Known—Thompson.
22. Literary Friends and Acquaintances—Howells.
23. Herod—Phillips.
24. Unleavened Bread—Grant.
25. Napoleon, the Last Phase—Rosebery.
26. A Woman Tenderfoot—Thompson.
27. Oriental Rugs—Mumford.
28. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn.
29. The Heritage of Unrest—Overton.
30. Wanted, a Matchmaker—Ford.

On these lists *The World's Work* comments as follows:

"Eight books are mentioned in both lists. Five, 'Alice of Old Vincennes,' 'Eben Holden,' 'Richard Yea-and-Nay,' 'The Cardinal's Snuff Box,' and 'Babs the Impossible' are among the first twelve in each list and are, therefore, probably the most widely read books of the month. Three of these five are of American authorship. 'Alice of Old Vincennes' has replaced 'Eben Holden' as the unquestioned leader in both sets of reports. There are ten books not fiction in the librarians' list, and only two in the dealers' list."

A new feature of "The Literary and Art Supplement" of the Chicago *American* is the weekly publication of three "cable letters from London, Paris, and Berlin," giving a somewhat sketchy account of the most popular books of the hour and the chief literary happenings in those cities. The London correspondent thus speaks of the leading English sensation:

"The book of the week is 'The Seal of Silence,' written by a young Oxford man twenty-four years of age, who died suddenly after correcting the proof sheets of 'The Seal of Silence,' his first and last novel. The world of letters suffers a very serious loss in his premature removal, for Conder unquestionably belonged to that rare tribe of literary benefactors of whom W. W. Jacobs and F. Anstey are perhaps the most conspicuous representatives. He had a genuine gift for comedy, and compelled laughter by legitimate means. His outlook on life was wholesome and manly, and his observation was keen and sympathetic. Thus it comes about that he is able to reconcile us to a plot which, when stated in its bare outlines, is undoubtedly melodramatic and artificial. But the astounding success which Conder achieves in reconciling the reader to the marvelous is due primarily to his admirable power of characterization and in presenting situations, temperaments, and antecedents of dramatis personæ."

In Paris, according to the French correspondent, Max O'Rell's book, "Her Royal Highness, Woman," is having a great vogue. Says the writer: "His complimentary characterization of American women is much read. His mathematical formula for marriage is quoted everywhere: 'Man should marry a woman whose age is half his own, plus seven.' Many columns of reviews are being devoted to it."

In Berlin one of the latest events of popular literature is the publication of a volume of verses—said to be distinguished by some exceptional traits—by the Baroness von Puttkamer, the nineteen-year-old wife of a German general of fifty winters.

**"Endowment of Authors" in Norway.**—The annual appropriation for single payments and regular stipends to authors has just been passed by the Norwegian Storthing. The number of writers so aided in recent years is by no means small. Of this "endowment of authors," the New York *Staats-Zeitung* (March 31) says:

"At first only those authors received government aid who had already made a name for themselves and who had striven for the preservation of the pure Norwegian-Danish idiom. Latterly, however, both these restrictions have been removed. Subsidies are given to young writers of promise, and a yearly stipend was voted to Garbora, the most energetic opponent of the current dialect. This year's list of pensioners includes a woman, the author of a historical romance. The stipends vary from 1,200 or 1,300 kroner [$300 to $400] to 4,000 kroner [$1,100] or more in special cases where the writers have achieved great popular fame without succeeding in making a decent living by their pens. As this is generally the case in Norway, even the most successful authors depend partly upon government aid.

"The Norwegian parliament has even extended its liberality to journalists. Several years ago free passes on all government railways and steamboat lines were given to newspaper correspondents, and the Government's example was quietly followed by private companies. Now traveling scholarships are to be awarded to young and talented journalists for the purpose of enabling them to gain experience in the offices of the great continental journals. The Storthing has begun the experiment with a single scholarship worth 2,000 kroner [$536] annually, and the appropriation will be increased if the result shall seem to justify such action."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE facility with which American journals err in their use of English titles has often been commented on. Instances both of giving a title where there is none and of ignoring it where it exists are numerous. One of the most curious instances occurs in a recent article by Mr. John D. Barry in *The Criterion* (June), on Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema, in which the great artist is called "Mr. Tadema" whenever mentioned, altho he was knighted almost three years ago. On the other hand, *The Commercial Advertiser* (June 5) in a perfectly serious note, speaks of "Sir Alfred Austin," altho the Poet Laureate has often (it is said wistfully) denied that he is other than "Mr. Austin." Perhaps the strangest example of calling a man out of his title is that of the British ambassador, who as the most important British official in America ought surely to be correctly designated. Altho he was raised to the peerage in 1899 under the title of Lord Pauncefote of Preston, many of the leading American dailies and weeklies continue to refer to him as "Sir Julian Pauncefote." Even a metropolitan paper (the New York *Tribune*, June 6) under the caption "Sir Julian Pauncefote Sails," refers to him in the article only by this title, which has been wholly supersede incorrceus tdage by the higher designation.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### A PORTABLE BOAT FOR CAVALRY.

THE portable boat for transporting cavalry across rivers that has just been adopted in the German army seems likely to be of great advantage to the troops that possess it, giving them extraordinary mobility. It might easily turn the scale in a contest between nations, and as we can scarcely imagine that other countries will be satisfied to give such an advantage to the Germans, we may expect to see this or some similar plan adopted in other armies in the near future. The device is described in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, May 11) by M. S. Geffrey, in an article, the translation of which runs as follows:

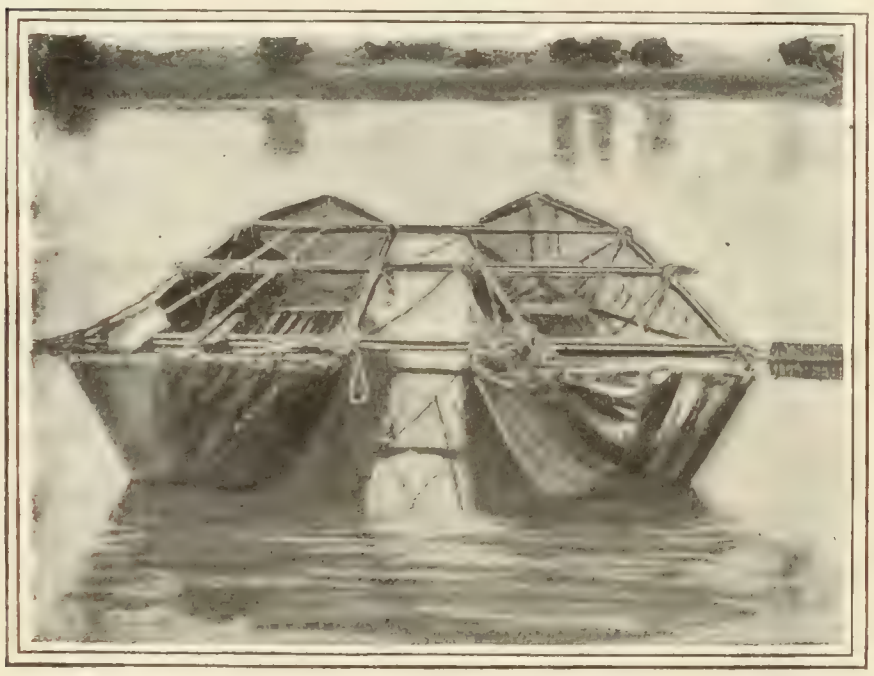
"Cavalry service is always embarrassed by the difficulty of transportation across bodies of water. Of course well-trained bodies of cavalry can swim across rivers in case of necessity, as the Don Cossacks do. But such a feat should be attempted only in extreme need, for there is always great risk in it, not only on account of the swiftness of currents, but also by reason of the excessive temperatures of summer or winter, which make it prejudicial at once to man and beast.

"This problem has been long the object of study in the German army. At first every cavalry regiment was provided with two large twin barges. But the value of these from a military point of view was almost entirely imaginary. These barges had to be transported by heavy vehicles that could follow but slowly the movements of the troops, and they were generally unavailable when needed.

"This trouble still exists in all armies except in the German cavalry, which, having learned by experience the faults of the system, at once abandoned it for a more practical one.

"The German cavalry now uses a barge that is extremely easy to transport and is always at hand. It is the 'barge of lances' invented by armorer Adolphus Rey of Bischheim-Strasbourg.

"This barge, whose hull is formed of twelve to sixteen ordinary cavalry lances, can be put together in five minutes by six men and taken apart in two minutes. Two minutes are required



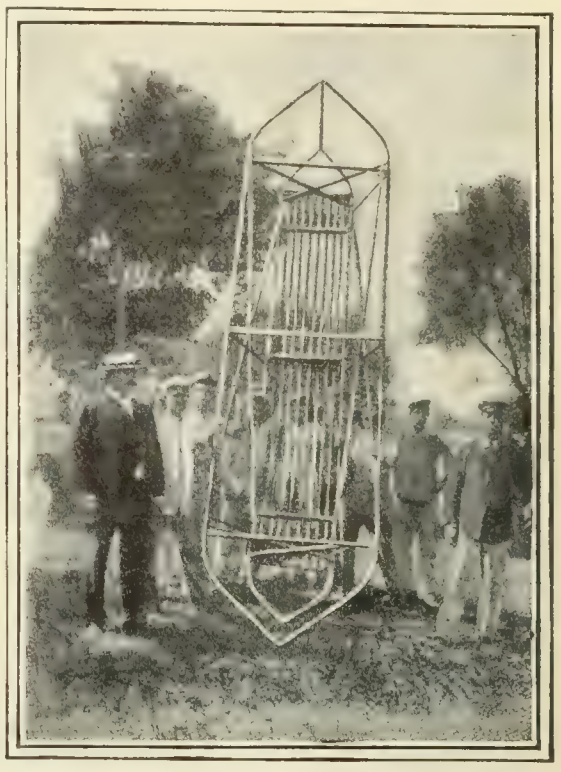
GERMAN CAVALRY LANCE BOAT (FRAMING COVERED AND FASTENED TOGETHER IN PAIRS).

to stretch over the frame a cover of waterproof material, and then the boat is ready for service.

"Other lances are transformed into paddles by a rapid process. The blade is a strip of cloth 65 centimeters long and 15 broad [26 by 6 inches], on which are sewed small crosspieces of wood. The blade and the lance are firmly fastened together by hooks and eyes. Once removed, the blade can be easily rolled up and put in the pocket. The fittings of the boat and oars weigh 20 kilograms [44 pounds]; the envelope, 12 kilograms [26 pounds]. . . . One horse can carry the material for two boats.

"We can see how this new invention modifies the military situation. Before every cavalry regiment was accompanied by a wagon bearing the barges. So long as there was a good road all went merrily; but cavalry is not always able to follow the highroad, it must often cross fields. In this case the wagon can not follow. It remains in the rear, heavily loaded, or sticks in the moist ground.

"As a general thing, after the first march of the regiment, no one knew for several days where the pontoon wagon was, and consequently the pontoons were never at hand when they were wanted. It was absolutely impossible for the wagon to traverse marshy meadows, deep and wide ditches, thickets, or forest paths. Now the one horse carrying the material for two boats can go anywhere. In a few minutes the boats can be put together in some quiet spot, hidden by woods or thickets, and the patrol can cross the river in a place where the enemy did not believe passage possible.



GERMAN LANCE BOAT FOR CAVALRY (FRAMING PUT TOGETHER).

"A squadron of light cavalry, pushing forward into an enemy's country, if equipped with such boats, need not bother itself about roads or bridges. At any instant it can send its reports swiftly and surely to its chiefs, and this even in a region where, under ordinary circumstances, the horsemen could not advance at all, the enemy having destroyed the bridges and occupied the fords.

"The invention has other advantages from the point of view of economy. The old wagons, drawn by six horses, required the services of three drivers and a mounted subaltern, that is, four men and seven horses each. Counting one wagon to a squadron, this required for the whole German army on a war footing two thousand men and three thousand five hundred horses. The introduction of the lance-boats not only gives to the cavalry a very practical means of transportation, but effectively economizes material as well as men and horses."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Houses of Cement.**—It is announced in the daily press that Thomas A. Edison has discovered a cheap method of making Portland cement, and that he expects this substance to take the place of stone and brick as a building material. If his expectations are realized, then, according to the newspaper prophets, an economic revolution will follow. Construction will be greatly cheapened, rents will be lowered, "small palaces will cost but $10 a month," and fire insurance companies will have to go out of business. The inventor is reported as saying, in an interview printed in *Insurance Engineering* (May 28):

"My impression is that the time will come when each contractor will have standard forms of houses, twenty or thirty varieties. The forms will be made of wood, and a contractor, using one of the standard shapes, will simply go out and 'pour' a house.

"There will probably be hundreds of designs. The contractors will put up their concrete mixer, and have their beams and forms ready. They will pour the form for the first story, and so on.

"To do that all they will require will be common labor—a few men and one boss. That is what I think will be done eventually. And such a house can be made very cheaply. It seems to me there will not be much use for carpenters then. There will

be cabinet-makers, to be sure. Why, even the floors and stairs will be made of concrete."

The inventor said that one part of cement, three parts of sand, and five parts of broken stone would be the mixture for concrete, and that broken stone was better than broken brick. In reply to a question regarding the thickness of walls in the ordinary workman's house, he said: "The bottom course ought to be of Portland cement, 12 inches, up to the first story, and 8 inches above the first story. The roofs will be of cement also."

## A REVOLUTION IN TYPE-CASTING.

A NEW method of casting type at high speed has been invented in England. This method is so swift and withal so inexpensive that hereafter it may be cheaper to make new type than to distribute the old, and type once used will go at once into the melting-pot. The invention may thus revolutionize the whole printing industry. The process, says *The Publisher's Weekly* (May 18) "reads like a fairy tale":

"Briefly, it is performed by a rotary machine capable of producing 60,000 types in an hour, as against the average 3,000 types cast in an hour by the ordinary type-casting machine now in use. While the ordinary machine casts only one letter at a time, the new machine casts a whole alphabet in proper proportion. A single one of the new machines in full operation produces half a million types a day. Distribution, therefore, becomes a waste of time. The advantage held out by the project, however, consists not merely in economy of time and money in the composition of a book or newspaper, but also in the printer's having at his disposal a perfectly clear, sharp, undamaged surface from which to obtain an impression every time he puts his work on the press. The types, we learn from another source—*The British and Colonial Printer*—'are most accurately cast and finished, and altho cast at a phenomenally high rate of speed, are quite equal in appearance and wear to any type cast in the ordinary way. . . . The prices charged are only about half what other founders charge.'

"For four centuries type has been cast singly from single molds; and, altho the product has been improved in many ways, the speed of production has left much to be desired. In every instance the apparatus used has been confined to the simplest form of reciprocating motion. The original hand mold, formed of two parts, separated from each other by the two hands, was eventually hinged together, and so hinged it is in one form or another in use to-day, side by side with machines of an advanced character invented in recent years.

"The new method, which has now come into practical operation, has been designed upon entirely new lines. The motion is a continuous rotary motion, as distinguished from the intermittent and reciprocating. The rotary type-casting machine stands in relation to the machines it is superseding precisely as the rotary printing-press stands to König's reciprocating cylinder press, with which *The Times* was printed in 1814. In both cases the machines are automatic; and in both the rapidity of production is limited mainly by considerations of prudence."

Great difficulties, from an engineering point of view, have stood in the way of arriving at this result, we are told by the writer of the notice in the London *Times*. The thousands of type used for the page of a daily paper must all be parallel and uniform in face and height. This precision of manufacture has to be maintained in the face of a heat that in ordinary circumstances would make the successful working of a machine impossible. The expansion and contraction of the metals have finally been prevented by a system of cooling that is under complete control; and the machine works easily and smoothly, and almost noiselessly. To quote further:

"The invention is the work of neither an engineer nor a typefounder, but of one who, being a journalist and wholly ignorant of typefounding and engineering, perceived a want and imagined a means of satisfying it. Mr. Wicks, who has devoted twenty years to the realization of his idea, had his attention first directed to the subject by seeing some of his own manuscript being set up at a composing-machine in *The Times* office thirty years ago, when he also became aware of the difficulties attending the distribution of type in a form suitable for the composing machines. Had he been a typefounder or an engineer, he would probably never have approached the subject on the lines he did, for those lines are diametrically opposed to all the conditions which have controlled the casting of types up to the present time; and, had he been an engineer, he would have known that tools necessary for the construction of his machine had not then been designed. The main problem of producing a disk of twenty inches in diameter capable of working on a shaft without variation at the periphery to the extent of a thousandth of an inch was enough to discourage some of the best engineering firms in the country, especially when they found the disk was to revolve within a few inches of a bath of half a ton of molten metal, and was to fit to a hair a piece of curved iron still nearer the heat. Special tools, metals, and lubricants were required, and, above all, special workmen. The result, however, has been attained, and it constitutes an improvement which may possibly revolutionize the whole system of type-casting, and ultimately the production of books and periodical matter."

## "THE QUEEREST ISLAND IN THE WORLD."

IT is proposed to make the attempt to cover Sable Island, off the Nova-Scotian coast, which is now little more than a bare sand-bar, with vegetation, the object being to make the island more conspicuous on account of its green color and so to prevent wrecks. The island is called by a writer in the London (Canada) *Daily Advertiser* (May 10) "the queerest island in the world," and he goes on to give the following particulars of the attempt to cover it with trees:

"Away out on the blue bosom of the Atlantic, 100 miles from Halifax, and 50 miles from the nearest point of the Nova Scotian coast, lies a long, low strip of bare sand. For centuries it lay thus, enveloped in fogs and beaten upon by the long North Atlantic swell, its only inhabitants the wild fowl and the dead seamen who from time to time are washed up to bleach on its shores. Three hundred years ago it was an island forty miles in length; now, so indefatigable a worker is the sea, it is a mere strip of white sand, twenty miles long and two miles wide. On every side of it, far as the eye can reach, is the dead level of the ocean, overhead is the sky, and for the greater part of the year the ghastly, impenetrable fogs that are born of the struggle for supremacy between the Gulf Stream and the icy water that comes sweeping down from Baffin's Straits. A more dismal place than Sable Island was never imagined. Yet here, through fog and sunshine, winter and summer, storm and calm, dwells a diminutive colony of brave men, who comprise an important part of the Canadian life-saving service. . . . . .

"It is to this dreary speck of land that Mr. Saunders intends to accompany his father, Professor Saunders, of Ottawa, with the object of making an experiment which, if successful, will be a remarkable achievement, and one that will cause the storm-tossed mariner to bless the Dominion Government which authorized it. Owing to its color the island is almost indistinguishable at a short distance, more especially in heavy weather; and altho the Government maintains a lighthouse and a wrecking station at either end of it, many a good ship has gone to pieces in the yeasty surf that surrounds it. Professor Saunders's plan is to completely cover the island with vegetation, so that it will stand out sharp and clear to approaching vessels. To this end a large shipment of hardy evergreen trees is now at Halifax awaiting his arrival. The work of planting will, it is expected, occupy two or three weeks, during which period Mr. Saunders, of this city, hopes to be able to make some valuable notes on the bird life of the island.

"To ornithologists the island is remarkable for being the nesting ground of the Ipswich sparrow, the most conservative bird in existence, probably. The Ipswich sparrow migrates in the fall to certain sections of the Southern States, but confines its housekeeping operations exclusively to Sable Island. Indeed, it has never been known to nest in any other spot in the world.

By what mysterious power this tiny atom of feathers is guided each year through wind and storm to one narrow ribbon of sand in the broad ocean, students of bird life have not explained."

The history of the mammal life of Sable Island well illustrates the survival of the fittest. The walrus, which, we are told, was once plentiful, has disappeared, altho seals still frequent the long reaches of sand. Some time ago, rats from a ship that went down off the island succeeded in reaching the shore, and soon multiplied to such an extent as to become dangerous to the settlers. When they had wellnigh destroyed the food supplies on the island, the settlers imported some energetic Nova Scotian cats, which kept the pest in check until a passing ship left a pair of foxes on the island. That was fatal to both rats and cats. Soon foxes overran the island in every direction. They killed not only all the rats but the cats as well, and at the present time the Government is considering the advisability of an active crusade against them."

## A RESUSCITATED FOSSIL.

DESPATCHES from Africa to the London papers tell of the discovery of a curious animal known to the natives as the "okapi," and supposed to be identical with a prehistoric creature that has been known to geologists in the fossil state. Such revivals are not unknown to naturalists, but this is probably the most noteworthy in the history of science. We quote from an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, May 18) by M. M. Boule, descriptions both of the fossil creature and its living African relative. The former was discovered about 1860 near Pikermi, Greece, by a French paleontologist, Prof. Albert Gaudry. Says M. Boule:

"Here, on the edge of a torrent bordered with pink laurels, in strata of reddish ochre whose formation dates from the end of the Miocene period, were found accumulations of bones belonging to all sorts of animals now extinct—enormous proboscidians, dinotheriums, mastodons, rhinoceroses, horses of the kind called hipparions, a whole series of ruminants—antelopes, giraffes, etc.—saber-toothed tigers, monkeys, and a host of others.

"For several years M. Gaudry labored to dig out a considerable quantity of these fossils, to separate them from their surroundings, and to set up the skeletons. . . . . .

"Among these fossil mammals there is one of peculiar interest. M. Gaudry has named it the 'Helladotherium,' which signifies 'the animal of Hellas' (Greece). He has described the head, a part of the vertebral column, and the fore and hind limbs, that is to say, the greater part of the skeleton.

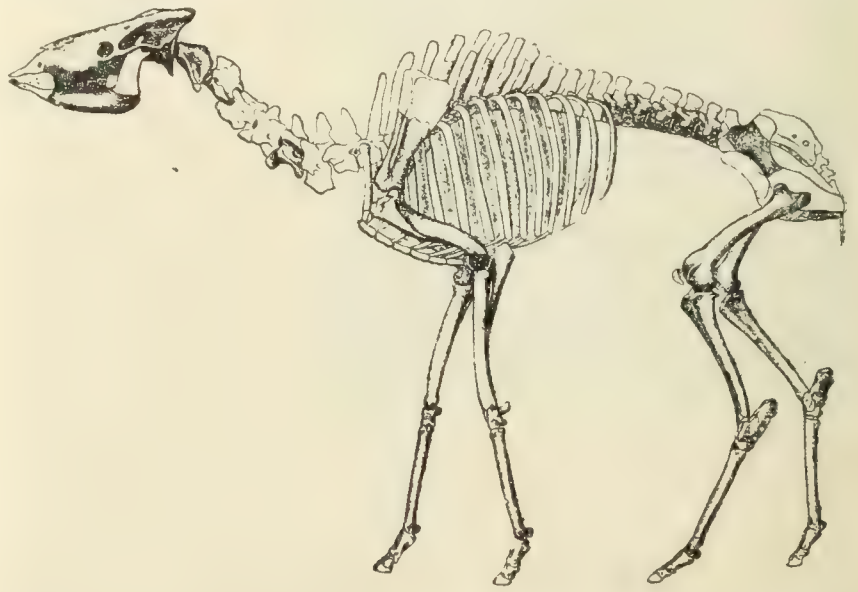
"Since that time, other remains of the Helladotherium have been found in the island of Samos, and even in France, in strata similar to those of Pikermi, at Mount Léberon, near Cucuron.

"The Helladotherium was a large ruminant that united numerous features of several modern groups. 'I seek in vain in living nature,' says M. Gaudry, 'for some animal that will give an idea of it. Its heavy head, like the ox's, but longer, carries no horns. Its huge teeth resemble those of some antelopes, except for their dimensions. Its neck probably had nearly the same proportions as that of the megaceros. The limbs were stronger than those of the oxen and the camels, and shorter than those of the giraffe, tho more robust. The front of the body was more than six feet high—somewhat higher than the rear. Altho this inequality was less noticeable than in the giraffe, it must have resulted in an appearance different from that of the deer and antelopes, whose hind legs are longer than their forelegs.'

"M. Gaudry says also that the Helladotherium was probably like the giraffe also in its mode of life, and that it must have browsed on the buds and leaves of trees.

"Now, according to *The Times* (London), the Helladotherium is still alive; it inhabits Central Africa, on the confines of the Kongo and Uganda, on the shore of Albert Nyanza; it lives in couples in the forests of Ituri and on the banks of the river Semliki.

"Stanley heard this creature spoken of; the natives called it 'okapi' and the explorer devoted a note in his book to it, without giving an opinion of its exact nature. 'Sir Harry Johnson, governor of English Uganda,' says *The Times*, 'received orders to search for this strange animal. He collected much information about the unknown mammal from the dwarfish peoples that he visited. Many warriors bore on their shields skins, or bits of skin, of the okapi. Finally, M. Eriksson, a Swedish officer in the service of the Kongo Government, who commanded Fort Mbeni for some time, sent some of his native soldiers to hunt for it, and they brought him several of the animals. The skins and skulls will shortly arrive at the British Museum. Measures will doubtless be taken by King Leopold to prevent the speedy extermination of the race.' The information that we already have agrees well with what we know of the Helladotherium of Pikermi. Like the latter, the okapi is about as high as an ox and resembles both the antelopes and giraffes. But we have besides this, information about its coat, which is very peculiar. The forehead is bright red, say the papers; a narrow black stripe follows the nose and circles the nostrils. The eyes are of a fine red, as are the neck and shoulders, with brown spots. The legs and hoofs are striped



PROFESSOR GAUDRY'S RESTORATION OF THE SKELETON OF THE HELLADOTHERIUM.

like a zebra's and have orange spots on the white stripes. The tongue, which is long and mobile, like a giraffe's, draws to the teeth the leaves on which the animal feeds."

We reproduce from *La Nature* a facsimile of the restoration of the Helladotherium made by its discoverer, Prof. Albert Gaudry.

It is suggested in *The Spectator* (London, May 11) that the part in Africa in which the okapi have been found may have still other zoological surprises in store for us. Says the editor:

"A glance at the recent maps of this little-known region shows where this unnamed survivor of the ancient world still has its being, and accounts for our absolute ignorance of its existence. The frontier post of Fort Mbeni, and the Mboga corner of our Uganda protectorate, where it is also said to exist, are, in the first place, absolutely in the heart of Africa. They are almost on the equator, west of Victoria Nyanza, but so far removed from the civilizing medium even of a great Central African lake that they have lain isolated in the uttermost darkness of the old Dark Continent as completely as if they were in the Antarctic circle. Looking at a first-class German map published in 1873, we see on this line of latitude, and for hundreds of miles on either side, one great blank nearly as large as the whole of European Russia, on which there are the names of only three conjectural tributaries of the Kongo, and the broad black line marked Equator. Even the Great Lake's shore is only dotted in guesswork. Since then this unknown land has been little penetrated and never properly explored. We have found there the strangest race of men ever yet discovered—the forest dwarfs, a large and numerous race, not a mere tribe; we have now found a survivor of the prehistoric beasts; and who shall say what will be the next addition to our knowledge of the still living races of the world, man or beast, from this lanky overgrown, sun-heated, river-pervaded land? Possibly a new and monstrous ape. The

'missing link,' which present explorers hope to find in Java, may be found feeding in the same forests as this descendant of the sivatherium. No one knows what may be the fauna haunting the forests of the Mountains and the Moon, which, veiled in their cover of impenetrable cloud by day, and only seen by the light of the moon on their snows, skirted by eternal forests, and beyond and above them by the fringe of gigantic heather, 60 feet high, may, for all we know, be the haunt of some gigantic bird, a modern roc or dodo, or browsed by some monstrous goat or ovibos or African bison, whose natural enemy still survives to prey upon them in the form of a cave-bear or saber-toothed lion or tiger."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ELECTROCUTED MAN.

UNDER this somewhat startling title, M. André Broca, a well-known French scientist, contributes to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, May 18) an account of his sensations while receiving accidentally a very powerful electric shock. During a time estimated at two or three seconds, a current of about 200 milliamperes passed through his body. He relates his feelings as follows:

"The phenomena were of two kinds. The subjective ones occurred during the passage of the current, and it is quite certain that I did not observe them accurately; the others, which may be called 'consecutive,' are much more certain.

"I grasped in my hands two large electrodes and therefore had no burns.

"I was thrown to the ground by a muscular spasm affecting the whole body, after having time to make a violent effort (which I at once saw was useless) to let go of the electrodes. I then thought of the experiments of Prévost and Battelli, and said to myself, 'It is an alternating current; my heart will stop beating; I am lost.' Then I tried to call out: 'Turchini! cut off the current'; but I was able only to give vent to a meaningless noise.

"Lying on the ground, I lost the sensation of the existence of my arms and hands, and my notions of the vertical direction and of color became confused. The walls of the room seemed to be inclined 45 degrees to the right and to be of an intense green. Then I lost consciousness.

"M. Turchini, having cut off the current, raised me up and I returned at once to consciousness. I had no recollection of any pain, only of the phenomena that I have just described.

"When raised, I was able to walk at once and I had the curious sensation that only my head and legs existed; I had no feeling in my arms or in the upper part of my trunk. I then tried to move my arms and found that they were completely paralyzed. . . . M. Turchini touched my hand and I had a sensation of intense cold. He pinched me violently and I felt nothing; muscular sensation was completely abolished. . . . In three or four minutes movements of the flexor muscles of the arms became possible. About a quarter of an hour later the flexors of the fingers were relaxed and I could move my fingers. . . . Interosseous action was not reestablished perfectly till several hours afterward.

"Sensibility and the muscular sense returned at the same time with motility. Abnormal sensitiveness to cold lasted about half an hour. . . . . .

"But an hour and a half later I was taken with violent pain in the heart. The pulse indicated violent palpitation, then a stoppage of two seconds, then a series of very weak, rapid beats, then a long stoppage, and then a repetition of the same phenomena. This lasted a half or three-quarters of an hour. Irregularity of the pulse lasted the next day. . . . There was no trace of the accident forty-eight hours afterward.

"The paralysis may be explained either by an action of the current on the nerve-centers, or by fatigue due to the spasm, and also to direct action of the current on the tissues. I think that the latter hypothesis is quite probable. . . . Likewise, we may suppose that the heart trouble, coming on an hour and a half after the accident, was due to the presence in the blood of toxins produced by the violent muscular irritation during the passage of the current."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Wireless Telegraphy in the Navy.**—Carrier pigeons are to be superseded in the United States navy by the wireless telegraph. Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, has given out an extract from the report of the board which has investigated the question of transmitting messages by the new method. This extract, according to a quotation in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, reads as follows:

"From the examination of the subject as outlined in the orders of the Department the board makes the following recommendations:

"1. That the use of homing pigeons be discontinued as soon as wireless telegraphy is introduced into the navy.

"2. That, pending such action, no new pigeon cotes be established.

"3. That wireless telegraphy be adopted by the navy for transmission of messages between distant points.

"Referring to the last recommendation, the board is of the opinion that a high degree of special electrical training is demanded for the successful operation of any system of wireless telegraphy, and it therefore suggests as necessary the establishment of two stations sufficiently far removed from each other for the training of officers and men. In its opinion this requirement would be best met by the establishment of such stations as the navy yard, Washington, and the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

"If wireless telegraphy fulfils what now seems to be its possibilities, the cadets should be thoroughly trained in it."

**Variety in Bread.**—"One of the most important facts about our relish of food," says *The American Kitchen Magazine*, "is its dependence upon a certain variety of flavors. Dyspepsia has been produced by the constant use of the same foods cooked in the same way, and cured by the mere adoption of a more varied diet. There is danger in pampering the appetite, of course, and surfeiting it with variety; but this lies principally in the pastry-cook's department. A variety of breads is much less dangerous than a variety of pies and sweets. The old Southern fashion of five daily breads for the table was a much more healthful one than the Northern fashion of unlimited cakes and pies. That number of breads is, however, excessive. One may need five breads during a month, but certainly not at any one meal. . . . Besides the many kinds of bread to be secured by the use of the different grades and varieties of wheat flour—spring and winter, high-grade and low-grade, whole wheat, graham, etc.—there are corn breads, rye breads, barley bread, and breads made from mixture of corn, rye, wheat, barley, etc. Having, then, an almost unlimited variety of breads to choose from, and bearing in mind what bread should yield to a well-considered dietary, we certainly should be unwise not to make our breads contribute, so far as possible, not only to the nourishment of the body, but also to the promotion of good health in the correction of such minor derangements of the system as may be reached by a judicious selection. A variety of perfect breads, not only breads with various flavors, but of different kinds, containing different amounts of those substances found in the wheat, would serve better than a thousand doctors to keep our country people in sound health."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

WHAT is said to be the longest transmission of electric power in the world is described in a despatch from San Francisco to The New York *Sun* (April 28). The electric power is generated on Yuba River and is used in the operation of street-cars in Oakland, 140 miles distant. "The power is generated by turbine wheels. The cable, 140 miles in length, is six-tenths of an inch in diameter and is of copper, with aluminum alloy, which will prevent oxidization. This cable is suspended across Carquinez Straits by a span of 4,400 feet and 300 in air. The test made on April 27 is reported to be one of the most successful in the history of electricity, a current of 40,000 volts having been transmitted the entire distance with a loss not to exceed 5 per cent."

A CHEMICALLY pure substitute for absolute alcohol, known as "synthol," is described in *The Scientific American*. "It may be used for every purpose for which alcohol is used except for internal consumption. Being chemically pure it does not have as much odor as absolute alcohol from grain or wood. It is perfectly free from color, is non-irritant to eyes or skin, and has ten to fifteen per cent. more solvent power than ordinary alcohol. As a killing, fixing, or hardening agent it is in every respect equal to the best absolute alcohol and can be used as a substitute for it in the preparation of stains, reagents, etc. As a preservative it is superior to any alcohol, as alcohol becomes tinged with color on exposure to light, while synthol retains its absolute colorlessness under all conditions."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE CREED OF THE DOUKHOBORS.

CONSIDERING their smallness of numbers, the Doukhobors, the Russian sect who left Europe to settle in Western Canada about a year ago, have been occupying much attention of late. Their alleged discontent with the Canadian laws, their ill-success, and their desire to find a freer environment, altho denied *in toto* by their friends, as we have shown, nevertheless continue to form the theme of much unfavorable comment in the Canadian and American press. Aside from this apparently ill-informed newspaper gossip, the subject of the real belief of the Doukhobors has been only lightly touched upon; yet it is believed to be one of the most curious religious developments of the past century. The following extraordinary summary of their creed is given by the Comte de Gobineau in his "Nouvelles Asiatiques" (cited in "Romances of the East," pages 16 and 17):

"The enemies of the spirit believe that the sound, good, innocent, inoffensive part of man is the body; the flesh has of itself no evil instinct, no degrading tendency. To nourish itself, to reproduce, to rest, are functions which God has given it, and He appeals to them incessantly by means of the appetites. In so far as the flesh is not corrupted, it seeks simply and solely opportunities of satisfaction, which is to walk on the paths of heavenly righteousness; and the more it satisfies itself the more does it abound in a sense of sanctity. That which corrupts it is the spirit, which is of diabolic origin. The spirit is perfectly useless for the progress and maintenance of humanity. It alone invents the passions, the so-called needs, and supposed duties, which in one way or another interfering with the longings of the flesh, beget evils without end. The spirit has introduced into the world the genius of contradiction, of controversy, of ambition, and of hate. It is from the spirit that murder springs; for the flesh lives only to preserve, and by no means to destroy. The spirit is the father of folly, hypocrisy, excesses in all the senses, and consequently of the abuses and excesses which are constantly laid to the flesh—an excellent thing [the flesh], easy to entice by reason of its very innocence; for which cause truly religious and truly enlightened men should defend it by banishing with all speed the seductions of the spirit.

"For the rest, there is to be no positive religion, in order to avoid intolerance and persecution; no marriage, in order to have no adultery; no constraint upon appetite, in order to crush thoroughly the revolts of the flesh; and, lastly, the systematic abandonment of all intellectual culture, a hateful pursuit which, ending only in the triumph of wickedness, has operated coldly in behalf of the devil's power."

An account of the Doukhobors, apparently based partly on personal observation, partly on the testimony of a recent investigator, Mr. Cormie, appears in the Winnipeg *Tribune* (May 17). The writer, after remarking on one considerable merit of the colonists, particularly notable in Russian peasants—their cleanliness—and stating that in every village is to be found a public bath, "used regularly once a week by everybody," says:

"Neatness and cleanliness mark the dress of the women and the interior of their houses—and their health is excellent.

"As every one knows, they are extreme communists. They do not believe in governments or in individual ownership of any sort of property. It is said, however, that some of those who have been working out are retaining the wages they have earned instead of putting them into the common fund. Their objection to governments is based on an objection to the use of force to coerce or punish any one. Yet Mr. Cormie reports that wife-beating is prevalent among them, and that the regulations and resolutions of the community are carried out with a rod of iron. Another inconsistency is that while they object to eat meat because it is wrong to destroy life, yet they wear leather shoes and sheepskin coats, which can not all have come from animals dying a natural death.

"Their treatment of women is far from being in accord with the code of chivalry. It was only after repeated efforts that a stop was put to the harnessing of women to a plow guided by a man. On one occasion, we are told, six women were found drawing a load of wood while a man rested on top.

"'Marriage ties,' to quote from Mr. Cormie once more, 'are held very lightly. They marry young, and often after only a few years a man grows tired of his wife and sends her away while he takes another. One village passed a resolution, which is as binding upon the members as a law, that the boys should marry at sixteen and the girls at fifteen. As they have no legal marriage ceremonies, since they object to taking out a license, this may go on with impunity, and I have it on the authority of several men, who are familiar with them and in whose integrity I have full confidence, that there are many men with several wives living, having, of course, only one at a time.'"

## MRS. EDDY AND HER VIEWS.

SINCE the recent attacks on Christian Science by leading evangelical ministers in New York and elsewhere, and the (unsuccessful) suit against Mrs. Eddy for alleged libel in Boston, the widespread interest which this new faith has of late awakened has been reflected in numerous articles in the secular press. One of the most striking of these is an article from Concord, N. H., —the home of Mrs. Eddy—written by Mr. J. I. C. Clarke, to whom was granted the unusual privilege of an interview with the founder of Christian Science. Mr. Clarke gives the following account of Mrs. Eddy's personal characteristics (in the New York *Herald*, May 5):

"I saw a venerable gentlewoman of kindly face advancing with that short step of courtesy, that gentle lowering of the head in token of recognition, and that frank extending of the hand which have somehow passed out of parlor greetings—not to their betterment. It was not, however, something of the grace of the old-school *grande dame*, but the gentle air of conscious motherhood that made the meeting most agreeable. And this was Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy. Her white hair was parted in wavy puffs each side of her forehead as we see in her dark-haired pictures of a younger time. The strong nose and rounded temples, the mobile mouth, the bright eyes were all as they had been. Signs of time were in the fine lining of the face, a general thinning of the flesh—a sense of frailty rather than weakness. As her thin lips parted in a pleasant smile they disclosed two sets of very white, even teeth. On her cheeks was a faint flush of color. Her hands were soft and white, and neither large nor small. She had walked erectly and now sat at ease. I observed no sign of palsy.

"It was clear that Mrs. Eddy had graced the occasion with a toilet of special brilliance. Matching the whiteness of her hair, a collarette of fine point lace, that covered shoulders and bosom, was caught at the throat by a breastpin in the likeness of a golden crown, and a little below the latter by a cross of large diamonds set in gold. Her gown, with high embroidered neck and long-cuffed sleeves, in the prevailing fashion, was of purple satin—royal purple. It fitted her slim figure closely. At her waist hung a chatelaine of gold net, in which reposed a dainty lace handkerchief. She wore on her left bosom some badges of orders in gold and enamel. Altogether it was an appealing, ladylike figure, at ease in her home and receiving a formal call, that faced me—and it was Mrs. Eddy. A little self-conscious at first—something always pardonable in a woman—my hostess soon looked her best, and the cheery flow of her talk was constantly aiding any adorning effort that might have been made to face down churlish time and make the old scythe-bearer feel ashamed.

"After a brief chat on the weather, Mrs. Eddy suggested that our talk be continued in the library; but first she would show me some of the curios of the large parlor, carpeted heavily with a whitish carpet, over which were many Oriental rugs, some very costly. One rug, made of the breasts of ostriches, was a perfect delight of creamy-white fluffiness. She pointed out with genuine pride the solid golden scroll on which was graven the offer to her of the completed building of the mother church, in Boston; also a portrait made when she was sixty-four by a German lady, a student of hers—a good bit of work, evidently catching something of her expression at the time. It looked to be the portrait

of a much younger woman than sixty-four, not a gray hair showing."

One of the first questions asked by Mr. Clarke was concerning Mrs. Eddy's views on the physical sciences, including medicine. Says the writer:

"She characterized doctors as 'false teachers looking into matter, not into mind; relying on drugs instead of on God for healing, and making their fears into laws on the subject of disease.'

"'But if, as you say, Christian Science wholly rejects the germ theory of the propagation of certain diseases, what is your theory of them?'

"'They are fears, sin, mortal illusions shared by the people in general. Cast out fear. Call in the divine Love and the diseases will be no longer infectious, for they will not exist.'

"Mrs. Eddy, however, far from counseling any sensational opposition to the State's health laws, advises submission; but in that case fervor must be doubled and more heart reliance placed on Christian Science. Medicine appears to be the only science to which Mrs. Eddy is really opposed. Healing, she thinks, may be accomplished by the most ignorant person, without the slightest knowledge of anatomy, provided the heart is sufficiently pure and the mental attitude is correct. She makes a really beautiful application of her approval of the other physical sciences, for, to her mind, they tend to lessen the handling of matter by mankind. Machinery doing so much now, man's time is by so much more free to examine the sources of Life. Science that makes living finer, more ethereal, using the finer fluids of the universe, is really bringing everybody nearer to Christian Science. Talk on this and other points of the attitude of Christian Science toward what most people consider the great sciences proved fruitless, always turning back to definitions of Mrs. Eddy's religious belief, often striking and sometimes beautiful in expression.

"'On what is Christian Science based?' I asked at last.

"'I can tell you on what I based my conception of religion and on which, so far as in me rests, I have laid its foundations, in Christian Science:

"'The Ten Commandments.

"'The ninety-first Psalm.

"'The Sermon on the Mount.

"'The Revelation of St. John the Divine.'

"The psalm indicated, it may be recalled, contains the promise of safety from pestilence and plague of those who are godly—'Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the Most High, thy habitation, there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling.'

"'I am a Theist, I must confess,' said Mrs. Eddy, smiling. 'In our services,' she went on, a little reluctantly, 'we have some slight forms of ceremonial, but in conformity with the simplicity of our belief there will be a gradual abandonment of even the present slight forms.'"

On the attitude of Christian Science to social and economic reform, Mrs. Eddy was somewhat guarded:

"We are not indifferent to forms of government, but we support the best in each. A church to be universal must in many things be neutral about forms of government and at the same time support what is right to support. . . . When all men are one in the Church of Christ the perfection of life and the perfection of government under the application of the Golden Rule will come. It will all be simple, natural, without clash or combat, all over the world in a divine brotherhood."

Mr. Clarke's final impressions of Mrs. Eddy's personality and character are thus summed up:

"One would not take Mrs. Eddy for a highly educated woman, but one who has assimilated, after a fashion, a great deal of varied information. Her manner is one of sincerity in her religious beliefs. It has obviously been felt so by others. A Puritan mind, fed on Young's grim 'Night Thoughts,' and Felicia Hemans's sentimental verse, Bronson Alcott's 'Transcendental Philosophy,' with Emerson, Pope, the two Brownings, and Ruskin thrown in, might perhaps be expected to form a new religion. Such influences made an eerie romancist of Nathaniel Hawthorne; they took another turn with her. But Mrs. Eddy evidently has a harder business head than any of the writers or philosophers she has cited. Her religion, whatever she mentally bases it on, is really based on healing by mind force, and that calls for continual cleverness—a miracle a day and every day is needed. It is a religion requiring believers who will luxuriously support a church. It is a difficult task, but Mrs. Eddy does it and has done it.

"Among all who have followed her banner no one has shaken her supremacy. She is the absolute mistress, and her manner explains much of it. It is force under gentleness; alertness that seeks not to seem alert; acuteness that is veiled by mysticism; confidence born of success. Perhaps what appealed to me most was her womanliness, whether it was her gentle effort to please; her little, conscious graces; her pathetic little vanities even. Her success has naturally given wings to whatever is mystical in the bent of her mind; the all but worship of thousands kept judiciously, even necessarily, at arm's length, has given her a feeling of security in her future fame. In her book one feels that she is pointing tentatively toward herself when she points to the passage in Revelation:

"'And there appeared a great wonder in heaven—a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars.'

"And all this in New Hampshire!"

A writer in the New York *Journal* (Mr. H. J. W. Dam), who is apparently an interested observer of the controversy aroused by the recent utterances of ministers in New York City adverse to the Christian Scientists, which, he says, is only "the first booming of the cannon in one of the greatest religious controversies which have ever been known in this country," gives the following sketch and analysis of Christian Science:

"In the year 1866 Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, after many years of illness and of thought upon religious questions, gave to the world a new interpretation of the Bible. This she published in a book called 'Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures.' Her book and her views, however, appear to have met in some way some existing need in the community. Upon the book, which she has several times revised and extended, has arisen a large and important church, which now has a membership of 1,000,000 and which claims to have cured of disease 2,000,000 persons. All existing denominations, whether Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, or Presbyterian, are based upon special interpretations of the meaning of the Bible. The church of Christian Science represents Mrs. Eddy's interpretation. Upon her views and her book the whole fabric of this new denomination rests.

"It will be manifest at once to any student of social problems that a new Christian sect which in 1866 had only one member, its founder, and in 1901 has 623 churches, a membership of 1,000,000, and church property valued at $12,000,000 in this country, is a religious movement of the highest social importance. One begins to ask 'Where is it going to end?' As a simple problem in mathematics it is perfectly evident that if its present rate of progress in absorbing the membership of other Christian denominations snould continue Christian Science must before the lapse of very many years absorb them all. And it is manifestly the common sense of this danger which has given rise to the concerted denominational attack of the last few days. All the other Christian churches have seen the danger and are uniting for defense against the common foe.

"'Science and Health' takes a position with regard to Man which is undoubtedly extraordinary. Exactly as the discovery of Darwin linked Man forever and indissolubly with the animal kingdom, so this book seeks to link Man on the other side with his spiritual source, the Creator of the universe. Now in these views, there is nothing very greatly in conflict with the fundamental principles of any other Christian creed, or, indeed, of the most advanced psychological science. But Mrs. Eddy goes much further than this. It is in her very extreme views with regard to matter and force and the physical senses that she becomes extraordinary. She declares that there is only one force or power in the world; that this force is what we call thought, and that it is really the 'God-thought.' That what we call 'evil' is unknown to God, is not a divine creation, but a purely human creation, a creation of human or 'mortal thought.' That matter does not exist, as matter, or as it appears to our five senses. That the entrance of any disease into the body and its obtaining a foot-

hold in the body is due entirely to a false mental or spiritual condition of the consciousness, and that if this false or untrue or unnatural condition of the consciousness be replaced by the right, the true, and the natural condition, disease will be prevented from entering the body, or, if it has already entered, will be forced to disappear. That, in short, we are actually spirits; that only our spiritual selves are enduring or eternal; that our bodies are temporary and therefore not the real entities which represent us, and that the true and only proper course of life is to live as spirits; fix our minds upon spiritual rather than upon material laws; rely upon spiritual rather than upon material laws for the fulfilment of all our hopes and desires, and view all things, including our bodies and the world about us, from a spiritual rather than from a material standpoint.

"She says, for instance, 'Matter does not exist.' Strictly speaking, no statement could be more absurd. To predicate anything of matter assumes its existence, and the subject and the predicate in this sentence are flatly at war. But Lord Kelvin, the late Lord Armstrong, and many great leaders of science have recently said that matter does not exist as matter; as it appears to us, a vehicle of energy; but that from all the evidence it is probably energy itself, a mode of motion or a manifestation of energy. Mrs. Eddy, unlike these gentlemen, is not writing an essay on matter. She is striving to express a new view of man in his relation to his Creator, and starts with a premise which she explains. When one inquires what she means by this absurd statement, 'Matter does not exist,' one finds that her view is strangely akin to the most advanced views of physical science, and that her dogmatic, concise mode of expression is the most expedient way in which she could state her view, fix the attention of her pupil, and arouse his interest in her explanation.

"Altogether the most surprising thing about Christian Science, to an unprejudiced investigator, is the astounding cleverness of its adaptation to a popular propaganda. This is revealed at every point, and the rapid growth of the new system of belief no longer appears surprising."

## MODERNIZATION OF THE HOLY LAND.

A FEW years ago it was said that if one of the Hebrew prophets had returned to the scenes of his earthly activity he would have seen few changes to surprise him. Now the American consuls in Palestine report that vast changes are taking place on all sides. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (May 22) writes:

"The railway from Joppa to Jerusalem, at first an experiment, has been put upon a paying basis, and other lines which will connect it with points of interest up and down the valley of the Jordan have been projected or are actually in course of building. In Jerusalem there are now electric lights, telephones, phonographs, sanitary plumbing, modern stores, houses built with 'a. m. i.,' and, in short, most of the comforts of civilized life. Trolley lines are talked of to connect Jerusalem with Bethany, Bethlehem, the Lake of Galilee, Samaria, Jericho, Nazareth, and other places made familiar through Bible history. With the introduction of these insignia of modern activity, the Palestine of the past will vanish.

"It is related that an American traveling salesman recently went to Jerusalem and Beirut, and in one day sold merchandise of an up-to-date type to the amount of $3,800. Commission houses for the handling of American goods have been opened in nearly every city and town of importance in Palestine and Syria, and in many instances they are conducted by wide-awake American business men. In a single month this year one of the houses imported American leather to the value of $700. Another has established a market for American flour, and predicts that in a few years the people of the Holy Land will be good consumers of this staple. Cheap American watches are in demand, and have been sold to scores of the natives, who regard them with increasing favor.

"More than 200 phonographs were recently sent there, one-half going to Damascus and the rest to Jerusalem and near-by places. The best customers for talking-machines, it is said, are the Moslems of Beirut, Jerusalem, and Damascus, who buy them for their harems. One commission house at Beirut has bought, according to G. Bie Ravndal, the American consul, a $350 windmill from an Illinois firm, and will erect it on the Bakaa plain. This firm is confident that there is to be an important market for wind-mills in Palestine and Syria, and for irrigation machinery of all sorts. Rich foreigners are figuring to secure control of some of the once fertile valleys of the country, and should they succeed there will be an attempt to make them again a 'land flowing with milk and honey.' These foreigners in most instances are Jews, who are leaders in the 'Back to Jerusalem' movement which has been preached so eloquently by Israel Zangwill and others."

As a climax to all this, the consular reports state that "American beer" has made its way into the Holy Land.

## THE RELATION OF JUDAISM TO ART AND PURITANISM.

IT is generally admitted that the second commandment of the Jewish Decalog has had a strong influence in discouraging the cultivation of the pictorial and plastic arts among the Hebrew race. In view of the splendid Oriental imagination of this race, capable in religion of the sublime conceptions of Isaiah, Job, and the Apocalypse, it has been thought that the highest attainments in sculpture and painting might have been expected but for the apparently sweeping and unbending command, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, nor the likeness of any form that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth." Still, these arts have been cultivated among the Jews, even in the service of religion, to a wider extent than had been generally supposed, notwithstanding the Mosaic tables and the thunders of Sinai. *The Jewish Chronicle* (London, May 3) says:

"In the Tabernacle and the Temple the Ark was ornamented with Cherubim—winged figures with the faces of human beings. The remains that have been preserved of a Jewish coinage indicate that the art of sculpture was not altogether neglected by Jews in ancient times. Coming down to a later age, sculptured dados are still to be seen in the medieval synagog of Toledo, now converted into the Church of San Benito, which attest the use of sculpture in Jewish places of worship. Nor are mural paintings in synagog unknown. They are to be found in many an old place of worship in the East and the South of Europe. And the illumination of Jewish manuscripts, Bibles, and devotional books is another branch of art to which Jews gave attention all through the Middle Ages. The designs in these illuminations consisted not only of conventional patterns but also of natural forms. There are extant numberless Megillas of Esther upon which are given illustrations of scenes recounted in the story, with graphic portraits of the King and Queen, Haman and Vashti, and so on. Jewish ecclesiastical art is a big subject, some features of which, as Mr. Spielman pointed out, were illustrated at the Jewish Historical Exhibition of 1887. Jews have always employed the decorative arts in the service of religion, both in the synagog and at home."

The relation of Judaism to Christian Puritanism is closely connected with the attitude of Judaism to art. That Judaism has much in common with Puritanism is granted by all, yet it is rather with the other pole of the religious spirit—Catholicism—that its affinity is closest, according to *The Jewish Chronicle*:

"Puritanism builds upon the Old Testament, and it was a Puritan England that welcomed back the Jews as the people of the Old Testament. Puritanism is an echo of the Jewish protest against all forms of idolatry. But it is on its dogmatic side that Judaism resembles Protestantism. On its ceremonial side there is very little in common between the two religions. Judaism—that is, traditional Judaism—favors an elaborate and ornate ritual. Its worship is based upon forms and ceremonies, it is characterized by all those features against which the Puritan mind protests. The Puritan loves a simple, modernized form of worship, he acknowledges no authority but his own conscience, he makes light of forms and ceremonies. If there is a party in Ju-

daism with which he is in sympathy, it is the Reform party, who, like the reformers of the Christian church, rebel against traditional forms and ceremonies, and prefer a simple ritual to anything elaborate and ornate. One could instance any number of forms that are common to the Orthodox synagog and the Church of Rome—such as the covering of the head, orientation, genuflexion, ecclesiastical vestments, the separation of the sexes, intoning the service in a foreign tongue, and abstaining from meat on certain days—to show that, on its ceremonial side, Judaism resembles rather ritualism and sacerdotalism than Puritanism. Nor is it quite correct to say that the Puritan Sunday is, in spirit, the Jewish Sabbath. On the contrary, the Jewish Sabbath is essentially a cheerful institution—and much insistence was laid by the rabbis upon preserving the עונג שבת, the Delight of Sabbath—while the Puritan Sunday has always been dominated by a note of sadness which is alien to the Jewish religion."

## "THE NEW RITUALISM" IN EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

THE tendency toward greater ornateness and ceremonial in the Evangelical Protestant churches has been frequently noted during the past few years. *The Advance* (Congreg., May 30) gives some striking recent instances of this movement. It says:

"Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, has a service which takes up exactly one hour before the sermon is reached. Much of it is borrowed from the old liturgies. A Baptist church in Pittsburg confines its music wholly to English composers. Presbyterian congregations in all parts of the country are elaborating their forms, and the number of vested choirs among Lutherans is now so great as to excite no comment. In New York the third vested choir has been introduced into Methodist churches. The last one is in Calvary, the largest Methodist congregation in New York in point of membership, and one of the largest in America. The vestments worn are exactly like those worn by choristers in Episcopal churches, and there are the same processional and recessional hymns. The Fourth Presbyterian Church, New York (the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the well-known evangelist pastor), is to introduce a chancel into its auditorium during the coming summer, in order to admit a boys' choir, and there is talk of putting vestments upon them. Some favor it, including, it is said, the Rev. Dr. Chapman; but as yet the vestments have not been consented to by the session."

In Scotland it is well known that ritualism has been making considerable progress for some years. The extent to which this is the case, however, is far beyond anything dreamt of in this country if the recent statements of the Rev. Jacob Primmer are to be believed. In a letter to the various presbyterial and synodical clerks of the Established (Presbyterian) Church of Scotland he says (we quote from *The Evangelist*, New York, May 23):

"In our church lawlessness reigns. The most awful popery is defiantly published by her ministers. The inspiration of the Scriptures and the atonement are blasphemously denounced. In a church in the presbytery of Glasgow I have witnessed the mass in masquerade, including the elevation of the chalice; also a church full of images, pictures, and pagan symbols, with the choir arrayed in scarlet cassocks and short white surplices. In the presbytery of Dundee I have seen a popish altar with different colored frontals and vestments, with large brass cross, vases, and flowers, and two large candles. Three of my friends have witnessed the performance of the mass in this church with lit candles, genuflections, the celebrant most of the time turning his back on the congregation, who had to kneel at the altar rail to communicate. In St. Giles's Church, in connection with the General Assembly, an utterly illegal and high ritualistic performance takes place. Baptismal regeneration, the real presence, prayers for the dead, etc., are openly and unblushingly taught. We have seen how the General Assembly has illegally and tyrannically interfered with the right to appear by petition before that court, and the right of the public to enter a parish church. Nothing can show better the present awful crisis than the fact that leading ministers of the Established, Free and United Presbyterian churches, on the invitation of the Prelatists, have entered into a foul conspiracy to seek to lead over their respective churches to prelacy, and thus undo the Revolution Settlement, and bring Scotland once more under the cruel dominion of prelacy. We ask, in all earnestness, is our nation and national church to remain Protestant, or are we to be brought under the cursed dominion of Rome? If all redress is to be denied our outraged people, be assured of this, that ere long the nation will arise and put an end to these popish abominations as our forefathers did."

## A PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN ON ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND THE JESUITS.

THE history of theological controversy, which in its long course has presented many anomalies, has not shown many more singular cases than that of Mr. Charles C. Starbuck, a former Evangelical minister, now a convert to the Protestant Episcopal Church, who under the title "Considerations on Catholicism by a Protestant Theologian" has been contributing a series of articles in exposition of the Roman Catholic system to *The Sacred Heart Review*, a Boston Roman Catholic weekly. Mr. Starbuck, who is a warm champion of his own church and rejects the exclusive claims of the Roman see and apparently many Roman Catholic doctrines, has nevertheless made a prolonged study of the Roman system, with which he appears to be almost as well acquainted as is a trained Roman Catholic theologian. Believing that Protestants and Roman Catholics have innumerable and gross misapprehensions of each other's faith and practises, to be noted constantly in sermons, common talk, and the religious press of each party, he has definitely set himself the task of clearing up these misunderstandings so far as they exist on the side of Protestantism, and of presenting the subtle and in many respects easily misunderstood system of Roman Catholicism to his fellow Protestants exactly as it is received by its adherents. The extent of the work he has already accomplished is indicated by the number of his latest article, which is one hundred and forty-two. In this article (May 18) he endeavors to present a fair view of that *bête noire* of Protestant belief—the Jesuit—and incidentally to show, as the non-Catholic Mallock has done in "Is Life Worth Living?" that neither the Jesuits nor Roman Catholicism generally denies God's grace as existent in Protestantism, or the possibility of salvation to those that hold it in "good faith." He writes:

"As I have already said, we know that the long contest of Rome with Protestantism, tho by no means confined to the Jesuits, has been representatively conducted by them. Their manner of controversy has not been pleasing to all Catholic schools, but we know that, on the whole, it has been eminently satisfactory to the Holy See. Those Catholics who have disliked their manner of controversy seem to have been principally displeased with their mildness and charitable temper toward the Protestants. The Jansenists, in particular, could not away with the Jesuit disposition to find evidences of divine grace in Protestant souls. They endeavored to counterwork this by arguing that 'grace is not given out of the church,' a proposition which, in 1713, was solemnly condemned by Rome. The Old Catholics severely reproach the Jesuits (meaning the reproach to be reflected upon the Holy See) that in their centenary volume, published in 1640, they declare that the society had always entertained an implacable hatred against heresy. Certainly. They regard heresy as a deadly evil, and were therefore bound to hate it implacably. Yet that they did not mean this of 'a fierce hatred' of *heretics*, appears by the fact that not long after this memorial publication they began to admonish Catholics, and with abiding effect, that they must be very careful not to extend their hatred of Protestantism against the persons of Protestants.

"We know that from the beginning they had instructed their younger members to be very shy of using the term 'heretic' where Protestants were numerous, allowing them to use it as much as they would in countries where it would stir up no one's

religious passions. . . . Not long after 1650 a learned Jesuit (unluckily I have not noted down names here) published a work designed to prove that by that time there was probably not a single formal heretic in Germany, that is, not a single man who, holding the *matter* of false doctrine, and being, therefore, a *material* heretic, had *formed* his error into real heresy by a depraved intent. Anything more thoroughly calculated to mitigate the fierceness of religious hatred could not well be conceived. The work seems to have given great satisfaction to the order, and to have been well received of the Catholic world in general, always excepting the Port Royalists. I am a great admirer of these Calvinists of Catholicism, but could wish that their rigorous views of election had not been so stubbornly confined to the visible limits of the Roman Catholic Church. A learned Italian Jesuit answered the work of his German brother, but his general would not suffer him to publish the answer. It was published six years after his death by his friends. This prohibition of the general was hardly fair to his countryman, but it shows what prevalence the milder view had gained in the society.

"The French Jesuits appear to have led the way in these charitable presumptions concerning the Protestants. Indeed, for a while they went to extremes from which it is to be presumed that they afterward receded. For instance, Cardinal Le Camus, the Port Royalist bishop of Grenoble, complained that when he asked the Jesuits to help him in winning over the Huguenots of his diocese, they airily put him off with the answer, 'Oh, if a man only believes in Jesus Christ he will be saved in any church.' However, this first exuberance of charitable presumption finally settled down into a more guarded consideration of probabilities. The Jesuits, however, especially in France, steadily opposed themselves to the prevalent habit of regarding the Protestants, in the mass, as standing outside the covenant of salvation. One of them, returning from missionary work in England, assures the French Catholics that it was a great mistake to imagine all the English Protestants to be heretics, or even schismatics. A great many of them, he declared, tho burdened with many false opinions, the results of their education, and kept by their government alienate from the Holy See, were in intention Catholic Christians, of whom no small number gave evidence of never having forfeited baptismal grace. The French Catholics in general (to judge from Döllinger and Reusch) seem to have received these cheering assurances with the satisfaction which was becoming to Christians. However, the Jesuits were far from stopping here. They maintained that a Protestant might grow up in a Catholic country, and might even exercise the ministry for many years, and yet might never, through his whole life, have once fallen into mortal sin. True, they thought that such a degree of sanctity would probably be crowned by the gift of explicit Catholic faith, but they held this only as a presumption, not as certain truth. Good Father La Quintanye, indeed (if I have spelt his name right) thought this was going much too far, and complained bitterly to the general, but was sharply rebuffed. The general does not say whether he agreed with his French brethren, but he signifies that their opinions are no matter of complaint."

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**The Vogue of Christian Science in England.**—According to the London papers, Christian Science is all the vogue among people of wealth and fashion in England, particularly in the metropolis and the two ancient university towns. *The Daily Express*, putting the matter somewhat profanely, remarks that "Christian Science is essential for the complete outfit of the forthcoming season; to attempt to ignore it would be as utterly Philistine as it was a few seasons ago not to have serious views on Theosophy." The writer continues:

"Some seasons since, psychical research with a spirit-rapping accompaniment and hushed *séances* in darkened rooms, was the vogue. The next season slumming came in again, with special missions. Every one remembers with a reminiscent shudder for its spent terrors the simultaneous outbreak of Ibsenity in every London drawing-room. Last season telepathy and the use of the crystal globes was perhaps the mode. A knowledge of the subtleties of bridge, or dexterity in the acrobatics of ping-pong will not alone carry society's votary through the coming season, valuable as these accomplishments may be. Christian Science fills the void. There is no mistaking the signs of the times. The cult is debated at eclectic tea-parties in awed whispers. It is the staple of conversation when the scandal of the moment has run out at the most exclusive dinner-tables. It is debated in subdued whispers in the stalls of the playhouse; and when fashionable society begins to discuss a topic in the playhouse, that topic has to be taken seriously."

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Church Standard* (May 25), who quotes this statement, adds:

"From a very different quarter comes the statement that Trinity College, Cambridge, seems favorable to the growth of Christian Science. In a letter to a friend, Mrs. Butler, wife of the Master of Trinity, remarks that she has often taken her children to a dentist 'trusting to Christian Science to overcome any pain or fear,' and gives details of successful experiments in this direction. Another disciple, also from Trinity College, testifies to the efficacy of this cult as applied to chilblains."

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## A SCOTTISH VIEW OF "THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BIBLICA."

THE land of Knox has for many years contained not a few representatives of advanced theological thought, and one of the two chief editors of the new "Encyclopedia Biblica" is the son of a well-known Scottish divine. This example of modern critical research, however, does not meet with approval from all Scotchmen. The Edinburgh *Evening News*, in a recent review of the work, says of it:

"Long ago, in commenting upon the havoc played by the higher critics with the orthodox conception of the Old Testament, we predicted that the New Testament would be subjected to a similar process. Relegate, we said, the first Adam to the region of legend, and the second Adam, the second person in the Trinity, will follow into the same region. Again and again we have remarked that the destruction of the early chapters of Genesis and the Mosaic revelations in the Pentateuch would mean the destruction of Protestant Christianity. The Gospels, we predicted, like the Pentateuch, would dissolve into legendary mist. How true is the prediction is seen in the article 'Gospels' in the new volume of 'The Encyclopedia Biblica.' The article is in two parts, the one by Professor Schmiedel, to which we have already referred, and the other by Dr. Edwin Abbott. Professor Schmiedel all but wipes out the Gospels; he leaves as genuine a few sayings of Jesus. Dr. Abbott, tho not so sweeping, reduces Jesus to the ordinary dimensions of humanity. Dr. Abbott finds four elements at work in the compilation of the Gospels—history, prophecy, exaggeration, and metaphor. Round a historic germ the other elements seem to have worked till they wove a supernatural halo round the figure of Jesus. The effect of prophecy is seen in the accounts of the miraculous birth of Jesus. The Old-Testament references to the Messiah were utilized as a supernatural starting-point. In dealing with the miracles, Dr. Abbott wants to infer that they are largely the result of a literal interpretation of metaphorical language. Thus the miracles of raising the dead are explained by the Gospel writers taking literally sayings about those who were spiritually dead being brought back to life. Those who were dead to God were spoken of as dead, and we are left to infer that what is meant by Jesus raising the widow's son is that he was raised from spiritual death. The narrative of the raising of Lazarus is dismissed as mainly allegorical.

"Next we come to the cornerstone of Protestant Christianity, the Resurrection. The appearances of Jesus after He had risen are handled very gingerly by Dr. Abbott, who suggests doubt about the earthquate and the rolling away of the stone from the grave. In regard to the statement that some of the disciples had handled Christ's body, Dr. Abbott thinks this may have arisen from literalizing the words used by the early Christians about participating in the Eucharist, and therein handling Christ's flesh. The upshot, according to the article, is that the Gospels are unreliable as history, that Jesus Christ was a man of great personality, around whose memory and fame were woven a halo of the miraculous. Thus at one blow the whole structure of Protestant Christianity falls to the ground. And in an Encyclopedia containing such views Protestant professors appear as contributors. Men like Professor Cheyne and Professor Davidson, New College, Edinburgh, who are both identified with the work, might just as well be contributors to *The Freethinker*. Or, to put it another way, disciples of the late Mr. Bradlaugh would be in their proper sphere as contributors to 'The Encyclopedia Biblica.'"

## FOREIGN TOPICS.

### RUSSIA IN PERSIA AND THE NEARER EAST.

IN her long and patient search for an ice-free port, Russia has never taken her eye off the Persian Gulf, from which her actual possessions are now distant less than five hundred miles. By means of loans, railroad concessions, and other more direct methods, she is gradually, so the English and German press repeatedly declare, absorbing Persia. The appointment of Russian consuls to most of the large Persian cities and the establishment of a subsidized line of steamers to run from Odessa to ports on the Persian Gulf are the latest moves, and these are regarded with great alarm by the London press. It is more than a mere trading venture, says *The Saturday Review*, referring to the inauguration of this steamship line. It continues:

"It is a step forward in the Russian policy, so often foreshadowed in these columns, to establish a naval-station on the gulf, and menace the sea route of England to her Eastern possessions. The representatives of Moscow firms who accompany the enterprise may be trusted not to limit their vision to mere commerce. We shall next hear of coaling-stations and Russian cruisers to protect the protected commerce, and then a fortified position at Bunder Abbas or elsewhere, when England's embarrassments give the necessary opportunity."

For two centuries, continues this same writer, Russia has patiently sought an outlet to the Indian Ocean, and she will probably get it sooner or later. He quotes Peter the Great's injunction to his statesmen to hasten the decay of Persia: "Provoke war with her; reestablish the ancient trade of the Levant; advance upon India," and says:

"The conversion of the Caspian into a Russian lake, and the subjugation of Central Asia, have laid Persia open all along her northern frontier. The Trans-Caspian railway has cast its arms about her borders, and the garrisons along the line from Kizil Arvat to Khushk stand ready to replace diplomatic dominance by military occupation whenever the occasion arises. That the occasion will arise whenever Russia requires it is not a prophecy but a commonplace. Everything has been carefully prepared. Russian trade, sedulously fostered, has surveyed and opened the roads of advance, and furnished at each step a reason or a pretext for fresh interference. Russian officers command the most disciplined section of the Persian army, and Russian diplomacy, backed by irresistible force, has transcended, it might almost be said has excluded, all other influence in the Persian court. The right of railway construction in Persia has passed into the hands of the Czar. To crown all, only a year ago Russia succeeded in establishing a financial control over the Persian Government which practically gives her the command of Persian revenues and finances, as well as of the commercial and economical development of the country. This last coup, which must inevitably enable her to control the whole policy of Persia, cost the ridiculously small sum of about three and a half millions, well secured as an investment. Not the least mortifying part of their business is that this advantage, or something like it, might have accrued to England if she had had the resolution and enterprise to seize it."

British policy toward Persia, *The Saturday Review* declares, has always been "weak in conception and calamitous in results," and it is no wonder that "the despairing Persian has sunk under the control of the power that never wavers and never recedes." Persian statesmen fully understand the peril which threatens, but Persia is too weak and senile to resist.

This decay of the once powerful Persian empire is graphically described by Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in a recently published volume on "Missions and Politics in Asia." Persia, says Mr. Speer, is a "wreck, a ruin, a memory of far-distant greatness." We quote further:

"There are no schools, save here and there chattering groups around a village priest, or worse than medieval groups around a mesjid and a mujtahid. The few schools of the Government in Tabriz and Teheran are chiefly opportunities for officials to eat up public revenues. Charitable institutions are practically unknown. Prisons are mere places of torture until the demanded money fine is paid. Houses of permanent detention or reformation for evil-doers do not exist. Death or payment or torture are the ends of the law. The courts, half civil, half ecclesiastical, are irregular, with no written codes, no jury system, no pleading, no testimony, save the eloquence and evidence of bribes."

The postal system, we are told, is a "despair":

"The couriers lounge along the road, taking often a week to go 200 miles, while postmasters take letters from the mail when they please and are the tools of government. The telegraph system is yet more of a farce. Whole sentences were omitted from

THE RUSSIAN BEAR IN VARIOUS RÔLES.

In Manchuria, Greedy. In Finland, Cruel.
To the Students, Barbarous. To Europe, the Cavalier.

— *Ulk, Berlin.*

our messages. The posts lie on the ground with the wires under the feet of the caravans. Telegrams are often as long on the road as letters, and the senders frequently arrive before their messages. The roads are mere trails. One or two were built once, but they are falling into ruin. The post-houses and caravansaries are tumbling down. Bridges are no concern of the Government, and are cared for only by those who absolutely need them. The army, with wages of two cents a day and pay a year in arrears, tattered and sickly, is too sad a sight to be ludicrous. Villages are owned by proprietors usually living in some distant city, and bleeding them through ravenous collectors. All enterprise is throttled by taxation. The land lies smitten and in despair. Offices are bought and sold, and each purchaser squeezes at once every dollar possible out of those placed in his power, to reimburse himself for his bribes, and to prepare for his removal, which may come at any hour. The village homes are as poor as well can be, and the villager fears prosperity as the sure promise that fresh tax levies will pinch him more than before. Saddest of all is the decadence of religious perception, the want of moral stamina, the prevalence of deceit, falsehood, and general rottenness of life."

There is no hope for Persia, Mr. Speer believes, "save in Russia or England." John Kimberly Mumford, for some years a resident of Persia, declares (in *The World's Work*, New York, May) that Persia is already Russian:

"It is a long and perplexing road that the Russian has had to

travel on this side of Asia, to arrive at his present vantage-point on the way to the Persian Gulf. Over a portion of it he has been compelled to journey more than once, but, observant of a schedule made long ago, he has made haste slowly, watching, waiting, keeping the peace, and winning most of his later victories by the rouble—or, some say, the franc—and by his colossal vigilance and patience. The forward movement in the West in its present stage is still, but it is ceaseless, and more rapid by far than when the chief agencies were powder and the sword. One need be in Persia only a little time to discern the Russian predominance. Persia is Russian. It is manifest in the conditions of trade, the management of the military, and the incessant increase in the number of Russian subjects and the volume of Russian commodities in the bazars, and it is recognized by the populace. More eloquent than all other indications is the custom, arisen of late among the Persians—some of them the foremost in wealth and influence—of adding the Russian termination 'off' to patronymics as old as Iran itself."

A Russian writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London) protests that England has always opposed Russian expansion, while Russia has always rejoiced "when England occupied, in any quarter of the globe, a country originally populated by savages or barbarians." This writer (J. Noviców, of Odessa) says that, if England now has no friends in Russia, it is her own fault. In the second half of the century just closed, England has never lost an opportunity of interfering with Russian ambition. The writer proceeds:

"It was the English who let loose upon Russia the horrors of the Crimean war. The Emperor Nicholas I. had accepted the famous Vienna note, which regulated the points at issue between Russia and Turkey. It was Lord Stratford de Redcliffe who induced the Sultan to reject it, thereby rendering inevitable a war which cost Russia 630,000 men and ruined her finances for many years. In 1878, when Russia was at the gates of Constantinople, when she was about to destroy the evil work of Mahomet II., and to put an end to the barbarous rule of the Osmanlis, when, in short, she was on the point of accomplishing her historic mission in Europe, it was England who robbed her of the fruits of her victory."

The idea prevalent in England that Russian and English interests are always and inevitably opposed to each other, this writer characterizes as absurd and as the "outcome of England's worn-out policy based on the routine and tradition of the old diplomacy. He advocates a cordial understanding between the two nations, and closes by stating that England would gain by dividing Persia and Afghanistan with Russia. England and Russia, he holds, are "natural allies, inasmuch as they have a common task to accomplish—the civilization of Asia."

The much-discussed mission of the Tibetan Government to ask Russian protection was purely voluntary, according to the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg). Russia, this journal states, did not even suggest it. The proceeding was natural enough, it asserts, because Russia has "gained great renown by her treatment of Central Asian peoples." The *Temps* (Paris), in referring to the same mission, says:

"China is evidently at her last gasp. The immense edifice totters, and it is its wings that are the first to crack. . . . Russia, which practises a policy of condescension and kindness to China in dealing with the very heart of the empire, has no scruples in gently detaching, like the leaves from an artichoke, the extremities of this immense organism. Her soldiers in Manchuria and her diplomats in Tibet are carrying out, with a marvelous unity of design, a wonderfully premeditated work."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**The Pardon of Arabi Pasha.**—An incident "absolutely devoid of importance to Egypt except as a welcome sign that, in the judgment of the ruler of the country and of his advisers, the established system is now strong enough to disregard its former enemies"—such is the comment made by *The Times* (London) on the amnesty granted by the Khedive of Egypt to Arabi Pasha. *The Times* characterizes the former leader as follows:

"He is a supremely ignorant Egyptian peasant, quite unworthy of esteem and equally unworthy of condemnation were it not for his callous Oriental cruelty. Weakness and inordinate vanity are the characteristic features of his nature, and it was upon these qualities that men like Ali Roubi, and afterward Mahmud Sami, successfully worked when they exalted him into the head of military insurrection."

For the benefit of those whose memories are short, says *The Westminster Gazette* (London), it may be recalled that Arabi Pasha, who was born about 1837, was an Egyptian officer, who organized the National Party of Egypt in opposition to the Anglo-French control. He became Minister of War in 1882, and his withdrawal of budgets from the English and French controllers led to the bombardment of Alexandria. Arabi was defeated and captured at Tel-el-Kebir on September 13, 1882, and afterward exiled to Ceylon, where he has remained ever since. *The Telegraph* (London) comments on the changes which have taken place in Egypt since Arabi was exiled. It says:

"When the former Egyptian leader returns from Ceylon he will find a new heaven and a new earth. Gone is the koorbash, gone is the corvée, gone the corruption of the courts of law. Instead of a country ever tottering on the brink of bankruptcy he will find a nation whose financial credit is better than that of many European powers. In a sense which reflects very little honor to himself, he might adopt Wren's proud epitaph for his own. Had there been no Arabi there had been no protectorate, as, indeed, had there been no Great Fire of London there had been no site for the masterpiece of Wren's genius. Still, tho he deserves no gratitude, few will grudge Ahmed Arabi the Egyptian the satisfaction of seeing with his own eyes the regeneration for which he rebelled, but which he could never have accomplished."

The *Figaro* (Paris) calls Arabi a patriot and claims that even now England would not consent to his return if he were not so shattered in health as to be no longer an enemy to be feared.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FOREIGN VIEWS OF OUR DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE capture of Aguinaldo continues to furnish the theme for a great deal of advice, admonition, and condemnation of the United States by foreign journals. The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) believes that the President and his advisers are in despair because the submission of the Filipino leader has not resulted in the immediate collapse of all resistance. It is the awakening from a cruel deception, we are told; but the Filipinos can not be blamed. It continues:

"The Filipinos have proven that they are fully conscious of their rights and their duties. Their revolt was well organized and sustained with a courage and intelligence to which even their adversaries have been compelled to render homage. They deserve to have the local administration confided to their care, they should be accorded that autonomy which the great modern powers no longer deny even to their colonies which are still barbarous in a moral and material sense. The United States has less right than any other power to show itself reluctant in granting such rights. America herself only yesterday gained her liberty."

The Americans, the *Independance Belge* declares further, will only be the gainers by conciliating the Filipinos. It says: "They [the Americans] are not organized in a military sense to hold colonies as are the French and Germans, or as are the English in India. The only excuse they have in the Philippines is to secure commercial advantages." A "generously adjusted protectorate," it thinks, would answer the purpose; but, it concludes, "if Mr. McKinley seeks to realize in the Philippines his

imperialistic pretensions, it will be war, sickening war, for years and years to come." The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) contains a very bitter article attacking "Yankee dollar politics," charging all sorts of official corruption in the Philippines and Cuba, and concluding with the remark that "all this hardly falls in with the boasts of the Jingo press as to America's godly destiny and how she is carrying her 'culture' to all lands, particularly into Eastern Asia."

*The Advertiser* (London, Canada) commends the United States for its "culture of law and order" in both the Philippines and Cuba. It says: "The United States is supplementing the civilizing work of Great Britain. As the other branch of the great Anglo-Saxon family, they are taking up in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands their share of the 'white man's burden,' and doing it in such workmanlike manner as will be an ultimate advantage to themselves, the new possessions, and the world at large." Aguinaldo's capture, says *The Overland China Mail* (Hongkong), ought to sober the United States:

"With three years' experience to guide them, it is to be hoped the Americans will not repeat past blunders. The bumptious self-assertiveness of some of the earlier American discoverers of the Philippine Islands sowed the crop of troubles which the United States has been reaping ever since. A more reasonable and tactful attitude toward Aguinaldo and his immediate supporters would have prevented the explosion of February, 1899, and the subsequent disastrous upheaval throughout the islands."

American rule, declares *The Weekly Chronicle* (Kobe, Japan) means a thorough reform all around, and the world is to be congratulated. *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) quotes extensively from a recently issued report of Juan Mencarini, Spanish consul-general to China. Señor Mencarini writes on the Chinese labor question in the Philippines, and *The Celestial Empire* translates the following portion of the article as to the natural wealth of the islands and the inability of the natives to exploit it:

"It is an undoubted fact that the wealth and fertility of the soil and subsoil of the archipelago can not be exaggerated. Minerals of all descriptions are to be seen lying on the surface, as if inviting the passerby to the enormous wealth contained a few feet below the sole of man's foot. All experienced engineers have praised the wealth buried in the archipelago, only waiting for intelligent, arduous workmen to bring it to the surface. There is no one who has visited the islands who has not admired the evergreen, rich vegetation. In a few years an abandoned plot of ground is filled with a virgin forest impenetrable but with the ax. Productive plants of all sorts grow on its soil with the greatest luxuriance. Two, and even three rice crops per annum are reaped in some districts. Sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, hemp, and other products are well known all over the world, and could in good, intelligent hands improve in quality. Its virgin forests are replete with most valuable woods which only want cutting down to enrich thousands of persons. I do not think any one will dispute the fact that the Philippine population is not sufficiently numerous to work out the enormous wealth contained in this unfortunate El Dorado, so long a prey to the cruel pangs of war."

The native Filipino, the Spanish consul-general believes, by reason of physical and temperamental unfitness, will never be able to work profitably in the islands. The Indian from British India and the Japanese are both unavailable, he further believes, because they are "not sufficiently docile, frugal, amenable to law, and industrious." The Chinaman, however, fulfils all these requirements. The writer reviews the history of the treatment accorded the Chinese by the Spanish Government, and arrives at the following conclusions:

"With the fact in mind that Chinese immigration is absolutely essential for the development of the wealth of the islands, laws encouraging and attracting them should be framed, so that the laborer would have special advantageous conditions conceded him in preference to the trader, who by his usurious proceedings has been the cause of the hatred of the native for the Chinaman. In a very short time the native finds himself a debtor to the storekeeper of the village, who is always a Chinese. After mortgaging his house he does the same with his crops, and finally with his fields. Soon finding himself ruined by his negligence and vices, he blames the Chinaman, who by his thrift and forethought has had the best of him. There is no doubt, tho, that the dislike the native bears toward the Chinese would soon be dispelled when the native understood that he did not come to labor as an opponent but as a help to develop the wealth of the ground."

The transformation brought about in the Straits Settlements by Chinese labor under the British régime leads Señor Mencarini to the conclusion that "the Chinese is the industrial magician of the East." "It was his labor, care, agricultural experience, and above all his indomitable energy, which converted these forests into beds of wealth and brought to light inestimable buried richness. Without the Chinaman the British would not have achieved such wonders, and the Malay would continue to be the same interesting but dreaded pirate as of yore, having energy only for fighting." In commenting on this report, *The Celestial Empire* hopes that the United States will so modify her "usually severe Chinese policy" that "immigration from China will flow toward their new possessions in such numbers as will insure a sufficient population for the development of the country and the distribution of its admitted wealth."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI ON THE BALKAN QUESTION.

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI'S address to the foreign relations committee of the Hungarian Delegations has again directed European attention to the Balkans and the problems of the near East. The speech of the minister was an outline of the foreign policy of the Dual Monarchy and the present status of its foreign relations. He referred to three portions of the world in which Austria is now especially interested—China, Italy, and the Balkans. He defended the participation of the Dual Monarchy in the Chinese expedition on the ground that the "neglect to perform a duty incumbent upon a great power would have caused grave prejudice to its prestige and the concert of the powers," while he justified the modest proportions of that participation by the "comparatively slight material interest" of Austria-Hungary in China. With reference to the renewal of the Triple Alliance and Austro-Italian relations, Count Goluchowski declared that there was no direct connection between the renewal of the Dreibund and that of the commercial treaties. It is no longer possible, he contended, to maintain the thesis that "a state of war in the economic sphere is compatible with good political relations." But at the same time it is "thoroughly unsound" to hold that "political alliances, which have far higher objects, should be made dependent on an entirely satisfactory settlement of commercial differences." The most significant portion of the minister's address, however, dealt with the "unrest" in the Balkans. The troubles in China, he declared, have so burdened the powers that they have given up disputing about minor differences, and consequently there is at present "peace in the 'weather corner' of the continent." But the count fears for the future. Despite the understanding arrived at with Russia in 1897, to maintain the *status quo* in the Balkans, which "offers valuable guaranties against the prejudicial effects of events upon the relations of the two empires," "unsatisfactory symptoms have been frequent since that year, and never more so than at present." The count disclaimed any intention on the part of Austria to seek territorial expansion. She desires only to maintain the existing state of affairs. But, he continued, altho the monarchy has no thought of extending its own territory, it can not permit any attack on the existing political order or any changes prejudicial to its vital interests, to say nothing of such as may involve danger for its position in the future. "The unimpaired mainte-

nance of that position remains the leading principle of our Eastern policy. Consequently, we can not for a moment hesitate to resist with the utmost determination every attempt calculated to favor such a condition of affairs. There must be no doubt on that point." The count deplored the agitation in Macedonia and urged reform in that country. Referring to the new Servian constitution, he declared that Austria wished her neighbor success in the undertaking; but expressed a hope that the "care bestowed on the promotion of domestic prosperity by the holders of power in Servia will be combined with a constant effort to avoid everything calculated to affect unfavorably the maintenance of good relations with ourselves and consequently to occasion a coolness in the good will of the monarchy for Servia."

A charge of obsequiousness toward England Count Goluchowski said he could not allow.

The frankness of the Austrian foreign minister's words call forth abundant comment. The speech, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), is "one of those pronouncements by which from time to time the statesmen of Europe permit the irresponsible crowd to obtain a hazy and momentary glimpse of what is passing behind the diplomatic veil." *The Gazette* believes that the speech is really a warning to Russia against "undue influence" in the Balkans, and says, in conclusion: "It can not be denied that this declaration is the gravest utterance that has been heard in Europe in recent times."

*The Times* (London) declares that everybody knew that the state of affairs exists just as the count has described it, and it commends his frankness. *The Standard* (London) says:

"Diplomatic caution in the use of language is not one of this statesman's characteristics; on the contrary, he has occasionally —as in his famous oration against encroaching Anglo-Saxondom —spoken with an excess of freedom. Yesterday, however, his indiscretions, if such they were, seem to have been calculated; and, if there was a tone of warning, and even menace, in his scarcely veiled hints, we may take it that this was done with a distinct and carefully considered object."

*The Standard* characterizes the count's remarks on Balkan politics as "sensational in their emphasis," and believes they were inspired by three occurrences—the propaganda of the Macedonian Committee, the furor over the Servian succession, and the trouble of the powers with Turkey over the foreign post-offices in the Ottoman Empire. The last question has now been settled satisfactorily, altho the powers "may still demand guaranties of no future tampering with the mails." The Macedonian Committee is agitating for the liberation of Macedonia from the Turkish yoke. Its organ, *The Reform*, preaches open and immediate revolt. Some of the agitators are clamoring for annexation to Bulgaria and some for absolute independence. Meanwhile, a Turkish army of 50,000 men is encamped in the province ready for emergencies. The propaganda of this Macedonian Committee is characterized by *The Speaker* (London) as "a system of terrorism in comparison with which the exactions of sluggish Ottoman tax-collectors are mild and ineffectual." *The Speaker* specifies as follows:

"To fill its war-chest and raise a fund for the liberation of Macedonia it [the Committee] levies contributions by armed force wherever its organization extends. In Macedonia itself it wields a second tyranny more vigorous than that of the Turks themselves. In Bulgaria it exacts contributions from high and low, and it is no uncommon thing to read that some wealthy merchant who has refused to pay his quota has been murdered in the open street in broad daylight. It even extended its operations to Rumania, assassinated a few prominent Rumanians and conspired against the life of King Charles. We are told that these operations were traced to the committee itself and in particular to its president, the ex-Lieutenant Saratoff. There was some excited talk of a war with Rumania over these incidents, but, tho the Bulgarian Government massed its troops in a menacing way, there was one thing which it did not dare to do. It has neither repressed the committee nor punished M. Saratoff. In point of fact this interesting organization has only grown the bolder for these exposures. Its rifle clubs are drilling all over the country, its exactions continue as before, and it openly publishes its plans for an invasion of Turkish territory in the early summer. Indeed, the sole thing that makes one doubt the seriousness of its aims is the levity with which it proclaims them to the world."

*The Standard* (London), however, believes that the Servian question is chiefly responsible for Count Goluchowski's "pointed exhortation." It will be remembered that considerable newspaper gossip was reported from Europe as to the expected birth of an heir to King Alexander of Servia. As this monarch has no collaterals, great preparations were made to celebrate the advent of the heir. Now the court physicians declare that Queen Draga is not pregnant and that it is doubtful from the state of her health whether she ever can be. The enemies of the dynasty are circulating stories about a plot to foist a supposititious child upon the people. The people, being ignorant, believe the stories, and there is danger, evidently believed by the Austrian Chancellor to be serious, of a rising either in favor of some other dynasty or of a republic. Any such rising would compel Austria and Russia to interfere, and if they interfered on opposite sides the situation would be more than grave. This scandal would not signify much, says *The Spectator* (London), if the results could be confined to Servia; but unhappily they can not be. This journal continues:

"Two great military empires think their interests and their prestige so far engaged in the fate of the little kingdom that they would not tolerate either a republic or a hostile monarch, and their struggles, at present only diplomatic, may be—in certain contingencies would be—transferred to the field. Neither would bear a republic so near their borders. If it were anarchical, as old Conservative statesmen, of course, think it would become, it would be a constant source of anxiety; and if it were tranquil and successful, its example might be most dangerous upon the states around, particularly Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Macedonia, one of which is governed as a military province, another is fiercely discontented with its prince, while the third is a Christian dependency of Turkey, and, therefore, of necessity seething with rebellion. A republic would, consequently, be put down at all hazards; but that is not such an easy matter as it looks. Sufficient Servians might, no doubt, be killed without much trouble; but who is to do the killing—Austria or Russia, or both? If either is trusted to do the work, that one will try to keep the province; while if both do it at once, their armies are, in their present temper, almost sure to clash. On the other hand, if a new prince is to be 'elected,' both must agree upon the 'choice of the people,' and how is that agreement to be secured?"

Says *The Spectator* in conclusion:

"Neither Russia nor Austria would be directly injured if the Balkan states were allowed to federate themselves under King Charles of Rumania, who is a good soldier and a wise administrator, and were thus allowed to develop their resources in security; but Russia would see an impediment in her road to Constantinople, and Austria a menace to her hope of Oriental trade through Salonica, and so sixteen millions of fairly industrious white men, who would be peaceful and contented if they could, have to suffer for generations. Their noisome little courts usually forbid them to prosper, and if they try to get rid of them they are flooded with foreign armies, and compelled to accept with seeming willingness the nominees of powers who do not wish them to be independent, or too prosperous, or too well regarded in the world. We know of nothing more discreditable alike to the statesmanship and to the philanthropy of Europe than the condition of the Balkan states, unless it be continental conduct in China; but, for the present, remedy there is none."

The Austrian papers endeavor to tranquillize the public mind, explaining that the unwonted gravity of Count Goluchowski's observations was intended to produce a salutary effect on restless neighbors and not to arouse anxiety at home. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), organ of the Foreign Office, declares that it is never possible to say that peace is secure in the near East; but it should be known that conservative and moderate as the policy of Austria-Hungary has always been, it is prepared to play a strong solo part whenever the *status quo* in its immediate neighborhood is likely to be affected."

The German papers look upon the count's statements as evidence that the Austro-Russian understanding has ceased to exist. They also express satisfaction at the renewed affirmation of the value attached by Austria to the Triple Alliance. Count Goluchowski may be congratulated without reserve, says the *Neuesten Nachrichten* (Berlin), on his "refusal to degrade the alliance of peace with its exalted aims into a mere object of compensation to be bartered in the sphere of commercial policy."

The *Tribuna* (Rome) is the only leading Italian paper to comment at length upon the speech. This journal does not put much faith in Austria's repudiation of a non-expansion policy, and warns Italy to watch Albania.

The *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) contain articles on the unfortunate position of Queen Draga of Servia. The *Débats* believes that Count Goluchowski's speech will offend Russia.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## CURRENT POETRY.

### A Dream of Young Summer.

By EDITH M. THOMAS.

O haunter of the budding forest-side,
O mirrored pleasure of the happy stream
When into silent shade its ripples glide,
Who art thou, sovereign Dream within a dream?
Thy wings with many a prism-lighted gleam
Are overshot, and from a magic reed
Thou drawest forth those melodies supreme
That with unnamed delight the spirit feed.—
Who art thou, Vanisher; and whither wilt thou lead?

Once, wandered far in sunken lands of Sleep,
I, winter-weary, an enchantress met;
The rain-fed brook did at her coming leap;
From nether gloom arose the violet;
And music sweeter than Love's long regret
Cadenced her passing! But I woke to hear
The muted chord upon the icy fret,
While glittering frost-fire lit the wintry sphere.—
Of thee I dreamed—of thee, Desire of all the Year!

Thou leadest me unto a seat of joys
Long uninvaded, in a world antique;
For lo! that reed which all thy thought employs,
That reed of thine—it was not far to seek;
And still its strains of Pan and Syrinx speak.
Thy many-colored wings did Iris give;
Aurora fanned the rose upon thy cheek;
Love gave thee breath, and bade thee, conquering, live;
And Dian lent thee fleetness, thou so fugitive!

So fugitive, so sweet,—heart-breaker thou!
But yet not thee, thy beckoning Fate, I chide.
The blossom-wind from off the orchard bough
Hath blown the flaky petals far and wide;
Borne, wingèd as thou art, upon the tide
Of never-staying hours, borne singing too,
Thou fadest from the stream and forest-side,
Leaving a tearful splendor of the dew—
A world of sighing leaves—an arc of empty blue.

—In *Harper's Magazine* for June.

### Victory.

By ARTHUR COLTON.

Once more to the charge, and repeat
The fearless, undoubting endeavor,
The grasp of the hands and the spring of the feet
Unwearied forever.

The wind of the east and the north
Has smitten and stabbed with a knife;
The edict of death has gone forth,
And the issue is life.

Out of March through the mire and clay,
Over April's brown slope and wet dune,
It shall laugh from the summit of May,
Name its victory "June."

—In *Atlantic Monthly* for June.

### Death in the Desert.

By HAMLIN GARLAND.

He died and we buried him there—
In the sound of an unnamed stream;
The poison plants around him flare,
And the silence is deep as death.
There we left him in a wordless dream,
With a "Godspeed" spoken underbreath.

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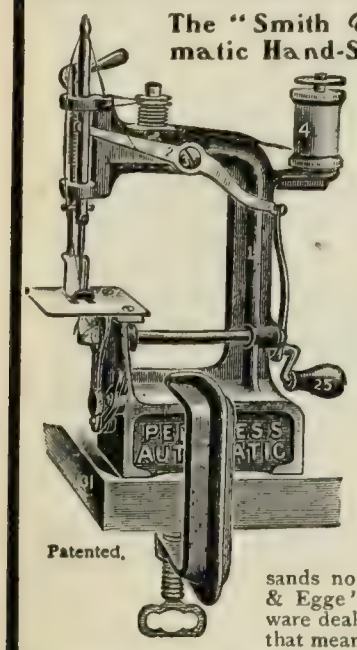

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I laid a flower on the dead man's breast,
While the eaglets whistled in shrill dismay—
Nothing could then disturb his rest;
I gave him the rose, and we covered him up
With the cold, black earth, and rode away.
My heart was bitter—I could not weep.

He was so young to die so soon—
He was so gay to lie alone
Burned by sun and chilled by the moon,
There where the waters are cold and gray,
There by the slimy ledges of stone—
But there he must sleep till the sun is gray.
—In *The Munsey* for June.

## PERSONALS.

**The Emperor's Little Joke.**—The *Journal des Débats* not long ago published a story about the German Emperor and Chancellor von Bülow which the *Courrier des États Unis* has republished as follows:

"When Von Bülow, soon after his appointment as chancellor, was summoned to meet the Emperor at Hamburg, he expressed the deepest gratitude for the honor conferred upon him, but his manner was depressed and troubled, as if he were not altogether satisfied. The Emperor observed the count's depression and said, familiarly:

"'Well, Bülow, what is troubling you?'

"'A very little thing, sire, and in fact, it is not I, but the countess, who is troubled. She is, of course, very much gratified by my promotion, but she does not like the Chancellor's palace. We have a delightful little hotel which she has furnished in exquisite taste, and she can not, without regret, leave it for a musty old palace which, she says, it will take a year to make clean.'

"'Give the countess my respects,' replied the Emperor, 'and tell her that I will assist in cleaning the palace.'

"Von Bülow thanked the Emperor for his generosity, and retired to carry the good news to his wife. On the following day the countess received a large box of soap. It was the Emperor's contribution to the cleaning of the palace."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

June 3.—The departure of Count von Waldersee from Peking is marked by a great military display; an affray near Tien-Tsin between German, British, and French soldiers results in the death of a Frenchman.

June 5.—General Chaffee, with his staff and two companies of troops, arrives at Manila from China.

June 8.—The Chinese court decides to delay its return to Peking to September, owing to the heat and the advanced age of the Dowager-Empress; Count von Waldersee lands at Yokohama and proceeds to Tokyo.

SOUTH AFRICA.

June 3.—The Boers under Commandant Sheeper, seven hundred strong, attack the town of Willowmore, Cape Colony, but are repulsed after nine hours' fighting.

June 4.—The Boers under Kritzinger capture Jamestown, in Cape Colony.

June 6.—The Hague Arbitration Court is reported to have considered the Boer war at a secret session; a Boer commando suffers a defeat in the Northern Transvaal.

June 8.—The British capture two Boer laagers in Cape Colony, taking forty-two prisoners; it is hoped that the arrival of Mrs. Louis Botha and Mr. Fischer in London may hasten peace negotiations.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 4.—Andrew Carnegie in London expresses the belief that the continental powers will combine against England, and that the latter will turn to the United States for help, which will not be refused.

Sir Alfred Hickman replies to the statement of Lord George Hamilton, the Indian secretary, renewing his charges against the Indian railway officials in relation to the purchase of locomotives in America.

June 5.—W. C. Whitney's horse, "Volodyovski," wins the English Derby in record time.

The American delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce are entertained by

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is a good, true old saying, half a loaf is better than a whole loaf if that half loaf be made of

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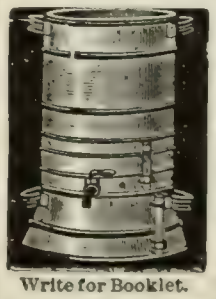
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the London Chamber, and speeches are made by Andrew Carnegie and Morris K. Jesup.

Maitre Labori, the French lawyer, is greeted with great ovations in London.

June 6.—The New York Chamber of Commerce delegates are the recipients of extraordinary honors in London.

*The Ophir*, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, sails from Sydney, Australia, for Auckland, New Zealand.

June 7.—Andrew Carnegie turns over to trustees $10,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds of the United States Steel Corporation for the promotion of education in Scotch universities.

A special embassy from the Sultan of Morocco, bearing gifts and congratulations to Edward VII., arrives in London.

It is announced that Sarah Bernhardt will play "Romeo" for a hundred nights in America to Maude Adams's "Juliet."

June 9.—In the Italian Parliament it is announced that as a result of Austro-Hungarian propaganda in Albania trouble is imminent in the Balkans.

The International Convention of Machinists at Toronto resolves not to modify its demands nor resume labor until the shorter work-day is granted.

## Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 3.—Senator McLaurin accedes to the request of Governor McSweeney, of South Carolina, and agrees to withdraw his resignation, for the good of the State.

Prof. Ira Remsen is elected president of Johns Hopkins University, to succeed Dr. D. C. Gilman.

W. H. Newman is elected president of the New York Central Railroad.

June 4.—The President and Cabinet decide not to call an extra session of Congress this summer; they also decide that no change in the Administration's Phillppine policy is required by the recent Supreme Court decisions.

The National Manufacturers' Association begins its sixth annual session in Detroit, and the American Medical Association opens its annual meeting in St. Paul.

The steel mast of the cup defender *Constitution* gives way off the shore of Connecticut.

June 5.—A verdict is directed for Mrs. Eddy, the defendant in the Christian Science libel suit, brought by Mrs. Woodbury, in Boston.

A slight improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition is reported by the attending physicians.

June 6.—Senator McLaurin offers to resign unconditionally if Senator Tillman will do likewise; but the latter Senator declines to meet this proposition.

Justice Jerome continues his raids on the pool-rooms of New York.

June 8.—Thomas W. Lawson writes to the challenge committee of the New York Yacht Club that he agrees with the committee that no useful purpose can be served by further discussion of the entry of the *Independence* in the trial races.

A tornado in Oklahoma results in great loss of life and property.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

June 4.—*Philippines:* Aguinaldo sends a message to Cailles, the Filipino leader, advising him to surrender; organization of civil government is going on in the islands.

June 5.—*Cuba:* The Cuban constitutional convention meets in secret session to discuss the Platt amendment and the action of the President.

June 6.—*Philippines:* The last of the volunteers in the Philippines are on their way to the United States to be mustered out of service.

June 7.—*Cuba:* General Wood sends word to the President that the Cuban constitutional convention curtly refuses to rescind its action in the Platt amendment.

June 9.—*Philippines:* The Philippines civil commission organizes the province of Nueva Ecija in Luzon; renewed fighting in Southern Luzon is reported.


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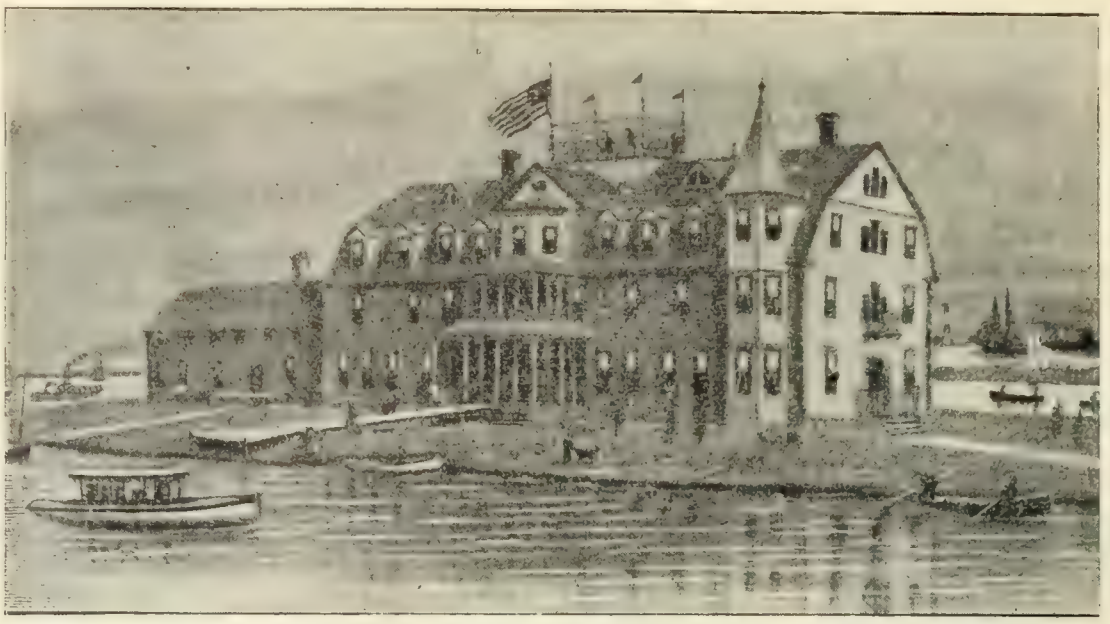

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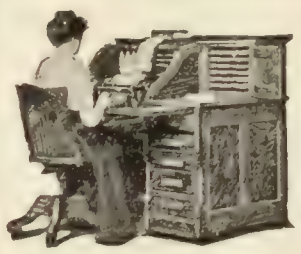

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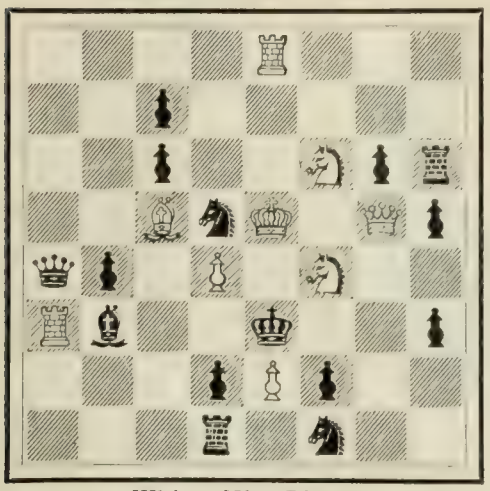
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 566.

By GODFREY HEATHCOTE.
From *The B. C. M.*

Black—Fifteen Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

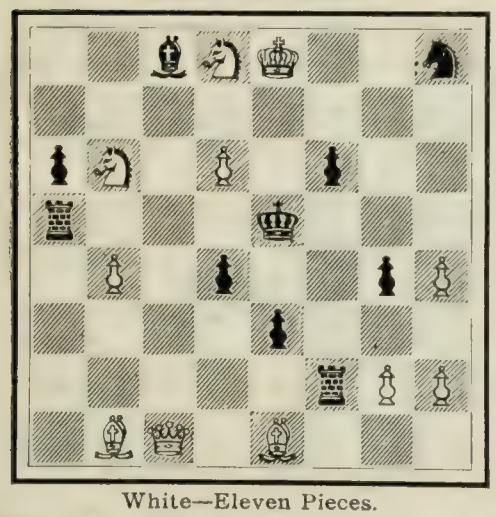
White mates in two moves.

*The B. C. M.* calls special attention to this problem as something new in the way of two-ers, and calls it the "Twentieth Century Bi-mover." We have never seen anything like it, and it is a purely legitimate problem with no tricks.

### Problem 567.

By J. MÖLLER, COPENHAGEN.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 560.

(Remove black Ps on Q Kt 3 and and K R 5.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Q—K B sq<br>Kt x Q | 2. R—B 7 ch<br>K x R (must) | 3. Kt—R 7, mate |
| 1. | .....<br>B x Q P | 2. Kt x B ch<br>K—Q 3 | 3. Q—B 4, mate |
| 1. | .....<br>R—Kt 4 | 2. R—Q 7<br>P x K P | 3. R—Q 6, mate |
| 1. | .....<br>B x P | 2. Q—B 8<br>Kt—B 2 | 3. R x Kt, mate |
| | | 2. .....<br>Other | 3. Q mates |

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No. 561.

Key-move, Kt—K 4.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I.W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Prof. M. A. T., Woodberry Forest High School, Orange, Va.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. Russ, Corning, Ark.; R. H. Renshaw, Boyce, Va.; E. Lobazin, New York City; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.

560 (only): A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.

561 (only): W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; J. P. Wilson, Youngstown, O.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; W. R. T., Birmingham, Ala.; Prof. J. N. Smith, Allegheny, Pa.; J. T. Graves, Chicago; the Rev. D. O. G., St. Louis; A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; W. M. J., New Plymouth, O.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C.H., O.; Dr. A. Hazlewood, Grand Rapids, Mich.; the Rev. L. Burrows, Nashville Chess-club; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.; U. Naylor, Mason City, Ill.; A. H. Gansser, Bay City, Mich.; W. H. Woods, Baltimore; Lillian H. Kerr, Colorado Springs; L. A. Gouldie, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. Hyde, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; W. L. Allendorf, Sandusky, O.; R. J. Long, Jr., Medford, Mass.

Comments (560): "Very easy; but ingenious defenses, and an all-round clever conception"—H. W. B.; "Not a great 3-er, nor up to the Dr.'s standard"—M. M.; "Brilliant, but not very difficult"—G. D.; "One of the Dr.'s best"—J. G. L.; "Complicated and crafty"—J. H. S.; "Of excellent merit"—A. De R. M.; "Good, but hardly first-class - J. E. W.; "Giving up the biggest power"—D. G. H.; "Admirable and skilful"—A K.

(561): "A beautiful discovery"—G. D.; "A gem"—J. G. L.; "Well balanced"—J. H. S.; "Very good"—A. De R. M.; "First class"—J. E. W.; "Deserves first prize"—G. G. H.; "Very difficult and highly finished"—W. R. C.; "Well deserved a prize"—H. W. F.; Pretty, but obvious"—J. P. W.; "A hard key to turn"—H. M. C.; "Fine"—J. N. S.; "Ingeniously planned"—J. T. G.; "A two-er of the highest merit"—D. O. G.; "Key well concealed"—A. N. C.; "The analysis is tantalizing, but instructive"—F. L. H.

Very many solvers were caught by Kt—K 7 ch, and R—Q 3 ch., not noticing that K x P or K—Q 3 left the white K in check. Others were quite certain that B x Q Kt P would do the trick; but P x Kt stops this.

In addition to those reported, U. N. and G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.. got 559; "Merope," Cincinnati, 557, 558, 559.

### The Forsyth Notation.

We intend to introduce the Forsyth notation of problems. It is easy to master. 1. The white pieces are indicated by capitals and the black pieces by small letters; 2. Use S for Kt; 3. Begin to count from White's Q R 8 (always count from left to right). 4. Indicate the number of vacant squares by a figure. Take Problem 561, and we notate it as follows: K (white K), 3 (three vacant squares), B (white B), 3 (three vacant squares). As there are no pieces on second row, we simply write 8. Here is the full notation of 561:

K 3 B 3; 8; 3 P 2 p 1; 1 p p k 1 S 2; 6 Q 1; 2 B 1 R 3; 3 S 4; b 3 r 2 b.

Problem 566 reads: 4 R 3; 2 p 5; 2 p 2 S p r; 2 B s K 1 Q p; q p 1 P 1 S 2; R b 2 k 2 p; 3 p P p 2; 3 r 1 s 2.

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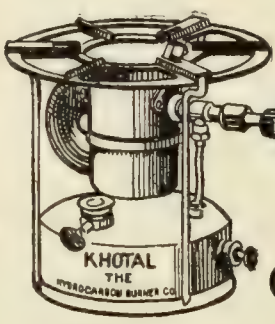


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# The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., NO. 25 NEW YORK, JUNE 22, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 583

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES ABROAD.

IN the midst of the self-congratulatory comments of the American press on the way our manufactured products are "beating creation" in their invasion of the foreign market comes the disquieting news that many of the American locomotives in use abroad are proving unsatisfactory. They burn too much coal. The assistant chief engineer of the Orleans Railway in France, for example, said a few days ago, according to a cable despatch, that the result of their purchase of thirty American locomotives last year is "not encouraging." The engines were ordered in America "because they were needed in a hurry," he said, and "for this reason the company does not regret the purchase"; but "it is true that they burn more coal and that it is slightly more expensive to maintain them than other locomotives doing the same work"; so "the company does not contemplate further purchases except in similar circumstances, as the French locomotives are equally satisfactory and more economical." Another despatch reports Mr. Elliott, ex-manager of the railways of the Cape Colony, who is now in London, as paying a tribute to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, for their excellent material and prompt delivery, but also as saying that their engines burn twenty per cent. more fuel than the English locomotives. Some engines recently delivered from the Schenectady Locomotive Works, however, he added, have been found able to haul more than any other engines that have been used in the colony.

But what is perhaps the most specific charge comes from Mr. Samuel W. Johnson, superintendent of the locomotive department of the Midland Railway Company, in England. The Midland road purchased forty American locomotives about two years ago when the machinists' strike in England rendered the British firms unable to fill their orders. In a letter in the London *Daily Mail* Mr. Johnson says that he finds, as the result of a six months' test, that under the same conditions the American locomotive costs from twenty to twenty-five per cent. more than the British in fuel, fifty per cent. in oil, and sixty per cent. in repairs. "It must be said that the American engines worked the trains satisfactorily," admits Mr. Johnson, "but their inferiority in the three points named is incontestable." These American locomotives cost $2,000 apiece less than the British and were delivered far more quickly, and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* remarks that $2,000 "will pay for a good deal of coal and oil." Major Johnstone, a British officer in Egypt, reports home to England that the American locomotives in use there "average ten per cent. more coal than the other types," and Sir Alfred Hickman, ex-president of the British Iron Trade Association, comments: "This, so far, confirms the reports from Burma and Assam, and, if correct, would make American engines dear as a gift."

The American locomotive finds a friend, however, in Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, who has written to Sir Alfred Hickman a letter that is published in the London *Times*, in which he says of the American engines in use in India:

"The earlier reports were unfavorable, but when their working was better understood and alterations were made to suit the local fuel, a marked improvement was noticed, so much so that one company wishes to obtain more engines of a similar construction. That American locomotives obtained a footing in India was due to the strike I have referred to; but if, as I hope, British locomotives are for the future to regain their monopoly in that vast system of railways, the British engineers must profit by the hints and suggestions which these reports convey. . . . . .

"You seem to think that orders have only gone abroad because those who gave them did not understand their business. I wish that it were so. The competition we have to face is founded on something much more formidable and substantial. Chemical research, concentration of capital, thorough technical education, improved industrial organization have made in recent years greater advance in America than here. It is with the product of these combinations, and not with the assumed stupidity of Indian officials, that the British engineer has to contend."

In view of the criticisms quoted above, press representatives have been interviewing the officials of some of the more prominent American locomotive works, with interesting results. Charles D. Cooke, of the Cooke Locomotive Works, in Paterson, N. J., says it is his opinion "that the foreign builders are afraid of us, and the fact that they speak against us proves it." Angus Sinclair, editor of *Railway and Locomotive Engineering*, makes an interesting comment on the British criticisms. Mr. Sinclair is Scotch by birth, and years ago he drove locomotives on the Caledonian Railroad in Scotland. He says:

"It is hard to get a British or a European engine-driver to make a favorable report on a Yankee machine. But they will have to come to it, in spite of their prejudices. The American locomotive will win its way in Great Britain and Europe, that is certain. . . . . .

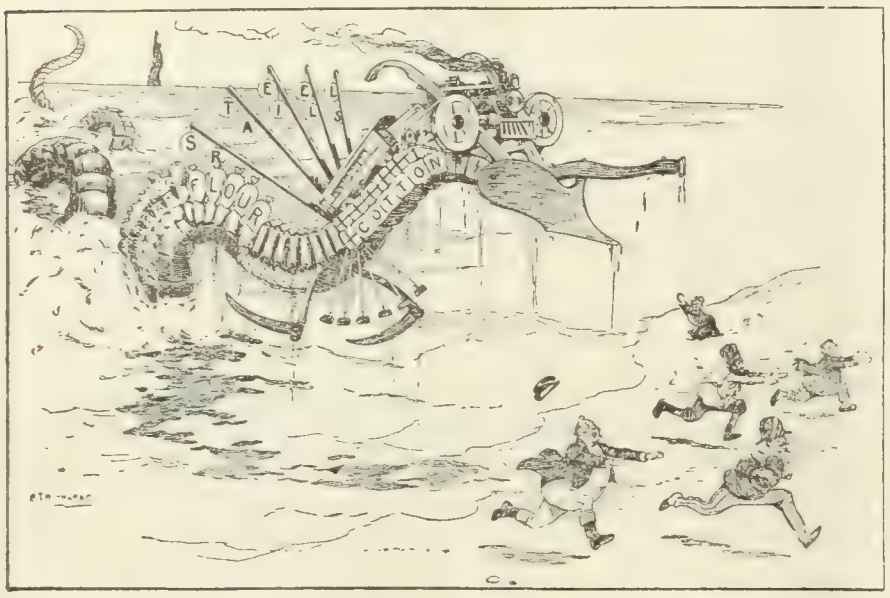
"I think our locomotives probably do burn more coal. That is due largely to the fact that in our locomotives the cylinders are more exposed, while in the British types the cylinders are protected from atmospheric conditions, and there is less loss of heat, and consequently of power.

"The great advantage of the American locomotive over its rivals is in its simplicity of construction. Passenger-engines in England rarely attain an average of one hundred and fifty miles. Indeed, that would be considered a big run. In this country three hundred miles a day is not at all uncommon.

"British locomotives are the product of theories. They are de-

signed by civil engineers. American locomotives are the product of experience—experience that keeps pace with the latest improvements, and does not hesitate to discard theories. They are designed and built by practical mechanics, and we do not expect or desire them to live after they are out of date. So we run them for all there is in them. There you have the difference in a nutshell."

Mr. Alba B. Johnson, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, whose locomotives on the Midland Railway are under criticism, says that "the company has yet to receive a direct complaint from the Midland Railway officials," and adds




THE AMERICAN PERIL AS VIEWED BY VARIOUS EUROPEAN JOURNALS.
—*The New York Herald.*

that "Baldwin locomotives are now running on railroads in France, Bavaria, Denmark, Norway, Finland—in fact in all parts of the world—and the builders have never had a single complaint as to their running qualities or the cost of operation." He goes on to say:

"The discussion now going on respecting the American locomotive and its cost and efficiency has really no interest for us. We are convinced that our locomotives will justify themselves; that when business, and not political considerations, determine what shall be used—and, eventually, business consideration will rule—the American locomotive will be acknowledged to be, as it is, superior. We are certain that France, Spain, Russia, Norway and Sweden, Bavaria, all will continue to buy our locomotives. The fact is, we are filling large orders for Egypt through the British War Office.

"It is true in a certain sense that the American locomotive costs more than the English; that is, if it is not worked as it should be, it is not as economical. Absolute economy, however, is in our favor. Our engines are more powerful than the English. The standard pressure with us is 180 pounds, as against 160 pounds in England. If the American locomotive is put to only the same amount of work as the English locomotive is capable of, it does consume more coal. But if it is put to its full capacity, it is actually more economical than the English engine."

Several American journals have expressed the opinion that unfriendly treatment by the British engineers and firemen may have had something to do with the untoward behavior of the American locomotives. "If a fireman does not want his engine," remarked George Blakely, an expert of the Cooke Locomotive Works, "he can make it more stubborn than an army mule." The New York *Journal of Commerce* says, similarly:

"Is it at all likely that the engineers and firemen would encourage their employers in going to the United States for engines? If a man in the position of Sir Alfred Hickman is bound to believe that an American locomotive is not much better than a lot of junk, how friendly would the attitude of a foreign engineer or stoker be to our machines? English papers have contained complaints of railway employees regarding our engines which the railway officials have contradicted. We shall not go very far astray if we conclude that, in spite of the efforts of the railway officials to give our machines a fair test, the foreign engine-drivers and firemen have given our engines about as unfriendly treatment as they could and keep their employment."

## THE THIRD-TERM PROPOSITION.

WHEN Senator Depew and General Grosvenor, a couple of weeks ago, came out almost simultaneously with a serious suggestion that President McKinley might be returned to the White House for a third term, it was a noticeable fact that the proposition met with practically no favorable response, even from the newspapers that are most outspoken in their admiration of the President. That this negative attitude was shared by Mr. McKinley himself became apparent a few days later, on the 11th, when his secretary gave out a brief but positive statement signed by the President in which he declared, in view of the reiteration of the third-term suggestion: "I will say now, once for all, expressing a long-settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered me." This statement gave the newspapers a good opportunity to express their opinions of the suggestion made by the Senator from New York and the Congressman from Ohio, and they have not been slow to improve it.

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) calls the suggestion "silly"; the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) calls it "lunacy" and "the height of rattle-brained recklessness," and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) terms it "folly" and "nonsense." "In this matter," remarks the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Rep.), "Senator Depew has exhibited a want of that common sense which has usually pervaded his course." The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* (Rep.), too, says that the Senator "is apparently incapable of reading the lessons of history"; and it rejoices that while the President "can not prevent officious courtiers and sycophants from making fools of themselves," he "will not permit them to make a fool of him."

The New York *Sun* (Rep.) says:

"No document that William McKinley ever signed will affect more profoundly the future estimate of the true greatness of this

RUSHING THE BABY SHOW.

UNCLE SAM: "You're altogether too early, ladies; the show doesn't open for a good while yet." —*The New York Journal.*

American citizen now acting as the servant of the nation. How petty and pitiable it makes seem the attitude of that fast decreasing number who impute to the President a disposition to-

ward personal imperialism, a willingness to strain our institutions for the same of his own renown! How foolish it leaves the equally mistaken few who have thought to win the gratitude of the President by sounding the third-term note within the hearing of his ears!"

Other papers turn to a consideration of the dangers of a third term. "It might not mean a life term for Mr. McKinley," says the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), "but if the barrier that limits an incumbent of the Presidential office to two consecutive terms is once broken down, the field for a life-tenure would be open to any sufficiently able and unscrupulous to scheme for it," and the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) observes: "No sensible American, it may be repeated, apprehends Cæsarism or executive despotism. But only the superficial and the confirmed spoilsmen do not see that the constitutional division of powers and the delicate system of checks and balances would be gravely compromised and imperiled by third and fourth and fifth terms. The growth of executive power at the expense of the other departments of the Government has proceeded far enough."

And coming to a consideration of Mr. McKinley himself, the Boston *Journal* (Rep.) says: "We believe that at this stage in the history of the United States it is unwise and unnecessary that any man, even a McKinley, should continue at the head of the Government for more than eight consecutive years." The Portland *Orègonian* (Rep.) remarks, too, that "there are a number of leading Republicans superior to Mr. McKinley in intellectual power, and quite his equal in personal character"; and the Kansas City *Journal* says: "The high popularity which Mr. McKinley enjoys is his popularity as a President, not as a candidate for an additional term. There is not a particle of evidence that he would be greatly popular in the latter capacity. At least there is so much uncertainty on the subject that neither he nor the Republican party is likely to take risks." Says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.): "Nobody knows better than he [the President] that if it were possible under any conditions to set aside the unwritten rule which Washington established and the powerful partizans of Grant tried in vain to defy, deep and widespread resentment and bitterness would inevitably result. Probably the United States has never had a President to whom such a burden of ill-will would have been more intolerable than it would be to Mr. McKinley."

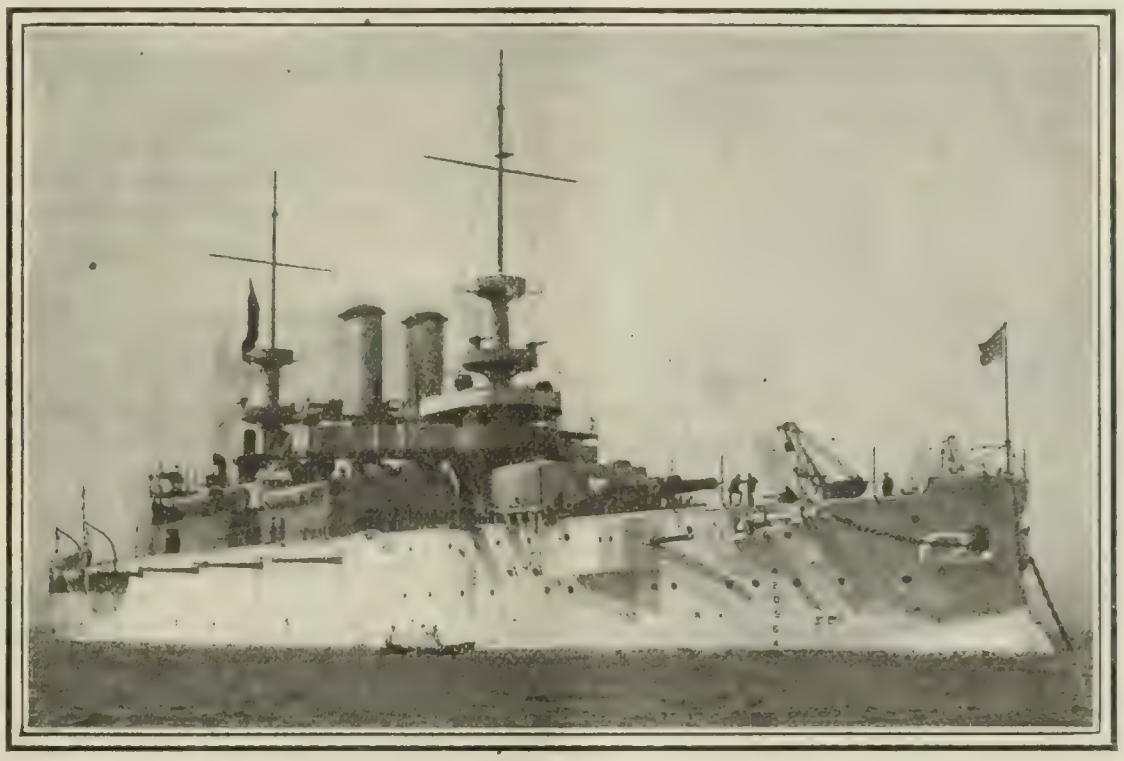
The Boston *Herald* (Ind.), however, believes that our Government has been changed so materially by expansion in the last few years that a third term would not be anything surprising; and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) observes:

"It is doubtful if it can be said with perfect candor that the American people have ever given a conclusive decision on this question. No contingency has ever risen calling for for permitting an unquestionable expression of their opinion. They have never, for instance, passed upon it toward the close of the second term of a President engaged in carrying on a war that was really a great struggle for maintaining our safety or power. Should the question ever arise under such circumstances, the people might be found following the homely advice of Lincoln against swapping horses while crossing a stream."

It will be noticed that nearly all the newspapers quoted above are Republican; it need hardly be said that the Democratic press do not favor a third term for Mr. McKinley, altho some of them are willing to see him nominated. The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), and the Detroit *News* (Ind.) would not be surprised if Mr. McKinley, in case his friends become too urgent, should reconsider his refusal of a third nomination. "The President was once just as positive," observes the Detroit *News*, "about the criminality of forcible annexation and the plain duty that we owed Porto Rico."

## THE "ILLINOIS," OUR FLEETEST BATTLE-SHIP.

THE new battle-ship *Illinois* attracted a good deal of attention last week by maintaining on her trial trip on Wednesday an average speed of 17.31 knots an hour for four consecutive hours, thus proving herself the fastest battle-ship in our navy. Not only that, but she revealed an extraordinary celerity in maneuvering by describing a complete circle within three hundred yards, or two and one-third times her length, in three minutes and ten seconds, while going at full speed. The Associated Press report of the trial says: "Steadiness and reserve power characterized the performance of the battle-ship throughout the severe test. The work of her engines was smooth and even, and the records of the day showed but one-tenth of a knot difference in speed between the northern run and the return. The machinery easily met every requirement, and not an accident of any kind marred the success of the day."



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THE NEW BATTLESHIP "ILLINOIS."

Courtesy of *The New York Journal*.

"But we shall be deluding ourselves," says the New York *Journal*, "if we imagine that the *Illinois* is above, or even up to, the modern standard of speed for battle-ships," and it goes on to say:

"We must bear in mind that while all foreign governments have recognized the value of high mobility in their fighting vessels, our Navy Department has systematically discouraged the construction of fast battle-ships. It was planning fifteen-knot ships when other nations were building craft of seventeen knots, sixteen-knot vessels when other nations had gone up to eighteen, and only now in its latest efforts has it been prodded into reluctantly conceding nineteen, the rate for which European constructors have been planning for some years.

"The British battle-ships *Duncan*, *Cornwallis*, *Russel*, *Exmouth*, *Montagu*, *Albemarle*, *Queen*, and *Prince of Wales* are all to make nineteen knots. The *Canopus*, *Ocean*, *Goliath*, *Albion*, *Glory*, and *Vengeance* make 18¾. Nine others make eighteen, and still others have been planned for nineteen.

"The new Japanese battle-ships make eighteen knots, and

Russia has several of the same speed. So have Germany and France.

"The partiality of our Navy Department for slow ships has been ably seconded by Congress, which has gone even beyond the Department's desire by compelling the construction of monitors that would have to be towed into action, and could hardly begin to fire before a battle would be over. Such craft can do nothing that a fast battle-ship could not do better, and the battle-ship can do many things that the monitor could not do at all.

"The theory of the slow battle-ship is that it must carry guns to pierce the heaviest armor and armor to resist the heaviest guns. This is substantially the reason just given by the Navy Department for its refusal to recommend twenty-knot battleships. It explains that any weight given to more powerful machinery would have to be taken from guns and armor.

"But as a matter of fact the shells from the heaviest guns do not hit the heaviest armor. As a rule they do not hit anything at all. The slow battle-ship goes into action with inordinately thick armor in spots to protect her from thirteen-inch shells that never reach those spots, and carrying sixty-ton guns with which she never succeeds in hitting an enemy. The real damage on both sides is done by the guns of moderate calibers, and the effective protection is armor of moderate thickness widely distributed."

The *Illinois* is a sister ship to the *Alabama* and the *Wisconsin*. She is 368 feet long on the load-water line, has an extreme beam measurement of 72 feet 2¼ inches, draws 23 feet 6 inches of water, and, with all ammunition and stores on board, has a displacement of 12,325 tons. Her maximum horse-power is estimated at 10,000. She carries four thirteen-inch breech-loading rifles in turrets and fourteen six-inch rapid-fire-guns. The secondary battery consists of sixteen six-pounder and four one-pounder rapid-fire guns, two Colt guns, and two field-guns. She also carries four torpedo-tubes. The armor belt, which extends from the stem to abaft the after-turret, is sixteen and one-half inches thick at the top and nine and one-half at the bottom, except at the forward end, where it is tapered to four inches at the stem. The *Illinois* has been under construction for a little over four years.

## WITHDRAWING OUR TROOPS FROM CUBA.

NOW that the Cuban Constitutional Convention has agreed, by a vote of 16 to 11, to add to the Cuban constitution the Platt amendment (which was printed in full in our issue for June 8), public attention is turning to the question of the withdrawal of our forces from Cuba. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) says: "The general idea entertained here among those who have stood near the President and Secretary Root and have had opportunity to know something of the plans of the Cubans themselves is that the new Government will be elected some time in November and inaugurated next February. Our troops and the provisional Government will remain in the island until the inauguration takes place, and will in all probability take part in the inaugural parade." The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) writes:

"The talk in Washington for a few hours after the news was received of the adoption of the Platt amendment by the Constitutional Convention at Havana was all about the immediate withdrawal of the United States troops. It was simply the Yankee mental trick of leaping ahead of the facts. There will be nothing precipitate about the withdrawal of the troops. Too few are in Cuba, and the distance to be moved is too slight to make the undertaking a serious one. There will still be much to do before the 'stable' government on which everything further depends can be assumed to have been established. A satisfactory electoral law must be enacted; the offices created by the Constitution must be filled by popular election, and the officers so chosen duly installed, and the new executive must negotiate a treaty with the United States covering the points laid down in the Platt program. All this was explained to the delegates who visited this city some weeks ago. . . . . .

"In the mean time, it is probable that a considerable number of our soldiers will be brought back to the United States, drawn almost wholly from the outlying provinces of the island which seem peacefully disposed. Our troops will hold Morro Castle till the formal evacuation, which, as will be seen from the outlines of the program given above, will not, in the ordinary course of events, occur till some time next winter. Cuba will have to raise something in the nature of an army between now and then, in order to have a garrison for the defense of the fort. Well defended, Havana is regarded as nearly impenetrable as any fortified city on this hemisphere, if not in the world.

"When the evacuation takes place, those United States troops who have been holding Morro are expected to retire to the places fixed upon for our naval stations, and the new Government will be launched and left to take care of itself."

The amendment was adopted on Wednesday of last week. The Havana correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Rep.) says that "many Spaniards, Cubans, and Americans here hoped that the amendment would be rejected and thus, perhaps, annexation would come about," and "this thought," he adds, "weighed powerfully with the convention." The Administration press believe that the Cubans' action is the best possible thing for both Cuba and the United States. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) calls it "a long and important step in the right direction," and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says:

"No nation ever started out for itself under such favorable conditions. Order is assured from the start. Independent, the island will at the same time have the powerful protection of the United States against rebellion started by would-be dictators at home or attacks from abroad. That is the one thing necessary to invite capital and secure the rapid development and prosperity of the country.

"There will be no difficulty in arranging for the elections and the installation of the new government. The settlement of this difficult question in this way will be another great achievement for the McKinley Administration."

The Baltimore *News* (Ind.), however, remarks:

"Henceforth, 'Cuba's Choice' should take the place in the vocabulary heretofore so usefully occupied by 'Hobson's Choice.' The people of Cuba have been directed by the Government of the United States to exercise their free and independent volition in the matter of accepting the conditions named in the Platt amendment to precisely the same extent as the patrons of the immortal cockney stableman were invited to exercise theirs in the matter of a horse. It was 'this or nothing,' in the one case as in the other. To be sure, the Cubans had the alternative of fighting us if they chose; but of course that alternative was, under the circumstances, a little too absurd to be thought of. So the Cubans have made their 'choice,' and, by the free and independent action of the representatives of a free and independent people, the conditions offered by big America to the inhabitants of little Cuba, and handed to them on the point of a bayonet, have been accepted with all the grace possible in the situation.

"Now that the thing is done, it is proper to say, once more, that the conditions are not necessarily—that is, are not necessarily in themselves and on their face—of a kind to destroy the independence of Cuba. It rests with the people of America to see that the elastic terms of the third article of the conditions [regarding intervention] are not made to cover exploitation, rapacity, and overriding of the rights of the Cubans. Experience thus far of what may be accomplished by the sense of justice, as against grosser influences, in our dealings with the dependencies over which, for the present at least, we have decided to exercise dominion, does not hold out much encouragement as to any restraint upon the use of the powers which the Cubans have now formally conferred upon the United States Government. But it will not do to give up the principles of justice and fair play, in which, up to the Spanish war, this nation fondly fancied itself so superior to other nations; and it may yet prove to be the case that the American people will react from their present attitude and show that these principles had a deeper root among them than recent developments indicate."

A view not seen in many papers is expressed in the following comment by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) :

"We do not believe the convention represents the best elements of the island, but as this nation has officially agreed to the trial of independence it is inevitable that the experiment must be made. If it wins, it is under the overshadowing influence of this Government, which has managed to safeguard its interests. If it fails, there is nothing left but annexation, and we believe that this will be the inevitable result, after the politicians have played with their new toy until they are tired of it."

## STREET-RAILWAY FRANCHISES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

UNITED STATES Senators, Congressmen, and state officials in Pennsylvania are charged by the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.) with "such a shameless prostitution of official power for private speculation" as has not been known in this country since "the hideous orgy of corruption and crime that attended the carpet-bag governments in the Southern States after the Civil War." In no less emphatic language, the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) declares that the history of the street-railway "rippers of Pennsylvania," from their inception and passage through the legislature to their final approval by the governor, is "the history of a great crime." "We do not recall anything bolder or more atrocious in the annals of legislative iniquity," it says. The following *résumé*, describing the rapid methods by which the "rippers" were "jammed through the legislature," is from the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) :

"These bills, having never previously been heard of by the public, were introduced into the Senate on the afternoon before Decoration Day. Within ten minutes they had been referred to a commitee and favorably reported back, and on the same day they were read a first time. The Senate remained in session on Decoration Day in order to advance them, and on Friday, just forty-three hours after their first appearance, they were passed by a vote of 32 to 6. On the following week the House, for the first time during the session, assembled on Monday, and through sharp practise the bills were not only received, but were railroaded to first reading the same day. The next day, on second reading, there was a fruitless fight and a fire of amendments by a few 'insurgents,' and on Wednesday last [June 5] the bills passed the House by a vote of 151 to 31, with certain 'friendly' amendments which were on the same day concurred in by the Senate.

"The purpose of these unprecedentedly expedited bills—which were apparently a part of a far-reaching deal—was to put certain promoters and politicians in exclusive possession of the possibilities of street-railway development at various important points in the State. The constitution of Pennsylvania forbids the construction of a street railway within any city, borough, or township without the consent of the local authorities. These bills provided, however, that whenever any person should have secured from the secretary of state, on application, a 'charter' for any proposed and unoccupied route—surface, elevated, or underground—he alone should have the right for two years thereafter to apply for such local consent. It was further provided that, after securing such consent, he should have two years in which to begin and three years more in which to complete construction. Important rights of eminent domain were also conferred."

The nature of the legislation is thus described by the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) :

"Briefly, the measure authorizes the incorporation of surface, elevated, and underground street-railway companies. These companies can locate anywhere, wherever a city council can be found to indorse selected locations. The franchises thus obtained are made perpetual. No regulation of fares is provided. No compensation to the city is required. The charter or franchise is made a marketable quantity for seven years at least, and no building need be done in any case. Streets not used but included in the legalized plans of existing street-railway companies can be taken by the new companies. Overhead or underground roads can be built in streets now occupied by surface railways."

In order to still further intrench the state machine, an amendment introduced by Senator Scott and providing that no charters shall hereafter be granted for constructing railways, except in "congested localities" and by approval and consent of the governor, secretary of the commonwealth, and attorney-general, was passed last week.

On Friday, June 7, Governor Stone signed the bills. "Almost before the ink of the governor's signature was dry," narrates the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "and before there was any appreciable chance for any one else, charters were obtained by the leading politicians. Among those openly interested were the son of Mr. Quay, the junior Senator, Congressman-at-Large Foerderer, Congressman Connell, State Senator Focht, the author, or sponsor, of the bills, and others of less note connected with the machine." Immediately following the legislation the select council of Philadelphia received and passed fourteen ordinances covering one hundred and twenty miles of proposed car

THE TWO PROPRIETORS.
*The Philadelphia North American.*

lines in the city. Applications have also been filed for lines in or about Pittsburg, Allegheny, Scranton, and other cities and towns.

The most sensational protest that has yet been made against the methods of the Pennsylvania politicians is that of John Wanamaker, who on June 13, just before Mayor Ashbridge signed the fourteen ordinances above referred to, wrote him a letter offering to pay $2,500,000 for the franchises involved, which have literally been given away. The letter was handed to the mayor at a public function, and he threw it away unopened. The mayor also disregarded an offer of $5,000,000 from New York and Western capitalists, and a proposition from A. L. Johnson to provide a trolley-system for Philadelphia with three-cent fares and universal exchanges. Mr. Wanamaker's offer, declares the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), meant "a direct saving to the taxpayers of a sum equal to two dollars for every man, woman, and child in Philadelphia." "Mayor Ashbridge has set a new and strange pace for public wrong," adds the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) ; "the mayor's arrogant effrontery in approving the gift, worth millions of dollars, to speculative, sordid politicians, has no precedent. It is official audacity unexampled."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Senator Quay's paper, justifies that "ripper" legislation on the ground that under its provisions Philadelphia may now have a system of much-needed "rapid transit." Referring to the crowded condition of the surface cars,

it says that there is no traveler but will "welcome this promised relief from a situation that has become almost unbearable." It continues:

"There are those who are yet declaring that the whole proposition of rapid transit is but a mere scheme of grabbing franchises and bartering them to the highest bidder. We put no faith whatever in these charges. If it would prove a profitable investment to build elevated or underground railroads the incorporators, whoever they may be, would not give up the opportunity. On the other hand, if the enterprise did not promise to be profitable no one would care to buy the franchises. Indeed, they could not be given away. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that there is a genuine business proposition back of this whole enterprise, and that the details will develop in due time."

## MR. LAWSON'S YACHT AND THE "AMERICA'S" CUP.

THE possibility that the *Independence*, the new yacht built by Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston copper magnate, may be fleeter than the *Columbia* and the *Constitution*, and may therefore be better able to defend the *America's* cup in the coming races with the *Shamrock*, gives uncommon interest to the seemingly irreparable break between Mr. Lawson and the New York Yacht Club, which is the custodian of the cup. To state the dispute briefly, the club insists that the *Independence*, to take part in the races, must be "enrolled in the name of one or more members of the club and registered on the club's records in the name of such member or members," or must be "chartered to a member or members for a period of not less than two months." Mr. Lawson is willing to have his boat enrolled on the club's records, but is not willing that it should be enrolled as some one's else property. He says, in a newspaper interview: "I have held from the start that any boat that proves herself the better boat, owned by an American and built here, can race for the Cup. I never could agree that I was under any necessity, in order to have my boat compete, to give her away to another man or to surrender my ownership of her. I thoroughly agree that the boat should be enrolled in the New York Yacht Club, in order to be eligible, but I do not believe, and have never believed, that in order to be so enrolled it is necessary that she shall be owned by a member or members of the club." Mr. Lawson has expressed his willingness to give the charge of his boat during the races to the club, or to any members they may designate, but the club requires that he charter his boat to some member or members of the club by personal arrangement; and this Mr. Lawson refuses to do.

The New York *Evening Post*, while it thinks that "the general public has neither time nor taste to study all the technicalities of a dispute over the terms of a charter by which Mr. Lawson's boat may be temporarily turned over to the New York Yacht Club," and while it agrees that "the club may have the best of the controversy," says, however, that "it is a dearly bought victory which leaves it open to the imputation of caring more for its dignity than for getting the best boat in American waters to sail in the contest next fall." The Cleveland *Leader*, too, says: "For all that any one knows to the contrary, the *Independence* may be the fastest yacht in American waters to-day, and it is possible that to exclude that vessel from the preliminary races held to select a cup defender may make just the difference between victory and defeat in the international struggle to come later. Nothing so annoying is likely to happen, but the action of the New York Yacht Club is none the less narrow and ill-judged on that account."

On the other side, the New York *Tribune* thinks that if the *Independence* fails to take part in the races it will be the fault of Mr. Lawson himself, and the New York *Sun* considers his "jockeying" with the club's terms so unsportsmanlike that "it may be well to warn him that if he pursues his present course much longer he will bar the *Independence* from the desired competition, since it will soon become impossible for him to find a single member of the New York Yacht Club willing to raise his flag over the Lawson boat, and, in the traditional way, qualify her to enter the races."

## CAN THE SALOON BE ABOLISHED?

STUDENTS of the liquor problem have generally been ready to admit that the social functions of the saloon are a most important factor in maintaining and strengthening its influence over the community. This conclusion is amply sustained by Mr. Raymond Calkins in his new book on "Substitutes for the Saloon," published under the auspices of the influential "Committee of Fifty for the Investigation of the Liquor Problem," organized in 1893, "to secure a body of facts which may serve as a basis for intelligent public and private action." He says:

"The saloon is the poor man's club, in the sense that it often offers him, with much that is undoubtedly injurious, a measure of fellowship and recreation for which he would look elsewhere in vain. It does a vast amount of mischief, but at the same time supplies a legitimate want in the life of the workingman by giving him relief from the monotony and meagerness of his daily life. This want is so generally recognized that social workers have often remarked that, bad as the saloon is, they would hesitate to remove it unless there were something to take its place.

"The question arises, How may the evils of the saloon be eliminated, and at the same time the social wants of thousands in our great cities be satisfied? Two methods must evidently be pursued. The saloon must be confined by legislative restriction to its own normal function of the distribution of liquor, and other places of recreation be provided without the perils accessory to the saloon, where a man may enjoy the society of his fellows without being confronted with the evils of intoxication, of gambling, of social vice, and where he will not be tempted to squander his week's wages."

In reviewing the legislative attempts to restrict the influence of the saloon, Mr. Calkins gives it as his opinion that "both the low- and high-license systems have failed to counteract the social side of saloon life." He thinks that the same must be said of the prohibition laws, for "so long as public opinion does not insist upon the extinction of the formally banished saloon, just so long is it possible not only for it to exist, but to preserve all the elements of a social center, and to draw patronage as such." On the other hand, he regards the South Carolina dispensary system and the Gothenberg system in Norway and Sweden as examples of legislation which has been largely successful in destroying the social functions of the saloon. He continues:

"The ability of legislation to extirpate the social attractiveness of the saloon has been demonstrated; but in proportion to the degree in which legislation is successful in taking from the saloon its social features, the obligation becomes imperative to provide for the patrons of the saloon other places of social recreation and fellowship. . . . As yet adequate substitutes for the social benefits which thousands of the people actually derive daily from the saloons have not been developed. It is to this problem that the experience, the wisdom, and the wealth of those interested in social progress must now be directed."

Of the various recreational enterprises which have grown up out of the life of the masses, and which may fairly be included under the category of "substitutes" for the saloon, Mr. Calkins describes at some length the boys' and young men's clubs of our great cities; the open-air gymnasiums and playgrounds in which Boston excels; and the public libraries, free lecture courses, open-air concerts, popular theaters, temperance restaurants, etc., that have been organized in all parts of the country. One of the most successful efforts in rivaling the saloon has been that of

"The Workingman's Club and Institute Union," an English association founded in 1863. Its purpose was to help workingmen to establish clubs where they might meet for conversation, business, and mental improvement. Starting from smallest beginnings, the Union has grown until to-day it includes over 500 clubs and nearly 100,000 members. The sale of liquor to members proved to be necessary for self-support, but it is claimed that the introduction of a bar has not resulted in lowering the character of the organization.

Commenting on the facts and conclusions presented in this book, the New York *Evening Post* expresses the hope that the principle of "self-help" developed in the English workingmen's clubs may also take firmer root in American life. It says:

"The club instinct is becoming strong in all of our cities. In Baltimore, for example, there are one hundred and fifteen social clubs of the poorer classes, exclusive of political and religious organizations, most of which have rooms. In New York, between the social clubs, the benevolent orders, and the trades-unions, the framework for such a movement already exists. The meeting-halls of such organizations, which are now often open on stated occasions, might be made available for daily club use. The workingmen, by developing this club idea, might depend less and less on the saloon, with its demoralizing influence, and by cooperation supply at once liquor and social restraint in its use."

## "MR. DOOLEY" HANDS DOWN HIS OPINION OF THE DECISION.

NOW that "Mr. Dooley" has become, so to speak, a national figure, there has been a feeling in some quarters that the last word on the Constitution and the flag would not be said until he had spoken. The last instalment of his philosophy now makes the matter all clear. "No matter whether th' Constitution follows th' flag or not," he says, "th' Supreme Coort follows th' election returns." How the dispute started as to whether or not "ivrywhere th' Constitution wint, th' flag was sure to go," Mr. Dooley doesn't remember, but he knows that it was finally agreed to leave it to the "Supreme Coort":

"So it wint up to th' Supreme Coort. They'se wan thing about th' Supreme Coort, if ye lave annything to thim, ye lave it to thim. Ye don't get a check that entitles ye to call f'r it in an hour. Th' Supreme Coort iv th' United States ain't in anny hurry about catchin' th' mails. It don't have to make th' las' car.

"I'd back th' Aujitoroom again it anny day f'r a foot-race. If ye're lookin' f'r a game iv quick decisions an' base hits, ye've got to hire another empire. It niver gives a decision till th' crowd has dispersed an' th' players have packed their bats in th' bags an' started f'r home.

"F'r a while ivrybody watched to see what th' Supreme Coort wud do. I know mesilf I felt I cudden't make another move in th' game till I heerd fr'm thim. Buildin' op'rations was suspinded an' we sthud wringin' our hands outside th' dure waitin' f'r information fr'm th' bedside. 'What're they doin' now?'

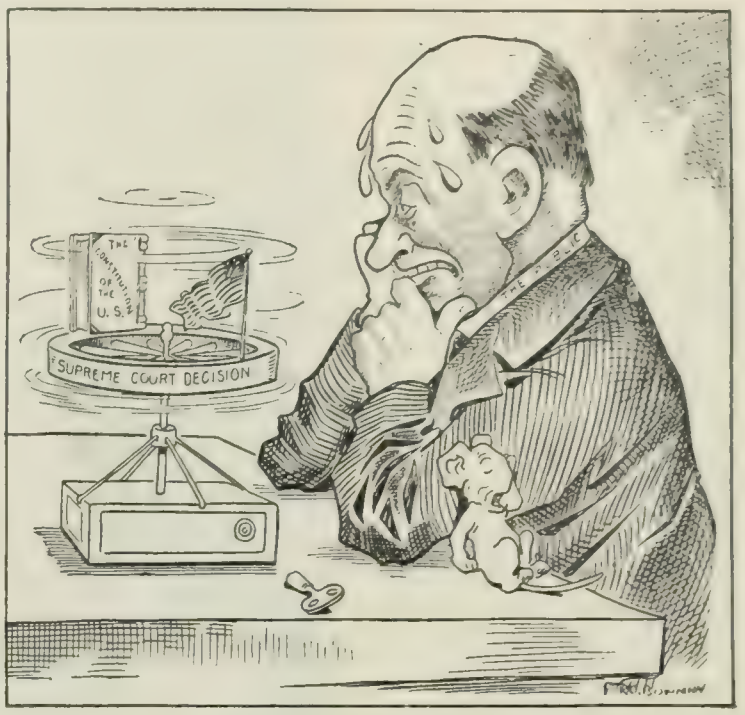
"'They just put th' argymints iv th' larned counsel in th' ice box an' th' Chief Justice is in a corner writin' a pome. Brown J. an' Harlan J. is discussin' th' condition iv th' Roman Impire befure th' fire. Th' r-rest iv th' coort is considherin' th' question whether they ought or ought not to wear ruchin' on their skirts an' hopin' crinoline won't come in again. No decision today.'

"An so it wint f'r days an' weeks an' months. Th' men that had argyied that th' Constitution ought to shadow th' flag to all th' tough resorts on th' Passyfic coast an' th' men that argyied that th' flag was so lively that no Constitution cud follow it an' survive, they died or lost their jobs or wint back to Salem an' wer f'rgotten. Expansionists contracted an' anti-expansionists blew up, an' little childher was born into th' wurruld an' grew to manhood an' niver heerd iv Pother Ricky except whin some wan got a job there.

"I'd about made up me mind to thry an' put th' thing out iv me thoughts an' go back to wurruk whin I wake up wan mornin' an' see be th' pa-aper that th' Supreme Coort had warned th' Constitution to lave th' flag alone an' tind to its own business. That's what th' pa-aper says, but I've r-read over th' decision an' I don't see annything iv th' kind there. They'se not a wurrud about th' flag an' not enough to tire ye about the Constitution.

"'Tis a matther iv limons, Hinnissy, that th' Supreme Coort has been settin' on f'r this gineration—a cargo iv limons sint fr'm Porther Ricky to some Eyetalian in Philydelphy. Th' decision was re-read be Brown J., him bein' th' las' justice to make up his mind, an' ex-officio, as Hogan says, th' first to speak, afther a crool an' bitther contest. Says Brown J., 'Th' question here is wan iv such gr-reat importance that we-ve been sthrugglin' over it iver since ye see us las', an' on'y come to a decision (Fuller C. J., Gray J., Harlan J., Shiras J., McKenna J., White J., Brewer J., an' Peckham J. dissentin' fr'm me an' each other) because iv th' hot weather comin' on.

"'Wash'n'ton is a dhreadful place in summer (Fuller C. J. dissentin'). The whole fabric iv our government is threatened, th' lives iv our people an' th' pro-gress iv civilization put to th' bad. Men ar-re excited. But why? We ar-re not. (Harlan J., "I am." Fuller C. J. dissentin', but not f'r th' same reason.)




THE WORST PUZZLE YET.

Does the constitution follow the flag, or does the flag follow the constitution, or does the flagstitution follow the const. or does the constiflution follow the gag, or—where are we, anyway?

—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

"'This thing must be settled wan way or th' other undher that dear ol' Constitution be varchue iv which we are here an' ye ar-re there an' Congress is out West practisin' law. Now, what does th' Constitution say? We'll look it up thoroughly whin we get through with this case (th' rest iv th' coort dissentin').

"'In th' mane time we must be governed be th' ordnances iv th' Khan iv Beloochistan, th' laws iv Hinnery th' Eighth, th' opinyon iv Justice iv th' Peace Oscar Larson in th' case iv th' Township iv Red Wing varsus Petersen, an th' Dhred Scott decision. What do they say about limons? Nawthin' at all.

"'Again we take th' Dhred Scott decision. This is wan iv th' worst I iver r-read. If I cudden't write a betther wan with blindhers on I'd leap off th' bench. This horrible fluke iv a decision throws a gr-reat, an' almost blindin' light on th' case. I will turn it off. (McKenna J. concurs, but thinks it ought to be blowed out.)

"'But where was I? I must put on me specs. Oh, about th' limons. Well, th' decision iv th' coort (th' others dissentin') is as follows: First, that th' Disthrict iv Columbya is a State; second, that it is not; third, that New York is a State; fourth, that it is a crown colony; fifth, that all States ar-re States an' all Territories ar-re Territories in th' eyes iv other powers, but Gawd knows what they ar-re at home.

"'In th' case iv Hogan varsus Mullins, th' decision is he must paper th' barn. (Hinnery VIII., sixteen, six, four, eleven.) In Wiggins varsus et al., th' cow belonged. (Louis XIV., 90 in

rem.). In E. P. Vigore varsus Ad Lib., th' custody iv th' childher. I'll now fall back a furlong or two in me chair while me larned but misguided colleagues r-read th' Histhry iv Iceland to show ye how wrong I am.

"'But mind ye, what I've said goes. I let them talk because it exercises their throats, but ye-ve heard all th' decision on this limon case that'll get into th' Fourth Reader.' A voice fr'm th' audjeence: 'Do I get me money back?' Brown J.: 'Who ar-re ye?' Th' Voice: 'Th' man that ownded th' limons.' Brown J.: 'I don't know.' (Gray J,, White J. dissentin,' an' th' r-rest iv th' birds concurrin', but f'r entirely diff'rent reasons.)

"An' there ye have th' decision, Hinnissy, that's shaken th' intellicts iv th' nation to their very foundations, or will if they thry to read it. 'Tis all r-right. Look it over some time. 'Tis fine spoort if ye don't care f'r checkers.

"Some say it laves th' flag up in th' air, an' some say that's where it laves th' Constitution. Annyhow, something's in th' air. But there's wan thing I'm sure about."

"What's that?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"That is," said Mr. Dooley, "no matter whether th' Constitution follows th' flag or not, th' Supreme Coort follows th' election returns."

## THE WORK OF NEW YORK'S "COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN."

THE work of the "committee of fifteen," appointed last November by resolution of the New York Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of investigating the alarming "increase of gambling and the social evil" in the metropolis and of enforcing the laws and promoting new legislation against these evils, has attracted wide attention throughout the country. William H. Baldwin, Jr., has acted as chairman of the committee, which includes among others Dr. Felix Adler, Jacob H. Schiff, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman (of Columbia University), William J. O'Brien (of the Granite Cutters' Union), and Charles Sprague Smith. "The prime object of the committee was inquiry and the ascertainment of facts," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), adding that "this has been undertaken systematically, patiently, and with proper care." The work of the committee up to date has been chiefly confined to the exposure and suppression, by frequent "raids," of pool-rooms and gambling resorts, and to investigation of tenement conditions and the "social evil." Prominent in the raids undertaken has been Judge W. T. Jerome, who has accompanied the police in most instances, because, to give his own explanation, he wished to see the raids carried to a successful conclusion and the proprietors of the resorts brought to speedy justice. There is now every probability, however, that the raids of the committee, which have had so large a place in the public eye, are to be abandoned, and it is believed that the principal reason for this change of policy is the fact that one of the leading financial backers of the committee has declared that Justice Jerome's methods are "undignified" and harmful to the cause they are seeking to promote. The incident has aroused some interesting discussion. Says the Providence *Journal* (Ind.): "The rights and wrongs of the case are hard to judge at this distance, but certainly the fifteen have been successful in showing that protected vice exists in New York, and that the police, if they wished, could put a stop to a large proportion of it," and "if it has accomplished nothing more, the activity of the committee has herein been justified." The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) adds, in similar vein:

"The committee of fifteen is about the first reforming body of New Yorkers, since the overthrow of Tweed, that has really made things happen. It owes this distinction chiefly to the fact that Judge Jerome has had sense enough to see that if work is to be done somebody has got to take off his coat and roll up his sleeves and do it. His course has been fully justified by his own explanation of it as well as by the results. It is perfectly obvious that if Judge Jerome had not personally led the raids, the raids would have been resultless. Judge Jerome has saved the dignity of the committee instead of compromising it, because he has saved the committee from being made ridiculous by its futility."

On the other hand, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), likens Judge Jerome's exploits to the raids of Mrs. Carrie Nation. "It is difficult to reconcile the public to the idea that lawbreakers should be dealt with in a sort of law-breaking fashion," it observes. The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) says:

"The incessant raiding is being used by Tammany as a powerfully persuasive argument with all the elements that make money by catering to the popular demand for sports, recreations, amusements, and indulgences of all sorts that come under the supervision of the authorities. The saloonkeepers, the beer garden proprietors, the Coney Island and other popular resorts that provide pleasure for the Sunday outing crowds are all being bidden by Croker's artful lieutenants to watch the committee of fifteen's raids and learn how little mercy they will all get if they allow an anti-Tammany government to be elected next fall. 'Remember the last citizens' government,' they say, 'and don't forget Police Commissioner Roosevelt's reign of Sunday blue-law enforcement.' And it is admitted that there is much potency in this appeal. The German-American Reform Union has taken a race census of the city and reported that one out of every three voters is a German by birth or descent. And the Germans hate any restrictions on what they consider their personal right to drink beer and enjoy themselves freely in all rational ways alike on Sundays and week-days. If this 'personal liberty' German vote is alienated, Croker will surely stay in power. And this explains why Tammany is better pleased than anybody else with the continuous raiding performances of Justice Jerome and the fifteen."

The same arguments find weight with some of those who are most prominent in organizing the anti-Tammany campaign. "I don't like Justice Jerome's methods, I have too much respect for the robe," says Mr. John D. Crimmins, who is talked of in some quarters as the "reform" candidate for mayor; and Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, president of the Citizens' Union, has declared against any platform demand for laws forbidding the sale of liquor on Sundays. Says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.):

"It is well to bear in mind that there is now in this city no large and influential body of public opinion in favor of Puritanical laws, except in Tammany Hall. The men who really control Tammany make their living by selling protection to lawbreakers. It is to their interest and for their benefit that the statutes shall be rigorous and repressive. A saloonkeeper who was protected by law in his right to sell beer on Sunday afternoons would open his front door and snap his fingers in the face of the captain's 'collector.' That is not what Tammany wants. Its corruptions are practicable only under laws of which the violation is tempting and profitable."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF Cuba doesn't be good, she may incur a Supreme Court decision, too.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

WE do not think that Dr. Dowie will rely so much upon the ravens as upon the jays.—*The Baltimore American.*

SOME enterprising American should follow J. Pierpont Morgan through Europe selling a nerve tonic along his trail.—*The Chicago News.*

CONSIDERATIONS of national honor may usually be relied on, if we rightly read history, to make almost any bad matter worse.—*Puck.*

*Progress*, the new organ of the woman-suffragists, should fill a long-felt want. The lack of progress has been the movement's main trouble.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

A FINGER in the diplomatic pie being accounted desirable, statesmanship is that rare quality which differentiates accurately in advance between a pie and a cog-wheel.—*Puck.*

THE "Robbed by the Umpire" headline, which is doing duty in the columns of our esteemed contemporaries, shows that there is something more important than the imperialism discussion going on.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

NOW that the Kaiser has issued an order forbidding the presence of reporters at the places where he makes speeches, he will greatly extend his good work if he will issue a decree permitting the absence of the audience.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

### ART AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

NOT since the World's Fair at Chicago has there been an American enterprise which has called forth more praise from the art critics than that elicited by the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. In architecture, sculpture, and painting, artists find much to praise. *The Critic* (June) contains a paper on this subject by Mr. Christian Brinton. As to the architectural side of the Exposition he says:

"Felicity of arrangement and fantasy in construction are the Exposition's cardinal merits. There have been displays more pompous and more monumental, but none so well devised, and none more bijou or more captivating. Altho the area at disposal was restricted, it has been utilized to ultimate advantage in respect to convenience and scenic effect. The undiscriminating will probably pronounce the color scheme the most engaging feature, but it is solely because of a carefully considered ground-plan and much forethought regarding problems of scale, distribution, and *ensemble* that this coloration counts for its best. Architect has played into the hands of colorist, while colorist has simply heightened a beauty which is primarily architectural—has merely added the after-glow. All the fancy and daring, the bizarrerie, and even the iridescence of this panorama derive from the scrupulous, almost academic precision of its diagram, and the fertile manner in which that diagram has been elaborated.

"Broadly speaking, the architects have adopted the urban or Roman, rather than the sylvan or Columbian plan used at Chicago. Conforming with lines employed in the construction of various flora, the chief buildings have been massed about a central space, with, as usual, a tower marking the extremity of the major axis. It will be difficult ever to evolve any distribution superior to the inverted T, and in selecting it the architects have displayed welcome sagacity. We have passed the stage of docile faith in purely natural or landscape vantages—these we subjugate rather than submit to. With all their majesty there was a certain guilelessness in the disposition of the buildings at Chicago, a lack of definite concert quite out of harmony with the classic severity of the structures themselves.

"Equally inspirational has been the selection of Spanish Renaissance architecture as a general type with which to accord. Several points converged toward this choice—historic reasons, a recollection of certain buildings at Chicago, and, beyond all, that unmistakable sense of fitness which has proven the informing spirit of the Exposition as a whole. No style of architecture is better adapted to the purposes of an Exposition than this, which emphasizes lightness and gaiety rather than massiveness or forbidding grandeur, which so lends itself to nuances whether plastic or chromatic. The vivid, animated aspect of the Rainbow City, with its clusters of dome and campanile, its long arcades and luxuriance of ornament, is entirely due to the adoption of a style which escapes on one side the chastity of the Classic and on the other the intricacy of the Gothic—a style which is frankly festal."

On the side of sculpture, Mr. Brinton finds pleasing indications at Buffalo of the great advance made in American art of late years:

"THE STANDARD BEARER."
By Karl Bitter.
Courtesy of *The Critic*.

"Only within the past decade has American sculpture proven its validity. At Chicago the first hopeful step was taken. The interval has been fecund, and now Buffalo witnesses the vigorous sweep and scope of an art long confined to grewsome portrait busts and hideous soldiers' monuments. For a dreary period the native sculptor had nothing to say and said it with persistence. The vitality displayed by the provisional sculpture at Chicago and at Buffalo is due to the fact that foreign trained men have here encountered expansive conditions and have developed through meeting those conditions. Such issues as these two expositions and such occasions as the late Dewey Arch give concise impetus to national expression in sculpture. The immediacy of these circumstances favors freedom and offers full play to creative imagination. While the results have been the reverse of academic and have rarely merited marble, they embody qualities which academism often lacks. The work has been hurried in conception and in execution, broad, almost loose in treatment, but there has been manifest that sense of movement and action which is a particular heritage—the heritage of the unrestful.

"Those special factors which contribute most to the quickening of local sculpture are the going to Europe of Americans and the coming to America of men from over seas. The best things in contemporary sculpture—the thing itself, almost—can be traced through these channels. That superior feeling for form which seems to be acquired only in Paris, and that inimitable Viennese *flott* have become, in a sense, naturalized and characteristic. Whether they are native or not matters little.

"At Buffalo the sculpture program, like the administering of color, has been scrupulously elaborated. In both cases preconcertion is manifest. If Mr. Turner in his color-scheme has tried to depict the struggle of man to overcome the elements, Mr. Bitter has attempted in his scenario to give a complete allegory of man and his development. The touch of platitude is here, and many specific instances are more humorous than profound, but ideas have in the main been expressed with conviction and appositeness; tho simple beauty is, however, preferable to obscure and clumsy symbolism.

"Following architectural leads, the Director of Sculpture has

aimed at giving plastic and ideal substance to the realities represented under each roof. The psychology of this is about as subtle as that of the sign-post. It will not dishearten the most irrelevant sightseer. In accordance with this scheme Mr. Bitter has divided his forces into three parts—left, right, and center, those on the left typifying Nature, those on the right Man, and those in the center the Genius of Man and his contributions to art, science, and industry. There is of course occasional sculpture, but the chief effort has been concentrated on these groups. . . . .

"If in general the sculpture at the Exposition fails to advance materially upon the average of merit sustained by the architecture, it must be recalled that much is lost through the enlargement of groups which may have been modeled with lingering finesse. In any event the undisputed impulse of the moment and the setting—the green of foliage and glistening water—do much toward equalizing values. One priceless legacy remains, which is, that the free use of plastic form has here attained new significance, that an art has here been widened in scope and broadened in application. And this, after all, is more than the relative finality of any chance bit of plaster or marble."

## SOME RECENT ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

THE more significant developments of the American stage during the past few years have lately received notice in a volume by Mr. Norman Hapgood, the well-known dramatic critic of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, entitled "The Stage in America: 1897–1900." In the course of a review of this book, Mr. Ingram A. Pyle says (in *The Dial*, Chicago, May 16):

"Mr. Hapgood touches upon the problems of the stage in a manner which reveals a clear and comprehensive insight. In speaking of the theatrical trust (a product of one of the gloomy qualities of American life: the excessive love of wealth) he says:

"'Its growth was rapid, its power immense, and the history of its rise, if intimately known, sounds like a melodrama or a satirical romance. . . . This syndicate can say to the theater owner: "If you do not do business with us on our own terms, we will not let you have first-rate attractions. If you do, we will destroy your rival, or force him to the same terms. For the bookings we will take a share of the profits." To the actor or traveling manager it can say: "You must play in our theaters or in barns. For our theaters we make our own terms." To both it can say: "Nominally, we act as your agents. In reality, we are your absolute masters."'

These sentiments are voiced by the majority of our actors and critics.

"Mr. Hapgood tells us that there is a drama, not large but distinct, which belongs especially to the United States of to-day, and, whether lasting or not, to contemporary observers seems to move on more artistic principles than any native plays of the past:

"'Two men stand, as far as we can see, clearly ahead of their predecessors: James A. Herne for intellectual qualities, supported by considerable stagecraft; William Gillette for the playwright's talents, working on ideas of his own. Their plays are equaled by single efforts of other men, but no other American dramatist has done as much of equal merit.'

Speaking of American humor, he reminds us that a certain form of humor, not the highest, and yet not unrelated to the larger kind, is found as incessantly in our farces and variety shows as in our presidential campaigns. 'Fatalism and buoyancy, love of exaggeration, and a taste for slang are some of the components.' But he merely lessens the dignity of his arguments by inserting some very insipid quotations from broad farces and burlesques which, for some reason or other, draw intellectual audiences to a certain metropolitan music-hall. Who was it that said human nature in America is somewhat like the articles in a great exhibition, where the largest and loudest things first catch the eye and usurp the attention? Upward of forty years ago George Henry Lewes, speaking of the frivolous character of our plays, said:

"'Unless a frank recognition of this inevitable tendency cause a decided separation of the drama which aims at art from those theatrical performances which only aim at amusement of a lower kind (just as classic music keeps aloof from all contact and all rivalry with comic songs and sentimental ballads), and unless this separation takes place in a decisive restriction of one or more theaters to the special performance of comedy and the poetic drama, the final disappearance of the art is near at hand.'

"This quotation is not inserted for the sake of calling attention to and praising the so-called 'palmy days' of the stage, but merely as a preliminary remark in calling attention to the fact that, according to Mr. Hapgood, there is only one high-class theater in America: the Irving Place Theater, in New York, where the running of a theater is looked upon more as an art than as a trade. But as all productions are here given in German, its clientelage is limited."

Still more recent appreciation of the work done for the American stage by Mr. Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theater, has been shown by the University of Pennsylvania, which has conferred upon him an honorary degree. The New York *Evening Post* (May 20), in commending the university for this act, says:

"His company, of all those regularly playing in New York, is the only one that deserves serious consideration by lovers of the drama and of the actor's art. Where a few other actors and actor-managers who hold high ideals of their profession make occasional incursions into New York, as into the enemy's country, Mr. Conried has actually maintained among us a capable stock company devoted chiefly to the literary drama. The fact that his company acts in German has somewhat obscured the real significance of his work. But it is generally recognized by students of the American stage that the direction for a revival of the lost art of acting is indicated by Mr. Conried's success."

## COLLEGE GREEK AND PROFESSOR GOODWIN.

THE retirement of Prof. W. W. Goodwin this month, after forty-five years of service in the Greek department at Harvard, has turned attention anew to two of the chief developments of American higher education during the past half-century—the growth of the elective system, and the widespread tendency to drop Greek as a required study for the baccalaureate degree. In a banquet given to Professor Goodwin in Boston, President Eliot, Bishop Laurence, and other speakers referred to him as belonging to the same roll of famous scholars as Bentley and Porson. Dr. Goodwin's remarks on the elective system and college Greek, made upon this occasion, have been received with particular interest because of his having always been one of the leaders of the conservative element in the Harvard faculty. The New York *Evening Post* (June 6) gives the following summary of his address:

"He said that the old elective system in vogue forty years ago was of no great value, because it simply gave a junior or senior a choice between two elementary studies. The development of the system, however, had been of great service to scholarship in that it had made possible advance work in every department. The common argument that the elective system enabled a boy to avoid subjects for which he had no special aptitude, and in which he took no interest, did not appeal to Professor Goodwin. In his view the real strength of the system lay in the fact that it enabled the willing and able to push ahead, and not be impeded in their progress by the dull or indifferent. The system is strong, then, in the opportunity that it affords to the best men. Of course, added Professor Goodwin, the system has many and grave defects. It may give too much license in choice of studies; it may afford the lazy an opportunity to shirk. 'But with all its faults,' concluded Professor Goodwin, 'I see no way but to accept it. I have considered the problem carefully, and I know of no substitute which has not even more serious defects.' In speaking of the effect of elective work on advanced study, he declared his belief that time would bring the graduate school up to the standard of the German university."

In an editorial comment on Professor Goodwin's career, *The Evening Post* says:

"The day when Greek gained a hearing at least from every boy in college is past; for everywhere Greek is dropping from the list of required studies, and among the electives it finds, year by year, more competitors. For good or for ill—and we trust for good—such is the inevitable tendency.

"So completely has the old order changed that it is hard for the youth of to-day to understand the place which Greek held forty-five years ago. Then Harvard contained 697 students, of whom 382 were college undergraduates; to-day, the corresponding figures are 4,737 and 1,992. Then there were 47 teachers in the university; to-day there are 496. In 1856 the backbone of the course, especially the earlier part, was the classics and mathematics. Freshmen, for example, studied Greek, Latin, and mathematics, and by way of filling up their time dipped into 'religious instruction' and elocution. Both Latin and Greek were required for the first three years, and seniors could elect both. It may fairly be said, then, that, willy-nilly, the student learned more of the classics than of any other one subject. To-day a boy may enter Harvard with a knowledge of only one of the ancient languages; and he may proceed to his bachelor's degree without studying another line of Latin or Greek. . . . . .

"Doubtless there has been a temporary loss from the discarding of the classics. The methods of teaching Latin and Greek had been developed during several centuries into an admirable discipline for boys. On the other hand, with modern languages and the sciences, no strong tradition has yet been established, no scheme of discipline yet thoroughly wrought out. In this stage of transition the conservatives fear that we have cut loose from the old moorings, and are adrift without chart or compass. There is every reason to believe, however, that we shall reach a harbor safe and sound. The methods of teaching the new subjects are rapidly taking shape; and unless the human mind has lost its power of adaptation, we shall soon see disciplines in modern languages and the sciences fully as efficient as anything that we have laid aside. Training in closeness of observation and accuracy may come as well from a mastery of the structure of the crayfish as from the analysis of a chorus in Sophocles; admiration of grace and beauty may spring as quickly from a study of the forms of the fleur-de-lys as of the forms of the Greek optative mood. When we consider also the fact that the average student must lose many of the nicer turns of phrase and thought in a foreign language, we may well question whether he does not, after all, get a juster notion of oratory at its highest from Burke than from Demosthenes; of sublime poetry from Milton than from Homer."

## A NEW AMERICAN POET.

THE recent publication of a new volume of "Poems," by Mr. William Vaughan Moody, has brought forth not a few critical notices of a highly appreciative nature. The highest compliment he has yet received is a nine-column review of his "Masque of Judgment" and his lately published "Poems" by Mr. William Morton Payne, in *The Dial* (Chicago, June 1). Mr. Moody is still a young poet. He was born in Indiana in 1869, was graduated at Harvard in 1893, and has for some few years past been instructor in English literature in the University of Chicago, besides editing the Cambridge edition of Milton, and contributing various critical and poetical work to the magazines. Mr. Payne, who is associate editor of *The Dial* and one of the best known of American critics, begins by according Mr. Moody this high praise:

"We are not going to say that he is a poet of the highest kind of accomplishment, or apply to him the language that must properly be reserved for poets whose work has stood the test of time and remained uncorroded by it. But we are going to say—and by our exhibits seek to prove—that no other new poet of the past score of years, either in America or in England, has displayed a finer promise upon the occasion of his first appearance, or has been deserving of more respectful consideration. There is no reason, for example, why his work should attract less attention than has been given of late to the work of Mr. Stephen Phillips, and we make not the slightest doubt that, had his work been the product of an Englishman, its author would have been accorded the resounding praise that has been accorded to the author of 'Marpessa' and 'Paolo and Francesca.' We wish to say, furthermore, that we have not for many years been so strongly tempted to cast aside critical restraints and indulge in 'the noble pleasure of praising,' after the fashion, let us say, of the late Mr. Hutton when dealing with the poetry of Mr. William Watson. Nor do we hesitate to add that, with the possible exception of what has been done by Professor Woodberry, no such note of high and serious song has been sounded in our recent American poetry as is now sounded in 'The Masque of Judgment' and the 'Poems' of Mr. Moody."

Mr. Payne then proceeds to give the following description of "The Masque of Judgment":

"Like the epics of Dante and Milton, it is concerned with no less a theme than the cosmogony; like 'Faust,' it sets speech upon the lips of archangels; like the 'Prometheus Unbound,' it personifies the creations of mythology. It might more fittingly be styled a Mystery than a Masque, but it can not take an easy refuge in the *naïvetés* of medievalism, for it is no imitative exercise in archaism, but a poem conceived in the spirit of modern philosophy. So true is this that we are impelled to provide it with texts from the writings of the philosophers. Professor Royce says:

'It is the fate of life to be restless, capricious, and therefore tragic. Happiness comes, indeed, but by all sorts of accidents; and it flies as it comes. One thing only that is greater than this fate endures in us if we are wise of heart; and this one thing endures forever in the heart of the great World-Spirit of whose wisdom ours is but a fragmentary reflection. This one thing, as I hold, is the eternal resolution that if the world *will* be tragic, it *shall* still, in Satan's despite, be spiritual. And this resolution is, I think, the very essence of the Spirit's own eternal joy.'

And Professor James, writing in much the same spirit, says: 'God himself, in short, may draw vital strength and increase of very being from our fidelity. For my own part, I do not know what the sweat and blood and tragedy of this life mean, if they mean anything short of this.' On the lips of Mr. Moody's Raphael, the archangelic lover of mankind, this philosophy is given melodious utterance.

> Darkly, but oh, for good, for good,
> The spirit infinite
> Was throned upon the perishable blood;
> To moan and to be abject at the neap,
> To ride portentous on the shrieking scud
> Of the arousèd flood,
> And halcyon hours to preen and prate in the boon
> Tropical afternoon.
>
> Not in vain, not in vain,
> The spirit hath its sanguine stain,
> And from its senses five doth peer
> As a fawn from the green windows of a wood;
> Slave of the panic woodland fear,
> Boon-fellow in the game of blood and lust
> That fills with tragic mirth the woodland year;
> Searched with starry agonies
> Through the breast and through the reins,
> Maddened and led by lone moon-wondering cries.
> Dust unto dust complains,
> Dust laugheth out to dust,
> Sod unto sod moves fellowship,
> And the soul utters, as she must,
> Her meanings with a loose and carnal lip
> But deep in her ambiguous eyes
> Forever shine and slip
> Quenchless expectancies,
> And in a far-off day she seems to put her trust.

Again, and in still clearer language, the archangel declares the glory of man's passionate self-contradictions:

> I have walked
> The rings of planets where strange-colored moons
> Hung thick as dew, in ocean orchards feared
> The glaucous tremble of the living boughs
> Whose fruit hath life and purpose; and nowhere
> Found any law but this: Passion is power,
> And, kindly tempered, saves. All things declare
> Struggle hath deeper peace than sleep can bring:
> The restlessness that put creation forth
> Impure and violent, held holier calm
> Than that Nirvana whence it wakened Him.

"Thus the way is prepared for the Divine Tragedy. God, having created the race of men, and having sought to save man

from himself by the mystery of the Incarnation, determines at last to destroy the impious brood.

> What if they rendered up their wills to His?
> Hushed and subdued their personality?
> Became as members of the living tree?

To Raphael, thus musing, the Angel of the Pale Horse makes reply:

> A whisper grows, various from tongue to tongue,
> That so He will attempt. Those who consent
> To render up their clamorous wills to Him,
> To merge their fretful being in His peace
> He will accept; the rest He will destroy.

In the fulness of time, the Day of Judgment dawns, and 'God's vengeance is full wrought' upon the wicked. . . . . .

"But the destruction of mankind is only the beginning of the Tragedy. When that awful fiat went forth, God likewise accomplished His own doom. To be dethroned and destroyed by the forces of His own creation is the fate that awaits Him, as it awaited the God of Scandinavian myth in the day of Ragnarök, as it awaited the God of Greek myth in Shelley's treatment of the tale of Prometheus. The instrument of His undoing is the Worm that Dieth not, His own monstrous miscreation, who, having swept mankind from the face of earth at the behest of his Creator, mounts upward to commit violent assault upon the hosts of Heaven:

> He mounts!
> He lays his length upward the visioned hills,
> The inviolable fundaments of Heaven!
> There where he climbs the kindled slopes grow pale,
> Ashen the amethystine dells, and dim
> The starry reaches.

The closing scene between the Spirits of the Lamps about the Throne, who have fled in terror from the terrific struggle, and the Archangels Raphael and Uriel, rises to a height of imaginative sublimity that leaves us fairly stricken with awe."

Mr. Payne considers the following "glorious apostrophe to mankind" the finest passage in the poem:

> O Dreamer! O Desirer! Goer down
> Unto untraveled seas in untried ships!
> O crusher of the unimagined grape
> On unconceivèd lips!
> O player upon a lordly instrument
> No man or god hath had in mind to invent;
> O cunning how to shape
> Effulgent Heaven and scoop out bitter Hell
> From the little shine and saltness of a tear;
> Sieger and harrier,
> Beyond the moon, of thine own builded town,
> Each morning won, each eve impregnable
> Each noon evanished sheer!

Among the poems that have attracted most attention in Mr. Moody's latest volume are "Gloucester Moors," "An Ode in Time of Hesitation," "On a Soldier Fallen in the Philippines," and "The Daguerreotype."

## A SUGGESTED BRITISH ACADEMY OF LITERATURE.

THE subject of a national or international academy for the English-speaking peoples, similar to the academies of France, Spain, and other continental countries, has often been considered. Many believe that now more than ever some such custodian of the integrity and purity of the English tongue is needed, which at the same time might stand for higher critical judgments in literature. Others believe that the independent spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race would never tolerate such an institution nor take it seriously.

A suggestion for a British Academy of Letters appears in a late number of the London *Morning Post*. The writer thinks that the money would be forthcoming with little doubt, and that Parliament might vote a yearly sum for salaries, pensions, and prizes. He says in support of his suggestion:

"Thousands of pounds have been and are spent in encouraging art and the sciences, but nothing on literature. There has been here and there an isolated publisher who has issued works with more regard to their literary than their commercial value. But publishing under such conditions is not a lucrative affair, and an individual can hardly fulfil the functions of a public body. Again, the book market is just at present in a somewhat parlous state. Publishers have always reckoned on America yearly accepting a large number of English novels for simultaneous issue, and authors have looked to that country for a considerable portion of their profits. But America is beginning to prefer American books written on American subjects by American writers. It is now no easy matter to 'place' the ordinary good book in America at all. This means that the British publisher, in his decision as to the publication of a work, will be almost entirely influenced by its selling value, and soon the position of a writer will depend, not on what he writes, but on the number of editions his books run to. Writing will be merely a manufacturing concern. The war, too, has had a somber effect on the book market. The books that were read when matters seemed desperate in South Africa were rather as narcotics to harrowed feelings than either thought-stimulating or pleasure-producing."

The London *Publishers' Circular* (May 25) doubts whether the money would be so readily forthcoming from successful business men as the writer hopes, nor would the nation be apt to accept willingly selections made by the British cabinet, even if approved by His Majesty. It goes on to say:

"It is quite true that American authors are obtaining more honor and profit in their own country than formerly, but as far as the British publisher is concerned we doubt if he ever got so much out of the American market as at the present time, and certainly British authors get far more than they ever did in the old days when their works were unprotected in America. We asked a leading American publisher, who was over here buying editions or rights of English books for America, how he accounted for the phenomenal sales of a few works published over there recently; he said that probably nobody had been more surprised than the publishers of them unless it was the authors—that it was perhaps a sort of literary craze or boom which carried such books as 'Trilby' and 'Quo Vadis' or native talent like 'David Harum' into editions of hundreds of thousands. He also explained that much of the enormous sales we have heard so much about was not due to even a passing fashion, but simply to the fact that many of the great dry-goods stores throughout the country contracted for big editions to sell at cost or below cost or even to give away—simply as an advertisement. He also said that the improvement in the publishing business was simply due to the fact that business generally was flourishing—too flourishing to last, he feared—and that the result of over-production in every branch of trade would bring the inevitable reaction and depression sooner or later.

"Whether the establishment of an Academy of Literature would be 'at any rate some compensation for a poor sale of books' seems doubtful."

## NOTES.

THE decision against Mr. Kipling in his suit against Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons has not created any surprise in England, where it was generally expected.

*The Academy* prints the following list of titles from an alleged book catalog: "The Double Thread," uncut; "The History of China," quaint plates; "The Mantle of Elijah," cloth, hardly soiled; "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," badly foxed; "Le Jardinier Français," Plantin' Press; "The Compleat Angler," front missing; "History of the Sword," many cuts; "Don Quixote," original old calf; "Portrait of a Lady," name on title-page; "Frederick the Great," wants two pages; "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice," 2s. 6d.; "Success in Journalism," splendid copy.

MR. FRANK NORRIS, author of "McTeague" and "The Octopus," indulges in some interesting speculation about the future of American literature in a recent weekly letter to the new literary supplement of *Hearst's Chicago American*. In speaking of Mr. Grant Richards, the enterprising young London publisher now on a business trip to this country, Mr. Norris points out the great change that has come over the literary relations of London and New York in the past few years. Mr. Richards himself finds American authors sufficiently important to call him to this country once a year, and has on his list, among others, Miss Wilkins, Morgan Robertson, Irving Bachelor, and Peter Finley Dunne ("Mr. Dooley"). Says Mr. Norris: "Mr. Richards admits a possibility—remote, yet none the less worthy to be considered—of the literary center of the world moving from London to New York some day not too far distant. Already, he affirms, it is no longer necessary for the American publisher to make the old-time semi-annual trip to London. The English authors offer their works of themselves to the houses of New York, Boston, and Chicago; and instances are not wanting of English novels appearing in America before publication in London."

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### IMPROVING THE WHEAT CROP BY BREEDING.

AN annual increase of income in three Western States alone of over $22,000,000 from improvement of the wheat crop—this is what is being accomplished by the work of experimental breeding now carried on at the Minnesota Agricultural Station. This calculated increase is based on the price of only two additional bushels per acre, which the new varieties bred at the station seem amply able to produce. This work and its results are described in *The World's Work* (May) by W. S. Harwood.

The work of wheat breeding, he says, was begun in France many years ago by M. Henri Vilmorin, more than a thousand new wheats having been tested by him. Ten years ago similar work was begun at the state institution in Minnesota. Mr. Harwood writes:

"To create a new wheat, the pollen from the flower of one wheat must be artificially transferred to the stigma of the flower of another wheat. Wheat is a self-fertilizing plant. Left to itself, it will reproduce itself throughout endless centuries. Great

PLANTING, ONE KERNEL AT A TIME.

care is necessary in the work, and trained men are essential. As soon as the pollen is transferred—which is done about four o'clock in the morning at the hour when the wheat florets open—the head of wheat is encased in a tissue sack so that the work may not be interfered with by any pilfering insect or bird. Two of the best-known varieties are selected, one for the father, the other for the mother of the new race. When the harvest comes it may be that the new wheat has some of the poor and few of

CUTTING AWAY THE FLORETS, AND A HEAD IN TISSUE SACK AFTER POLLENIZATION.

the good characteristics of the parents; or the reverse may be the case. It is impossible to say in advance what the new wheat will be.

"From the single head which results as the first harvest, only a handful of kernels is threshed out. This handful is of immense importance, for these kernels may become the source of a mighty race, destined not only to supplant the old wheats, but to add enormously to the wealth of the world. But the last results are slowly won; for the first harvest is very meager, and the second and even the third are small. But after a number of years enough wheat can be garnered to sow the twentieth of an acre; and then come tangible results. To breed a new wheat requires

TRANSFERRING THE POLLEN TO THE STIGMA OF A WHEAT PLANT.

infinite pains and patience. It has taken ten years to bring the new wheat varieties at the Minnesota Experiment Station to the farm test."

Selection, we are told, plays an important part in the process. At every step only the best kernels and stalks are preserved, and no effort is spared to give the new wheat the best start in life. In some ways this selection is more important than the breeding itself. During the experiments nearly five hundred wheats were thrown away and less than a dozen were retained. The writer goes on to say:

"In the spring of 1900, enough of one variety of the new wheat having accumulated to warrant field trials, a number of thrifty and intelligent farmers from various parts of Minnesota were selected, and to them enough seed was sent to give it a fair trial. Every farmer was supplied with an elaborate record-blank. If for any reason the new wheat should be given a better chance or a worse chance than the old, especial attention should be called to the fact. Some of the reports indicated by the abnormally large increase of the new wheat that the farmer had given it a better opportunity than the old wheat, even tho he did not say so, and all such instances were thrown out as being unfair to the

REMOVING THE POLLEN TO BE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER PLANT.

old wheat. Other farmers were as plainly unfair to the new wheat, and their data were rejected. Out of all the instances, about forty were selected as having complied with all the conditions.

"The new wheat averaged almost four and one-half bushels per acre more than the Fife wheat, one of the old standard varieties, and almost one and one-half bushels more than the average of all the wheats with which it was compared. In some few instances the new wheat was below the old, and there may be some regions where a new wheat will have to be bred to meet the climatic and soil conditions; for it is now possible to make a wheat to order.

"It seems fair to say that the increase of the new wheat over all old varieties will be at least two bushels per acre. In the three States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota,

there are on an average about 15,000,000 acres of land planted to wheat. When the new wheat is in use over all this region, an increase of only two bushels per acre will make a crop at least 30,000,000 bushels larger than the old varieties would have yielded. At an average price of seventy-five cents per bushel, the increase in wealth in the region will be $22,500,000 a year."

The following table shows what the eight best wheats have accomplished at the station. The first three wheats named are the old, standard varieties; the eight others are known by numbers instead of names, prefaced by the word Minnesota:

YIELD OF VARIOUS WHEATS OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS.

| Variety. | Minn. Number | 1895 Yield. | 1896 Yield. | 1897 Yield. | 1898 Yield. | 1899 Yield. | 1900 Yield. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Haynes' Blue Stem | 51 | 21.0 | 24.7 | 20.4 | 23.3 | 35.0 | 30.5 | 24.4 |
| Powers' Fife | 66 | 26.3 | 21.4 | 17.4 | 24.0 | 30.4 | 31.5 | 25.2 |
| Bolton's B. S. | 140 | 35.3 | 25.1 | 21.5 | 22.5 | 28.8 | 32 | 27.6 |
| Minnesota Number. | 149 | 36.2 | 23.3 | 17.0 | 26.5 | 31.8 | 29.9 | 27.9 |
| " " | 155 | 32.3 | 23.3 | 20.3 | 26.8 | 32.0 | 29 0 | 27.4 |
| " " | 157 | 30.9 | 22.0 | 21.4 | 26.6 | 33.0 | 30.0 | 27.3 |
| " " | 163 | 42.7 | 23.0 | 19.9 | 25.0 | 30 3 | 34.3 | 29.2 |
| " " | 165 | 38.0 | 24.9 | 19.7 | 27.0 | 30.0 | 30.6 | 27.9 |
| " " | 166 | 37.5 | 25.0 | 24.3 | 26.3 | 28.8 | 30 0 | 28.8 |
| " " | 171 | 35.0 | 21.7 | 19.8 | 26.3 | 32.0 | 30.3 | 28.5 |
| " " | 181 | 34 5 | 22.2 | 19.5 | 26.5 | 25.6 | 39.6 | 28.0 |

## ISLANDS OF OYSTERS.

IN the tidal river known as Newport River, which empties into Beaufort Harbor, N. C., are curious reefs formed entirely of oyster shells. These have recently been studied by Dr. Caswell Grave, with the cooperation of the United States fish commission. Dr. Grave finds that oyster reefs, like coral reefs, become gradually converted into islands, and he shows that some of the islands in Newport River still show traces of their foundation of oyster shells, while other reefs exhibit the successive stages through which an oyster reef becomes changed into an island. The history of these reefs gives a scientific basis for the artificial establishment of new oyster beds, and Dr. Grave has already succeeded in founding new beds in spots where all previous attempts had failed. He publishes an account of his work in *The Johns Hopkins University Circular* (April), from which the following paragraphs are extracted:

"The reefs are composed of clusters of oysters, each rooted in a substratum of soft organic mud mixed with shells and shell fragments. The individual oysters of a cluster are long and narrow, and, from their fancied resemblance to the paw of a raccoon, they are known as 'coon' oysters. By some, this name is claimed to have been given to them from the fact that, at low tide, the reefs are visited by raccoons for the purpose of devouring the exposed oysters

"A cluster is a peculiar colony which represents from three to seven generations of oysters, all but two to four of which are dead. Each succeeding generation becomes attached to the shells of the preceding, and thus the cluster grows wider and higher in a way which may be described by comparing the cluster to a genealogical tree. The oldest or lowest oysters, dying either from being crowded by the oysters above or smothered by the sediment below, leave their empty shells as anchors or supports to the colony. Sediment being deposited between the clusters, the bottom keeps pace with the upward growth of the oysters. The individual oysters of a cluster assume a vertical position, the mouth being uppermost, and due to their crowded condition they become long and narrow."

Dr. Grave shows that the reefs form across the stream, because the swift current keeps the ends scoured off while the rest of the reef becomes muddy and foul. The most favorable place for the attachment of young oysters is thus at the end, and the reefs grow transversely. Reefs grow out from projecting points on the banks, but their connection with the latter is afterward broken by the current. In showing how these reefs develop into islands, Dr. Grave says:

"On 'Green' reef, opposite 'Cross' reef, grass has gotten a start in one spot on one of its permanently dead areas. . . . While a reef is low and its oysters living, its growth in length is much more rapid than its growth in width; but as soon as the oysters cease to thrive, its growth in length is stopped, and all further extension comes about through the action of waves which produces a growth in width only. In time, then, an island might be produced which would exhibit a width greater than the original length of the reef from which it started."

The lesson taught by these reefs to those interested in oyster-culture is that oysters should be planted in rows transverse to a good current, not sown broadcast or planted in sheltered areas. Muddy bottoms must especially be avoided. This advice, if followed, may improve the reputation of the oyster, which is getting to be a little shady since so many cases of typhoid have been traced to it.

## A KINETOSCOPIC MYSTERY.

THOSE who have watched closely any of the popular exhibitions of "moving pictures" have noticed that occasionally the wheels of moving vehicles are seen to stand still, or even to revolve in the wrong direction. This is, of course, an optical illusion. The whole "moving picture" is such an illusion, in the first place, and certain elements of it combined to give an impression precisely the opposite of what is intended. How this comes about is thus explained by C. H. Claudy in *The American Inventor* (June):

"It is rather odd to see the wheels of an otherwise well-observed Presidential carriage in a most orderly inaugural parade either obstinately standing still while the carriage moves smoothly along, or turning frantically backward without in any way upsetting the smiling serenity of the vehicle's occupants, and seems to dispute the often-quoted expression 'the camera can not lie.'

"Reference to the accompanying diagrams may make the apparently inexplicable wonder simple and commonplace. Consider a wheel of eight spokes making one complete revolution every second. The biograph picture-machine is to be presupposed as taking eight pictures in every second, altho in reality the number is much greater. The first picture taken shows the wheel (Fig. 1) with two spokes perpendicular, two horizontal, and four at angles of forty-five degrees. The second picture is taken one-eighth of a second later, during which time the wheel has made one-eighth of a revolution. It is obvious that spoke *A* has then moved to exactly the position (relative to the earth's plane) formerly occupied by spoke *B*, which in turn has moved to the place and taken the angle of spoke *C*. Now as all the spokes are of the same shape and color, the second picture is apparently an exact duplicate of the first, as some of the spokes are occupying the exact angles and positions that the other spokes occupied in the first picture. Providing the rate of picture-taking remains the same and the rate of the wheel's revolution does not alter, a succession of pictures of the wheel are secured, each one of which will have two longitudinal, two perpendicular, and four forty-five degrees

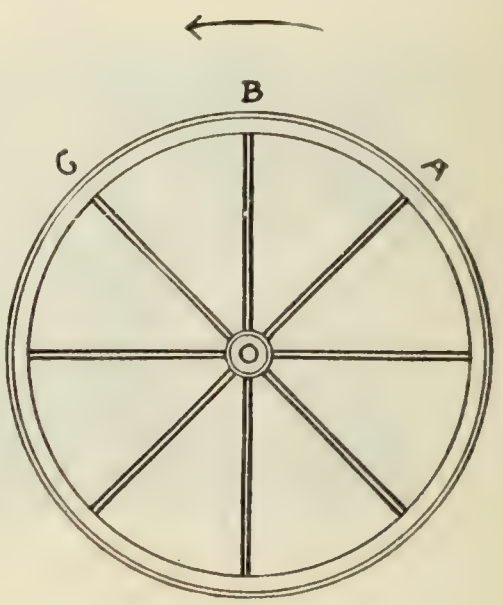


FIG. 1.

angular spokes. And, of course, when these are successively thrown on the screen it seems to the eye as if the wheel had not moved at all.

"To understand the reason of the backward revolving illusion, presuppose the wheel of eight spokes, with two of them longitudinal and two perpendicular and the camera taking pictures at the rate of eight per second. In this example, however, the wheel requires one and one-fourth or ten-eighths of a second to make one complete revolution. The first picture taken shows the wheel with its spokes longitudinal, perpendicular, and forty-five degrees angular. The second picture taken one-eighth of a second later shows the wheel having made but one-tenth of a revolution, because if the wheel requires ten-eighths of a second for one revolution, in one-eighth of a second it can make but one-tenth of a revolution. This brings spoke *A* to the position of the dotted spoke *a*, spoke *B* to the position of dotted spoke *b*, and spoke *C* to the position of the dotted spoke *c*. It will be noted in the diagram that the dotted spokes are slightly behind the first positions of the spokes, and that, therefore, the wheel must appear to revolve backward. If several spokes in a carriage wheel were painted white previous to the taking of the motion picture the illusion could not occur, as the eye could not then be deceived into mentally substituting one spoke for another, because it happened to be in a position just occupied by that particular spoke."

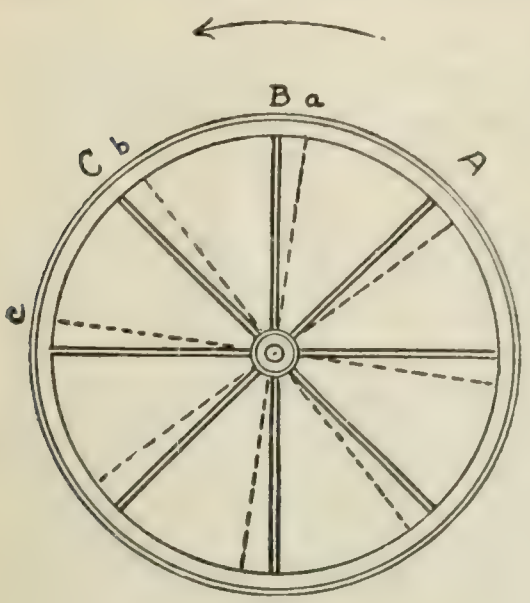


FIG. 2.

## UTILIZATION OF PINE NEEDLES.

THE gathering of pine needles is becoming an industry of considerable importance on the Oregon coast. The yellow Oregon pine (Pinus ponderosa) furnishes the needles most in demand, which are used both for the extraction of their oil and for their fiber. Says Enos Brown in an article on the subject in *The Scientific American*:

"Fifty years ago it was discovered that the extracts and products of the long, slender leaves of the pine possessed real efficacy in complaints of a pulmonary character. It is claimed that insomnia yields to the influence of the pungent odor, and asthmatics have found real relief in partaking of the oil and in sleeping upon pillows stuffed with the elastic and fragrant fiber manufactured from the interior substance of the pine leaves. The illimitable forests of yellow pine abounding in the State of Oregon, with their accessibility to through lines of transportation, suggested to a German from the forests of Thuringia the transfer of a lucrative business to the Pacific coast. In Germany the leaves never exceed two inches in length, while in Oregon they often exceed thirty inches, and average twenty. In the former country the forest laws are extremely strict and often prohibitive, obliging the maker of the product to use the dried leaves that have fallen to the ground and thus insuring an inferior and less effective quality of goods. In the Western State denuding the yellow pine of its leaves has been encouraged, the expert of the forestry commission having pronounced the process beneficial. A tally kept of the weight gathered from a certain number of trees indicated that the crop taken in April weighed 650 pounds, while that of the same trees in October yielded 775 pounds."

Two crops are gathered yearly, Mr. Brown tells us, and the later one is always the larger. The leaves of young trees are preferred, being supposed to yield a better quality of oil. The leaves are stripped from the trees by women and men, who are paid 25 cents a hundred pounds for the needles. Says the writer:

"Five hundred pounds is regarded as an average day's work. The leaves are picked into sacks and hurriedly sent to the factory. Exposure to the sun causes the leaves to wilt, and impairs the quality of the product. In picking, the thickest bunches of leaves are selected, and the scanty ones neglected. The vast quantity available, so far beyond any present demand, permits the picker to thus discriminate. The factory at which the essences and extracts of the needles are manufactured has a capacity for handling 2,000 pounds of leaves per day; but it is soon to be enlarged to about four times its present size.

"In the extraction of pine oil, 2,000 pounds of green leaves are required to produce ten pounds of oil. The process is the ordinary one of distillation. In the manufacture of fiber the leaves pass through a process of steaming, washing, drying, etc., twelve in all, occupying four days. Two qualities are produced, first and second. The first, from which no oil has been distilled, is worth, upon the market, about ten cents per pound. The fiber is elastic, and the staple only little shorter than the green leaf from which it was made, and with strength sufficient to enable it to be spun and woven into fabrics. Mixed with hair, the fiber makes an excellent material for mattresses or pillows, and repose comes quickly when resting upon them. It is also used as a partial filling for cigars, imparting a flavor not the least disagreeable, and calming to the nerves. The oil extracted gives an agreeable flavor to candies. Toilet soaps are made, strongly impregnated with essential oil of pine needles.

"The fiber itself, after curing, looks like a slender shaving of some dark wood, retaining its odor indefinitely. Insects abhor it on that account. It is said that the Oregon factory is the only one in the world outside of Germany."

## INSECT BAROMETERS.

WEATHER prophets of a certain stamp are very fond of attempts to foretell atmospheric changes by watching the behavior of animals and insects. Some popular ideas along this line have been proved to be incorrect; yet it is by no means certain that we ought to treat all investigation of this sort with contempt. Some insects, especially, are certainly sensitive to alterations in the temperature and humidity of the air, and in some cases this may enable an observer to detect the approach of altered conditions before they would be noticeable in the ordinary way. Some recent investigations on the subject are described in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 25) by Prof. A. L. Clément, who holds the chair of agricultural entomology at the Luxembourg. He quotes M. Dumeril, professor in the Museum of Natural History, as saying in 1863: "Tree toads foretell rain by their piping, and a living hygrometer may be made by confining one of these creatures in a glass. . . . If they are furnished with a little ladder, their ascension shows that the weather will be fine." Later Marshal Vaillant insisted on the necessity of observations of this kind in French African possessions. And yet, after all, says Professor Clément, it has been proved experimentally that the tree toad can furnish no information at all about the weather, and is inferior for this purpose to the most modest of barometers.

GEOTRUPES (DUNG BEETLES) IN FLIGHT.

Recent observations have been made by the celebrated entomologist, M. J. H. Fabre, on creatures of a very different kind—

the "geotrupes." It is a common belief in the country, says M. Fabre, that the geotrupes [a genus of beetles, including the dung-beetle] fly about in greater numbers in the evening, when the weather is about to be fine. For their work they require a warm, still atmosphere. If it rains, or is cold, they do not stir out. To test the value of this popular belief, he made careful observation of numbers of these beetles, which he confined in cages for the purpose. He finds that they are very lively at the approach of fine weather and quiet when a storm impends, even when there is no sign of it in the sky. They seem to be influenced also by electricity in the atmosphere, and in November, 1894, M. Fabre believes that they foretold the approach of an unusually heavy storm from the north of France. And this is not the only case where atmospheric disturbances seem to affect insects. Says Professor Clément:

"A caterpillar found on pines in the south of France furnishes a remarkable example. It leaves the egg in September and lives in great numbers in thick silky nests on pine-trees, whose needles it eats. It passes the whole winter in these nests, going out only at night to feed on the neighboring branches. . . . Now, when a barometric depression is approaching, these worms keep at home and do not venture out on the branches, when wind, rain, and snow might take them by surprise and overcome them.

"They are furnished with eight special organs, which appear on their backs in January. These are formed of retractile feelers, which the creatures can push out or withdraw at will. M. Fabre regards these organs as 'meteorological apparatus.'

"The geotrupes and the caterpillars are not the only insects that may be able to furnish useful weather indications. Bees are very sensitive to atmospheric variations, and they are often to be seen, before storms that no one could foresee under ordinary conditions, flying about near the doors of their hives and refusing to leave them, although the sun is shining brightly. Likewise at the approach of a storm some spiders cut certain threads of their webs so that they will offer less resistance to the wind, and then hide themselves in some sheltered place. Other spiders take refuge in the bottom of the tubes that they build for themselves as retreats, at whose entrances they are seen again when the weather becomes calm."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RIGHT-HANDEDNESS OR BOTH-HANDEDNESS?

MEDICAL writers have usually lamented the "one-sided" training that we give to our bodies, and have advised parents and teachers to see that children use both sides of the body equally, as far as possible. This view is condemned by a writer in *The American Journal of Insanity* on the ground that, while coarse movements may be performed nearly as well by one-half of the body as by the other, accurate and expert movements require a higher organization of one-half of the brain than the other. He believes, therefore, that to make the ordinarily quiescent half of the brain assume control tends to impair mental processes and to lessen physiologic speed and dexterity. This theory is said by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* to be untrue in fact and inference. He says:

"The writer has doubtless been misled by observation of the function of speech, which is single and in execution requires the control of a single center. We have but one voice, but we have two hands which in many cases at different instants may be put in action with the same dexterity. Many surgeons can operate equally well with either hand; many artists paint with either hand, and we have seen men who could write as well with the one hand as with the other. The critic of ambidexterity may reply that this is impossible with synchronous movements, forgetting that in the musician, and especially in the pianist and organist, there is the most marvelous expertness of both hands executing most complicated and entirely different functions, and at the same instant. The arguments against ambidexterity appear not only inconclusive, but are squarely contradicted by facts. Surely also they are against a desirable freedom of the mind. Without the musician's ambidexterity life would be deprived of much charm. We should encourage 'divided attention,' and that large power of the mind over the body shown in the synchronous control of multiform activities."

**Magnetic Surgery.**—Bits of iron have frequently been drawn from the eye by powerful electromagnets. A more difficult surgical feat of the same kind was recently performed by Dr. Garvel, of Lyons, France. *Electricity* gives the following account:

"A two-year-old child living at Buenos Ayres, South America, while at play had swallowed a very large nail, six centimeters [2.5 inches] long. After a short time the child came near to suffocating, but finally by the next day all respiratory trouble had disappeared and it was supposed that the nail had passed through the digestive tract; but while on a visit to France the child commenced to cough desperately and it was thought to be afflicted with chronic bronchitis, and trouble in breathing was found to come from the right side. After having heard the history of the child, Dr. Garvel thought the nail might be in the bronchial tubes. He made a radiographic examination of the child and it was found that the nail had lodged in the right bronchial tube. There was no hesitation in selecting a method to extract it. Tracheotomy was resorted to under an anesthetic, and then an electromagnet was inserted through the opening and pushed down into the trachea as far as possible. The nail was immediately drawn from the bottom of the bronchial tube and became attached to the magnet. . . . Several days afterward a Bordeaux physician learned of this curious operation and performed a similar one on a three-year-old child who was supposed to have swallowed a nail. By following the same methods he succeeded in drawing out the nail, which had become fixed in the left bronchial tube for a year."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"MODERN artillery," says *The Engineering Magazine*, "owes the greater part of its efficiency and accuracy to the genius of the mechanical engineer. Hydraulic, pneumatic, and electric appliances bring the ammunition to the modern large gun, load, lay, and train the piece, and take up the recoil. The improvement of mining practise has furnished valuable help in the search for low-temperature and high-power explosives; the metallurgist has contributed the materials necessary to meet the difficult requirements; and all this aside from the admirable mechanical skill developed in the design and construction of the ordnance and its auxiliaries."

IT often happens, according to *L'Eleveur*, "that in cleaning fowls we find pins, bits of iron wire or the like, in their gizzards. This is the case with fowls that have no gravel at their disposal and are driven by instinct to swallow hard bodies. If a pin thus swallowed issues from the intestine and reaches the shell-sac at the moment when an egg without a shell reaches the same point, it will be enveloped in the shell and thus enclosed in the egg. Perrauet, the famous architect of the eighteenth century, relates a case in his memoirs. He tells of an egg in which a pin was found without anything to show how it got there. The pin was covered with a thin whitish crust which made it look like a frog's thigh-bone. Under this crust the pin was black and somewhat corroded."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"IT is not generally known," says *The Marine Review*, that "there is a schedule trip now around the world in sixty-two days, and thus is Jules Verne outdone by prosaic fact. Atlantic greyhounds and American overland expresses now admit of the following mail schedule every three weeks: London to San Francisco, eleven days; Honolulu, sixteen days; Samoa, twenty-two days; Auckland, twenty-seven days; and Sydney, thirty-one days. The A. & A line, cooperating with the great steamship companies which ply to the Antipodes via the Suez and the Cape, has established a series of 'round the world' routes which are almost certain to meet the requirements of the most fastidious passengers. . . . . This trip around the world can be made for $685, exclusive of the cost of a berth across the American continent."

"THERE is no question," says Dr. John H. Girdner in *Munsey's* (June), "but that the confusing and discordant noises of large cities are detrimental to the health of those who are obliged to dwell in them for the greater part of the year. The injury to health from this source is not entirely of a local character. In fact, the irritation to the auditory apparatus—that is, the ear itself, its nerves, and its other appendages—is of less importance than the harm done to the brain and general nervous system by the roar and din of modern cities. . . . Noise thus plays an important part in producing neurasthenia, or nervous prostration, a disease of cities and of modern civilization. Aside from the destructive effect on the general health, noise produces local changes in the ear itself which sometimes amount to chronic inflammation, and very often to partial deafness." Dr. Girdner advocates the prohibition of unnecessary noises by municipal ordinance.

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

### SHOULD THE OFFICE OF PRIEST AND PHYSICIAN BE COMBINED?

THAT the reported advance of Christian Science in numbers, wealth, and power is having its effect upon other and older denominations seems to be indicated by various signs, some of which we have lately commented upon. One of the most striking of these is the suggestion recently made in a conservative religious journal, the New York *Churchman* (Prot. Episc.), that Christian ministers should be physicians of both souls and bodies. Writing in that paper, the Rev. W. R. Inge, fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, and Bampton lecturer for 1899, says:

"The words in which Jesus Christ proclaims Himself the Good Physician (Matt. ix. 12) are found in all the three synoptic gospels. They point to what was indeed the most obvious and prominent fact in His ministry, that He went about doing good, and healing those who were afflicted in mind or body. The mission of Christ on earth was primarily a mission of healing. It is a mistake to suppose that the wonderful cures which He wrought were intended chiefly as evidences of His supernatural power and credentials of His mission. Considering how emphatically He protested against the demand for miracles, and refused to comply with it (Mark viii. 12), it is impossible to believe that He journeyed from place to place in order to give a series of thaumaturgic exhibitions, of exactly the kind which in His words He had refused to offer. We may even guess that the supernatural element in some of these cures is somewhat unduly emphasized in our narratives. In any case, it is the healing, not the miracle, that is the important fact. Our Lord performed these cures as part of the Gospel of the Kingdom; and the lesson which He meant to teach by them can hardly be missed. Human nature, we are to understand, is not to be divided into two separate parts, a body and a soul, of which the body is comparatively unimportant; man is one complex personality, the whole of which is the object of the Redeemer's care and love. And as the function of the church is to carry on His work, it is plain that the church, too, in dealing with the problem of evil, must take into account the whole man, and as an undivided personality.

"There is ample evidence that the early Christians had learned this lesson. We find clear signs of medical interest in the third Gospel, confirming the tradition that its author was the beloved physician; and St. Luke was only the first of a long line of Christian healers. We hear of Alexander the Phrygian, mentioned by Eusebius, a physician and martyr; of Julius Africanus, about 225; of Zenobius of Sidon, a martyr under Diocletian; of Theodotus, physician and bishop at Laodicea about 305; of Cosmos and Damian, Christian physicians. The systematic care of the sick in the early church is a fact too well known to need illustration. More significant for our purpose is the passage in the Epistle of St. James, where a religious ceremony is said to be efficacious in cases of sickness; and still more so, perhaps, is the vexed subject of demoniacal possession, in which mental and moral disease seem to have been mysteriously blended. Prominent men of science have poured ridicule over the New Testament narratives of casting out devils, forgetting that the types which mental disease assumes vary greatly in different periods, and are strongly affected by the current beliefs about the spiritual world. The real interest of the narratives surely lies in this—that our Lord applied His powers of healing not only to cases of bodily disease, but to some cases of what looked like desperate moral depravity, thus showing that apparent wickedness may proceed from causes partly external to the will of the agent—causes analogous to mere bodily disease, which Christ, we know, spoke of in the same terms, as 'bondage to Satan.' In other words, our Lord recognized the mutual interdependence of soul and body, and taught us that not only is sin disease, but that bodily and mental disease may be the cause of moral evil."

Indeed, says Mr. Inge, Christianity largely won its ascendancy in the Roman empire as a religion of healing because, as Christian Scientists would say, its disciples could "demonstrate" better than the disciples of Æsculapius. The post-apostolic Fathers down to the time of Constantine are full of allusions to the thaumaturgic side of Christianity. Origen, answering the argument of Celsus that Æsculapius, not Christ, is the true Healer, is plainly troubled by the wonderful cures wrought by the Greek god, which he can not deny, says Mr. Inge; yet he "magnifies those wrought in the name of Christ, and rather weakly suggests that the others may be the work of a demon." The important point here, observes Mr. Inge, is not the question, Were the cures genuine? but "the fact that pagan and Christian alike believed that the true Savior of mankind must be a healer of bodies and minds as well as of souls." The alliance between Christianity and the healing art, remarks the writer, was gradually dissolved during the Middle Ages, altho neither the Latin nor the Greek Church lost the belief in miraculous cures in answer to prayer and pilgrimage. But now, asks Mr. Inge, "has not the time come for a better understanding, if not for a stable alliance, between the two branches of the healing art?" And he continues:

"I can not but feel that there is something wrong, when I take up (for instance) a biological work dealing with 'Degeneration' and morbid states of the nervous system in relation to heredity, and then a religious manual dealing with sin, repentance, conversion, and growth in the spiritual life. The subjects are manifestly the same—the same bad habits and evil dispositions are treated of; the objects are the same—how to prevent or cure these morbid conditions; but the methods are utterly different. Not only do the theologian and the biologist completely ignore each other, but their theories as to the cause of moral evil seem often to be diametrically opposed. The favorite theological doctrine is that sin is in its essence rebellion, a revolt of the will against the law of God. It is assumed that we are rational and self-determining agents, and that when we sin we deliberately choose the worse instead of the better course. Biologists, on the other hand, tend more and more to regard almost all immoral and anti-social conduct as symptoms of nervous degeneration, inherited or acquired. It seems to be proved beyond question that the children of parents suffering from neurasthenia are liable not only to such physical maladies as epilepsy, deaf-mutism, cleft palate, etc., but to extreme irritability and depression, to violent or perverted appetites, to callous selfishness and coldness, and to other unlovely vices. There is indeed hardly a single offense against the laws of God and man, from the colossal egoism and unscrupulousness of a Napoleon to the degraded sottishness of the common drunkard, which these authorities are not ready to explain as typical symptoms of some neurosis. . . . .

"On the one hand, I am convinced that all ministers of religion, and those who are engaged in education, ought to acquaint themselves with some of the ascertained facts of biology which bear upon character. We meet every day persons who have received some portion of the *damnosa hereditas* above mentioned. Would it not be better if, instead of trying to appraise the extent of their moral culpability (the very thing which Christ tells us that we must not do), we were to investigate the *natural* causes of these infirmities, and, if we have any influence over the sufferers, endeavor to persuade them to apply the *natural* remedies? The parent and the teacher ought to know what are the temptations to which an obviously neurotic child will probably be exposed. Timely warnings and a judicious regimen will often avail to prevent mischief, and the child may grow up to lead an honorable and perhaps eminently useful life. . . . Can it be denied that religion supplies a motive power both for the prevention and cure of morbid moral conditions, which no other agency can bestow?"

In commenting editorially upon this article, *The Churchman* (May 11) says:

"May not the time have come—may not the very eagerness with which multitudes have embraced Christian Science show that it has come—when that stable alliance between the two branches of the healing art, that existed centuries ago, when each was groping in comparative darkness, may be restored again? Each has gone on its own way; each has acquired a manifold weight of experience; each may come to the other bringing precious gifts for the cure of souls. Many a clergyman

is already a consulting physician, many a physician is constrained to be a moralist and to master the therapeutics of sin. Each can help the other."

A similar opinion as to the necessity of uniting the function of physician and priest is expressed by the "National Health League" of New York. In its recent circular (New York *Sun*, May 23) the writers, after specifying some of the evils which proceed from treating disease from the side of matter only, say:

"The projectors of the National Health League intend to establish health colleges where the main stress of study shall be laid on the maintenance of health. They desire to establish a sufficient number of free scholarships to enable poor theological students to obtain this knowledge regarding health free of charge. The hygienic care of the pastor for his congregation seems to be most natural, as the welfare of the soul and body are interdependent and as the founders of all great religions recognized this dual service of the priesthood.

"By thus combining the two vocations—that of the clergy and physician—a better remuneration would be willingly tendered to many a clergyman now struggling under an insufficient salary."

## THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION.

THE decision of the General Assembly in Philadelphia late last month in regard to the question of creed revision has met with general commendation from Presbyterian journals of all parties. The report of the committee on revision, adopted by the assembly, was in part as follows:

"(A) In view of these facts [the purposes for which the committee had been appointed], we recommend that a committee, as provided for by the form of government, Chapter XXIII., Section 3, be appointed by this Assembly.

"(B) We recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare a brief summary of the Reformed Faith, bearing the same relation to the Confession which the Shorter Catechism bears to the Larger Catechism, and formed on the general model of the consensus creed prepared for the Assembly of 1892, or the 'Articles of Faith' of the Presbyterian Church of England, both of which documents are appended to the committee's report, and submitted to the Assembly, to be referred to the committee that may be appointed.

"This summary is not to be a substitute for the Confession, and is not to affect the terms of subscription, but 'to vindicate and clear the doctrines of the church from all false aspersions and misconceptions,' to give a better understanding of what is most surely believed among us, and is in no sense to impair, but rather to manifest and maintain, the integrity of the Reformed Faith.

"(C) We further recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare amendments of Chapter III.; Chapter X., Section 3; Chapter XVI., Section 7; Chapter XXII., Section 3, and Chapter XXV., Section 6, of our Confession of Faith, either by modifications of the text or by the declaratory statement, so as more clearly to express the mind of the church with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions and the Holy Spirit; it being understood that the revision shall in no way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine set forth in our Confession and taught in the Holy Scripture."

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* (June 5), one of the chief opponents of revision, appears to be satisfied with this result, and congratulates the church on the one year's armistice:

"From the outstart we have battled for the old Confession intact. We argued from the Presbyterial returns that there was no show for either textual revision or a new creed in a church so divided as to methods and preferences. The sky is somewhat clearer by the action of the Assembly. The movement is better safeguarded and more circumscribed, and greater unity abounds. Wisdom and moderation may produce under these more favorable conditions something that, while preserving intact and of binding force the Westminster document, will remove alleged misunderstandings of and aspersions upon it. The result will be awaited with interest.

"Meanwhile, it is a consolation to know that we will have a year of rest from doctrinal discussion and can prosecute our work for the Lord without distraction and in the spirit of unity and love. We have too grand and precious a deposit of truth to ignore or give up, too magnificent a church to have disturbed and marred by division and strife, and too great a work to have hindered and weakened in any way, and we trust the Lord will, in His own good time and way, grant us a happy deliverance out of the agitations through which we have passed, or may have to pass in the future."

The New York *Observer* (June 9), another conservative Presbyterian journal, says:

"The result achieved by this method is satisfactory to all who took part in the debate, as well as to those who listened to it. No one has gone home disgruntled; no one has scored a victory; no one's back is scarred—there are no sores to be healed. As the interviews published elsewhere indicate, Dismissionists, Revisionists, and New Creedists—to use terms employed in the debate—are satisfied. This does not mean that there is to be no change or that there is to be a great change, but that all are satisfied with the steps taken this year, and are ready to meet the next issue when it rises a year hence in the Assembly in this city, or during the year following in the Presbyteries. The decision reached in Philadelphia means simply that Presbyterians are not ashamed of the old, nor afraid of the new—they have no apologies to make for the Westminster divines nor their work, and at the same time if there are men in their church to-day who think that they can improve upon the present Confession of Faith, they are willing that they should put their thoughts into a statement which can be examined, and if it meets the approval of two-thirds of the church, can be placed alongside of the other standards that have stood a similar test."

The Chicago *Interior* (June 6), one of the chief liberal Presbyterian journals, is happy over the result:

"The new-creed men are to have what they desire—'a brief statement of the reformed faith' and by the amendment of President Moffat they obtained a much broader and less specific instruction than the committee's section B. By comparison of the two it will be seen that much larger liberty and range of action is given to the committee by the amendment than by the unamended section. In regard to the work of revision it is provided that it shall in no wise impair the confessional system. And yet section C proposes to dispose of no less than four confessional propositions, one of which lies at the foundation of the system. A declaratory statement is also provided for. Well, the committee will not fail for lack of tools and topography in finding the way out. . . . . .

"The history of this reform, beginning actively only a little more than a year ago, is a notable evidence of the common sense and catholicity of the church. She has no desire or intent to abandon anything that is doctrinally good and useful. She does not intend to put her ax into anything that is living. She only intends to cut away the dead wood, the dry, unsightly branches, the decay of which carries bitterness into the sweet sap of the tree. When this is done, she will have lost nothing of strength, grace, or fruitfulness, nothing that is not a hindrance because it is useless."

*The Independent* (non-denom., June 5) is not so hopeful, yet it sees progress:

"It seems that, logically at least, the Presbyterians are not yet out of the woods, in spite of the Doxology. The liberals must notice that Calvinism is reaffirmed, and the conservatives must admit that it is not the Calvinism of the Westminster divines. Logically, then, it is the adoption of a truce rather than a declaration of peace. The conservatives 'save their face,' but the liberals can not tell just what they have won.

"Still there is progress. This Assembly is further along than that which condemned Prof. Henry P. Smith, and which unblushingly maintained that the truth or falsehood of Professor Smith's views was an irrelevant issue, the only pertinent question being whether they agreed with the Confession of Faith.

The advance of scholarship, the strong protest of the moral nature, and the impracticability of the creed in the concrete have produced vast working modifications. Such questions are settled by growth and life rather than speculative discussion and grammatical exegesis. The stalwarts may rage and prophesy fearsome things, but in vain. The actual working creed of the Presbyterians, as we have said, is no longer that of the Westminster divines; it will depart from their creed more and more. Whatever verbal identities in statement may remain, the real meaning has changed from the Calvinism of Calvin to the Gospel of Christ. The former exists only as men get away from real life and begin to raise insoluble questions, or weave verbal spells and speculative incantations."

## THE "WHOLE-WORLD SOUL COMMUNION" AND THE NEW CONCEPTION OF PRAYER.

NO religious development of the present day is more notable than the great growth of movements founded upon philosophical idealism, such as Mental and Christian Science. Among these modern restatements of a doctrine older than Plato and the Pyramids, one of the most singular—perhaps even incomprehensible to the materialist—is the spiritual movement known as the "Whole-World Soul Communion," inaugurated on the Pacific coast in 1886, and said now to have thousands of followers in every part of the globe. The organ of this movement is *The World's Advance Thought*, published in Portland, Ore. On the twenty-seventh day of each month, from 12 M. to 12:30, the associates of this movement throughout the world concentrate their thoughts in a silent prayer, "regardless of race or creed . . . to invoke, through cooperation of thought and unity in spiritual aspiration, the blessings of universal peace and higher spiritual life." In order that people in all parts of the earth may take part in this psychic communion at the same moment, a lengthy time-table has been prepared, giving the corresponding times in various localities. Thus, the time at San Francisco is 12:01 P.M., at Salt Lake City 12:43, at Chicago 2:30, at New York 3:15, at Buenos Ayres 4:18, at London 8:11, and at Jerusalem 10:31. The first "Whole-World Soul Communion" was held on the 27th of July, 1886, and the custom has been observed on the same day of the month ever since. It is said to be participated in monthly by over a million of people, in every part of the civilized and uncivilized world. The editor of *The World's Advance Thought* writes of it: "Thousands have sent notice of the unfoldment of their spiritual senses, and that enlightenment, peace, and happiness have been the result of their joining with this combined effort for spiritual unfoldment. Money-making has no part in this movement, its promoter never having received one cent; yet it has been in operation for fifteen years and has spread all over the world. We believe that the absence of the mercenary spirit has all to do with its success."

A movement similar in spirit is that known as "the Society of Silent Unity," the organ of which is the monthly journal *Unity*, published in Kansas City. A "class thought," changed each month, is chosen for the noon-day hour and for nine in the evening of each day, and is participated in by a large number of people throughout the country. "This "class thought" is generally an aspiration for a higher knowledge of truth, for good health, or for success in life. The society, which is in no way connected with the Christian Science organization, thus explains its point of view on prayer (we quote from a tract on this subject recently issued):

"Many people seem to think that prayer means simply petition or supplication—beseeching God to take away a sin, sickness, or sorrow. Prayer is not the beseeching a reluctant God, but it is intercommunion with God. 'Ye pray and receive not, because you ask amiss.' Not that we ask for what God is not willing to give, nor what we, as His children, may not rightfully ask for and claim; but because we beseech and supplicate, as tho God were not willing but possibly might be induced to change and grant our petition. This is a false notion. 'For I, the Lord, I change not.' 'God is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.' If God ever did answer prayer, He always does, being the same God. Therefore if there seems to be any lack of principle, it is in the one who prays. Misunderstanding of the will and nature of our God prevents our prayers from being answered. Prayer does not change God, the unchangeable, but it changes mortals and makes them receptive to that good which is being given without limit. 'God is Spirit: and they that worship Him must worship in spirit and in truth.' Translate material desires into their spiritual correspondence, and then declare that in truth and in spirit you receive that which you desire, and then you will have it materially as well as spiritually. 'But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.' . . . . . .

"There must be a realization of God as the one and only Power and Presence in the universe. This universal Power and Presence is Life, Love, Intelligence, Truth, Spirit. Man, the divine idea, created in the image and likeness of God, is perfect, even as his Father in heaven is perfect. 'If I expect to regulate my environments, I must regulate myself, by finding that I am the very substance of the thing I want.' 'The kingdom of heaven is within you.' Upon becoming self-conscious of our oneness with the Universal Good, beliefs in evil—sin, sickness, sorrow, and death—pass away, and we are not deceived by appearances. We realize that the kingdom of heaven is within us, and that according to our faith it will be manifested on earth, showing forth in peace, joy, health, satisfaction, abundance, and all that constitutes our highest conception of heaven as a state of mind."

## MODERN BIBLICAL CRITICISM CRITICIZED.

IN Germany, opposition to the teachings of modern Biblical criticism comes from non-professional theologians and from laymen, while the official representatives of Biblical learning in the Protestant theological faculties are substantially agreed as to the literary phases of the great problem. This is true even of Professor Klostermann, of Kiel, who is otherwise a pronounced opponent of the Wellhausen scheme and has undertaken a new readjustment of the Old-Testament sources, but who recognizes the underlying principles of analysis current in all recent critical work. The most outspoken university man in Germany who opposes the whole spirit and method of the critics is Professor Hommel, of Munich, an Orientalist, not a theologian, who, working along parallel lines with those pursued by Professor Sayce, in England, tries in the name of archeology to undermine the whole modern scheme of reconstruction, appealing, as does also Margoliouth, of Cambridge, to the philological argument. Hommel has recently published two brochures in which he sharply attacks the Wellhausen ideas and searches out a new path for the attainment of his goal. One of these writings, "Der Mondkult bei den alten Hebräern," is said by a leading church paper of Germany to signalize "the beginning of a new epoch in Old-Testament research." Hommel himself thinks that by this archeological and philological line of investigation Wellhausenism will be overthrown. The line of thought developed by him is the following:

In order to make it appear that the sources of the Old Testament really teach a religion that is the result of a gradual and natural development, it has been the constant aim of the advocates of the newer criticism to make the beginnings of the Israelitish religion as crude and low as possible. The claim is generally made that it was a worship of natural things and forces, such as stones, wells, trees, etc. Now, however, it appears that the Hebrews at an early date during the period before Abraham and Moses entertained higher ideas of worship, and especially did they cultivate a comparatively high type of moon worship. The oldest archeological data show that this was done by the generation of Abraham. A single fact like this demonstrates

that the natural development hypothesis can not be applied to the religious process unfolded in the Old Testament.

Hommel says further:

"The view of the so-called modern Pentateuchal criticism as championed by the followers of Wellhausen, claiming a gradual and natural development of Israel's religious history and the successive stages in this process, is, in part, a purely arbitrary reconstruction of the contents of the Pentateuch, and as such has really outlived itself and is now recognized to be in open conflict with the known historical development of the children of Israel, as also with the clear evidences of the monuments and other Oriental sources. According to Wellhausen, the worship of stones, wells, and trees constituted a prominent feature of the religion of primitive Israel, while the worship of the stars was not introduced until after the fall of Samaria, and the Book of Deuteronomy was written in protest against this innovation. Now the stones themselves, in the shape and form of the Babylonian inscriptions, have raised their voices in favor of the Biblical records. This voice has not been sufficiently heeded, and to cap the climax the old moon and the eternal stars have furnished the evidences for old traditional views; and these voices will, unless all signs fail, be heeded and heard."

The other brochure on this subject is entitled "Die Insel der Seligen in Mythus und Sage der Vorzeit," in which the story of the Island of the Blessed is utilized in the interest of anti-Wellhausen criticism.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE WIT AND HUMOR OF JESUS.

A RUSSIAN author has defined humor as "an invisible tear seen through a visible smile"; and it is in somewhat this sense that an American critical writer, Mr. George Wright Buckley, treats of the "Wit and Wisdom of Jesus" in a recent book of that title. The humor of Jesus, he says, was akin in religion to that of Thomas Carlyle in literature, or to that of the sad and thoughtful Lincoln in politics; but just as "some of the choicest specimens of antique art were lost in the accumulated rubbish of centuries, to be resurrected by the zealous efforts of modern archeologists, so the Son of Man was lost," in the aftergrowths of belief that have sprung up around His personality. "The real Jesus is brought back in literature, in art, in the pulpit itself; there is no mistaking the tendency to view Him in human aspects and relations—to view Him as under a universal law of human development and limitation, whereby even the greatest of men are linked to the imperfect age in which they live and to the more or less specialized nature of the work given them to do." Among the traits of Jesus that the world has lost sight of, says Mr. Buckley, is His humor, which belonged to the subtlest type of that quality, and has therefore the more readily been overlooked. The writer says:

"A contemporary of Emerson, in describing this American seer and prophet on the lecture-platform, speaks of his indulging in the 'inaudible laugh,' as here and there he slipped into grave discourse some expression of subtle and quiet humor. Very likely, too, the 'inaudible laugh' and pleasant humor lent, not infrequently, winsome grace both to the preaching and the social converse of the seer and prophet of Galilee. I imagine Him in His early ministry going forth with buoyant faith in men—body healthy, mind teeming with lively imagery; loving nature and solitude, heartily loving men and their comradeship; open to the comedy of life rather more than when further along the journey, when the tragedy of it projects itself more conspicuously into the foreground.

"To behold Him a son of joyous humor as well as of tragic sadness surely enhances the lovableness and perfection of His character. Yea, to think of His having now and then a good laugh in Him, a free and genuine laugh, with the ring of innocent childhood and nature's own sincerity—this also is not so shocking to the writer as once it was. Without losing his 'weeping Christ,' he sees Him otherwise than holding the finical sentiment which Emerson seems to quote with approval from Lord Chesterfield: 'I am sure that since I have had the full use of my reason, nobody has ever heard me laugh.' But indeed, the same Emerson, who had true Platonic vision of both sides of all questions, speaks much more to our notion elsewhere: 'A perception of the comic seems to be a balance-wheel in our metaphysical structure. It appears to be an essential element in a fine character. Wherever the intellect is constructive, it will be found. We feel the absence of it as a defect in the noblest and most oracular soul. The perception of the comic is a tie of sympathy with other men, a pledge of sanity, and a protection from those perverse tendencies and gloomy insanities in which fine intellects sometimes lose themselves.' And Carlyle, too, England's prophet—how strongly he declares himself on this matter: 'How much lies in laughter; the cipher-key wherewith we decipher the whole man! . . . The man who can not laugh is not only fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils, but his own life is already a treason and a stratagem.' Humor and laughter, with due measure of gravity behind them, are sign and seal of health and sanity; sign and seal of true kinship with humanity. Therefore Jesus, when He took upon Him, or had put upon Him, this humanity, was given them in goodly measure. No vender of jokes; but perceiver and revealer of disparities between folly and wisdom, pretense and practise, perceiver and revealer of the lie masquerading as truth, of wickedness skulking under outward seemings of the good.

"Meager as the records are, they disclose plays of humor on the part of the Son of Man which, whatever His own bearing, must have worked the risibles of some hearers into no uncertain smile, perhaps sometimes into explosive laugh:

> Folly-painting humor, grave himself,
> Calls laughter forth.

Let the reader catch this aspect from a few illustrations in the present chapter, and also from some in the succeeding chapter. The traditional habit of viewing Jesus as given only to grave discourse has invested some of His utterances with a significance altogether different from what they have when the fine flavor of the speaker's humor is tasted in them. A curious instance of this is the account given in the fifteenth chapter of Matthew, which describes the peculiar treatment of the poor Canaanitish woman who beseeches Him to heal her daughter, 'grievously vexed with a devil.' When the disciples tried to keep her away, she cried the more, 'Lord, help me!' And what reply does she get? Surely one neither consistent nor pleasant to hear from the lips of the Messiah of all nations, if we construe it with literal seriousness: 'I was not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel.' 'It is not meet to take the children's bread, and cast it to the dogs.' Some would make these convict Jesus of that Jewish narrowness so prevalent with His countrymen at the time; and, indeed, a certain learned rabbi of to-day finds in them a warning against throwing the bread of the new Gospel to strangers, instead of keeping it wholly for his own people—a view less tenable than the opposite one. Had we the complete record of this incident, we should behold no narrowness on the part of the Master, but only on the part of the disciples and the author of the Matthew Gospel. Likely enough these words were thrown into the interrogatory form: 'Is it not that I was sent only to the lost sheep of the house of Israel?' 'Is it meet to take the children's bread and cast it to the dogs?' The very witty reply comes, 'Yea, Lord, for even the dogs eat of the crumbs that fall from their master's table.' According to the text in Mark, Jesus so far appreciated the wit of the woman that He healed her daughter because of it: 'For this saying, go thy way,' etc."

Pleasantry, repartee, satire, ridicule, irony, invective, all these, says the writer, are used by Jesus for the furtherance of His master-motive of advancing the kingdom of heaven upon earth.

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AMONG the many associations to meet at Buffalo this summer is the Pan-American Bible Study Congress, which is to be in session from July 17 to July 31. The aims of the congress are a discussion of principles and methods of Bible study and the exhibition and comparison of the various appliances used for this purpose. Many prominent clergymen and laymen of different denominations are members of the board of direction.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## INCONSISTENCIES OF SPANISH ELECTIONS.

PARTICULAR significance attaches to the results of the election just completed in Spain, in view of the fact that the new Cortes will be the first for the young King to face as monarch. Grave problems growing out of the question of the religious orders in the kingdom will also make the present session of the parliament a memorable one. The results of the election show a substantial majority for the present Government, two hundred and forty-four ministerialists being returned, while the total number of seats secured by the opposition is reported as one hundred and fifty-seven. The fact of a government victory in the face of a strong overwhelming opposition calls forth considerable comment on the electoral methods in vogue in Spain. The hollowness of the Spanish constitution, declares *The Guardian* (Manchester), has been illustrated afresh:

"Every two or three years the rulers of Spain think it well to dissolve the Cortes and hold elections. But there is never any doubt as to the result; the Government of the day always obtains a large majority. The telegrams have shown how this is done. In Barcelona, for example, we are told that the electors returned three Republicans and four members of the Catalan Home Rule Party at the head of the poll, but the Government proclaimed that Monarchists had been elected. The Government, that is to say, will only recognize the election of such candidates as it approves of. In some cases the same result is attained by the less direct methods of bribery and of filling the ballot-boxes with sham voting-papers for the Government candidates. It is not surprising that the vast majority of Spaniards do not trouble to record their votes; the apathy goes so far that there seem to be only a few constituencies in which the electors protest against the frauds committed by the returning officers and create disturbances when denied their constitutional rights. It is true that the Government in power never claims all the seats, but allots about two-fifths to the various opposition parties. But this only shows how far the practice of manipulating elections has been developed. Nominally Spain is a democratic country; it is actually ruled by an oligarchy of priests, soldiers, and politicians who call themselves Liberals and Conservatives for the sake of appearances."

Spain, which has sent forth so many great discoverers, says *The Daily News* (London), has found out the way to adjust representative institutions to a strong monarchical government. This journal refers to the news despatch that, altho Barcelona elected three Republicans and four Regionalists,* the Government has placed only Monarchists at the head of the poll." Says *The News:* "There is no nonsense or hypocrisy about such a method. No underhand schemes to discredit the political foe; no appeals to mob sentiment; no reliance upon war-fever. You simply take the election return, and put your own candidate at the top of the poll." English ministers, concludes *The News*, "might turn this over in their minds. The day is coming when they will stand in desperate need of seats, and we know of no other expedient whereby they will have the least chance of securing them. And there is not so very much difference between stating that an honorable Englishman is a hater of his country and cooking an election return." *The Spectator* refers to the apathy of Spanish voters, and says: "The function of the electorate is reduced to the mere registration of results obtained by a process with which the electors have nothing to do. Cabinets are made and unmade by an intrigue at Madrid. The country is only expected to confirm the change which that intrigue has effected. This is not a function to excite enthusiasm, or to tempt man away from his business or his pleasure."

The Spanish papers have very little to say on the election. The *Epoca* (Madrid), in an editorial which shows many signs of the censor's hand, lays all the blame for legislative "fatuity and corruption" on the opposition voters. If they would support the Government, is the somewhat surprising logic of this journal, there would be less corruption and more interest in politics. The *Vossische-Zeitung* (Berlin) has a sarcastic article on the "peaceful scene" in Spain. Referring to the election riots and loss of life in several cities, this German journal remarks that elections in Spain seem to partake of the nature of human sacrifices. The bayonet, it says, is evidently one of the necessary adjuncts of voting among the Spanish.

Elections south of the Pyrenees, says the *Temps* (Paris), are different from those in any other representative country. In Spain it is the ministry that creates the parliament instead of the parliament creating the ministry. Representative government in Spain, concludes the *Temps*, altho nearly three-quarters of a century old, is still a mere fiction, and "the statesman who will restore to Spanish elections their really representative and independent character, will render the greatest possible service to his country, his King, and the noble but unfortunate Spanish people." No student of contemporary history will deny that "insincerity in elections is apparently an incurable vice of our Southern neighbors," declares Alcide Ebray, writing in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). Despite the best intentions on the part of cabinet ministers, the electors evidently prefer to go to the bull-fight rather than to the voting-booth. And, if the result is "fixed" beforehand, how can they be blamed?—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

* The Regionalists are elected avowedly on sectional and local issues, and do not pretend to represent the nation at large.

## BRITISH OPINION ON THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

THE journals of Great Britain are practically unanimous in expressing the opinion that, while there may have been politics in the decision of the Supreme Court with regard to the status of our new "possessions," the situation in which the United States has placed itself leaves no other course open to it, as a practical nation, than that which the court sanctions. And yet a general tone of regret pervades the British comment that we have reached such a situation. *The Times* (London) believes that, while the intentions of the founders of the republic may have been outraged, it is evident that the court "yields to a law of development to which all institutions are amenable." Says this journal further:

"The cause of the anti-expansionists was lost long ago—lost, some would say, in the far-off times when the State of Massachusetts protested against the admission into the Union of Louisiana as unconstitutional. It was all very well to preach the doctrine that the Constitution followed the flag in days when Calhoun and others using that expression had in view a definite result which they had much at heart. Literally applied to-day, that doctrine would be fatal to expansion along the lines which the people of the United States have marked out for themselves. They are not prepared to part with what they have won or to shut themselves out of the possibility of one day acquiring more. Neither are they prepared to force republican institutions upon people totally unfitted for them, or to welcome at Washington batches of black and yellow Senators. They mean to be free to do as other countries have done in like circumstances."

The impossible has happened, observes *The Westminster Gazette* (London), and "imperialism has been sanctioned by the United States Supreme Court—by one vote." This journal believes that the departure "modifies profoundly" the relation of the United States to Europe and the rest of the world. It says:

"Colonies over-seas mean a navy, a navy means naval bases and coaling-stations, and naval bases are found to be insecure unless backed up by the possession of the Hinterland. This is

the logic of imperialism, and it may lead the Americans far, as it has led us. Moreover, by stepping outside their continent, the American people undoubtedly weaken the force of their Monroe doctrine. It is one thing for the United States to say 'hands off' as regards the American continent, if she in return is prepared to keep her hands off other continents. There is a certain reciprocity in that arrangement which helps to reconcile European nations to their exclusion from South America. But if she plunges into the welter of world politics, equipped with a strong navy and an American canal enabling it to concentrate in either ocean, she can hardly claim to compete on a principle which limits her liability while putting no limit upon her expansion."

The decision is in accordance with common sense and with all the facts of the situation, declares *The Spectator* (London). It believes, however, that, while the fate of the American dependencies will undoubtedly be a good one, Spanish-Americans have reason for alarm:

"If for any reason in the future, near or distant, the statesmen of the Union should desire to rule a Spanish-American State, we do not see what is to prevent that desire from fulfilment. Suppose they buy or conquer Nicaragua, and so terminate all complications as to the control of the canal by cutting it through territory absolutely their own, what except force, which would hardly be applied, is to prevent them? Or suppose, what is quite possible, that under a new and less wise President than Porfirio Diaz a furious quarrel arose with Mexico, what is to prevent the Union from annexing it entire? Formerly they were restrained by dread of including so many colored voters, and of anarchy arising in so many new and half-civilized states; but under the decision of Monday they can hold Mexico as we hold India, without feeling any reflex effect from their new possession. The dominant caste in the conquered lands would be American and the army, but in Washington the Executive would remain as before, no party within the Union would be stronger or weaker by a vote, and Congress, even in numbers, would be unchanged. The only effect felt by the Administration would be a large increase of patronage and a considerable increase in national well-being, all the potentialities of wealth in Mexico falling into American hands."

Our American friends, continues this journal, will say that they do not desire conquest, and we believe them; but "the future has many necessities in store, an open road *produces* traffic, and seeing what we see around us, we have little faith in the want of ambition of a commercial people." Says *The Spectator* in conclusion:

"The community which longed for Texas might long for more. It is true slavery is dead, and no one will plan invasions in order to enlarge the range of the 'peculiar institution'; but still, if we were Spaniards of Mexico or of Central America, we should feel that the judges at Washington had, however unintentionally, made the sky for us perceptibly more full of clouds."

*The Saturday Review* (London), usually unfriendly to the United States, declares that the "decision amounts to the statement that the legislative authority has the power of doing that which the Constitution said it had not, and beyond this of reducing to a ridiculous fiction the sacred words of the 'Declaration of Independence' itself." The only honest way to solve the problem, in the opinion of this journal, was "to force the Government to amend the Constitution," for in its present condition the American Constitution is not fitted to be the basis of a conquering and imperialistic state, and "the decision of the Supreme Court may have stayed a momentary difficulty, but at the cost of begetting a hundred more."

The same journal believes that the decision seriously compromises the position of the Territories. Henceforth, it says, Congress will have unlimited power over the Territories. If annexation does not carry the Constitution with it, "what legal distinction exists between the inhabitants of Arizona and those of Porto Rico?" The difficulties which may be created by the decision, concludes this journal, are endless:

"If the new theory be accepted that the 'United States' is a phrase which does not include all annexed territories, then we are landed in the dilemma that either Congress has unlimited sovereign power or all the inhabitants of districts not actually States, and not actually contemplated by the Constitution, or that there is a distinction by reason of race or color, which is a theory directly in defiance of the cherished and boasted privileges on behalf of which the Civil War was waged. . . . Apart from peculiar temptations there is no force of tradition in the United States to regulate the government of subjects. We are told that Congress would never exercise the oppression which it has power to do under this decision. But this is exactly the argument that was used by the supporters of slavery, as the argument that the duties imposed on Porto Rico are to be expended for her benefit is precisely that used by the supporters of the Stamp Act in the English Parliament. Nor is there any power of the crown to check or control the legislature. The story of the Roman republic shows how grave an opportunity for adoption at home and tyranny abroad may be found in the administration of distant territories by a venal and decadent assembly."

We do not understand the legal justification of the American judges, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), but the result has no doubt been reached by one of those fictions which have had so much to do with the development of our own [British] institutions. The capacity of English courts and of those descended from them, says *The Standard* (London), arguing in the same vein, to construct "useful and statesmanlike legal fictions is boundless." Evidently, remarks *The Guardian* (Manchester), "it is very difficult to fit the new imperialism into a Constitution drawn up by men who would have scouted the imperialist principles. . . . This is a victory for Mr. McKinley's administration, which is protectionist first and imperialist afterward." We deplore the decision with all our heart, says *The Daily News* (London), and it continues as follows:

"It can only give fresh encouragement to the already ominously large party which seems bent on shaping American destinies after the worst models of the Old World. If ever there was a country whose sole mission seemed to be the building up of an orderly, prosperous, and intelligent commonwealth, of developing a new and higher type of civilization, that country was America. The force that the nations of Europe waste in arming themselves against one another, Americans have turned to 'fruitful strifes and rivalries of peace,' to subduing their vast continent, to making it, what it now is, a homogeneous and unconquerable whole. Not one of the causes that make colonization a necessity for the powers of the Old World is applicable to the United States. Stupendous as is their population, they still have room enough and to spare for twice their present numbers. There is no population question, no labor question, no question of a submerged tenth to make an outlet for emigration imperative. Their foreign commerce is large, for a European nation it would be immense, but it represents barely four per cent. of the value of the interstate trade. It will be generations before their new possessions bring in a tithe of what has been already sunk in them. And as for the fantastic notion that imperialism will steady the national character and bring a better tone into domestic politics, we confess to some skepticism as to the possibility of reforming Tammany Hall by way of Luzon."

It is retrogression of the worst kind, concludes *The News:*

"The Supreme Court has pronounced in effect, if not in words, that, so far as the law goes, there is nothing to prevent the Americans treating the Filipinos and Porto Ricans as the Russians are treating the Finns. The thoroughfare of imperialism, which is the thoroughfare of autocracy, is declared legally open to the descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. A curious issue, this, to a hundred and twenty years of triumphant democracy. . . . It is not progress which the Constitution has been stretched to cover, but retrogression; not the advancement of humanity, but that disheartening product of our times, the militarism of a democracy. The American Constitution never showed its amazing elasticity on behalf of a poorer cause."

The Canadian press so seldom lose an opportunity to criticize Americans and American policy that it is somewhat surprising

to note the favorable trend of comment in the Dominion, tho there also criticism is not lacking. *The Advertiser* (London, Ontario) says:

"No other course was practicable. No other course would have been consistent with necessity or common sense. To talk of the incorporation of new peoples and lands with immediate possession of the rights and privileges enjoyed by citizens or States, such as Michigan or Maine, is the extreme of childish impracticability. If the United States Constitution had been interpreted as disallowing a reasonable time of tutelage for constitutionally immature possessions, either conquered or acquired by purchase, it would have been necessary to make a new Constitution more in accord with reason. We do not believe the United States wishes to hold any of its new possessions as mere wards a moment longer than is necessary. But that some of these new possessions have not as yet had the probationary schooling essential to full citizenship and full statehood, should be obvious to all who think."

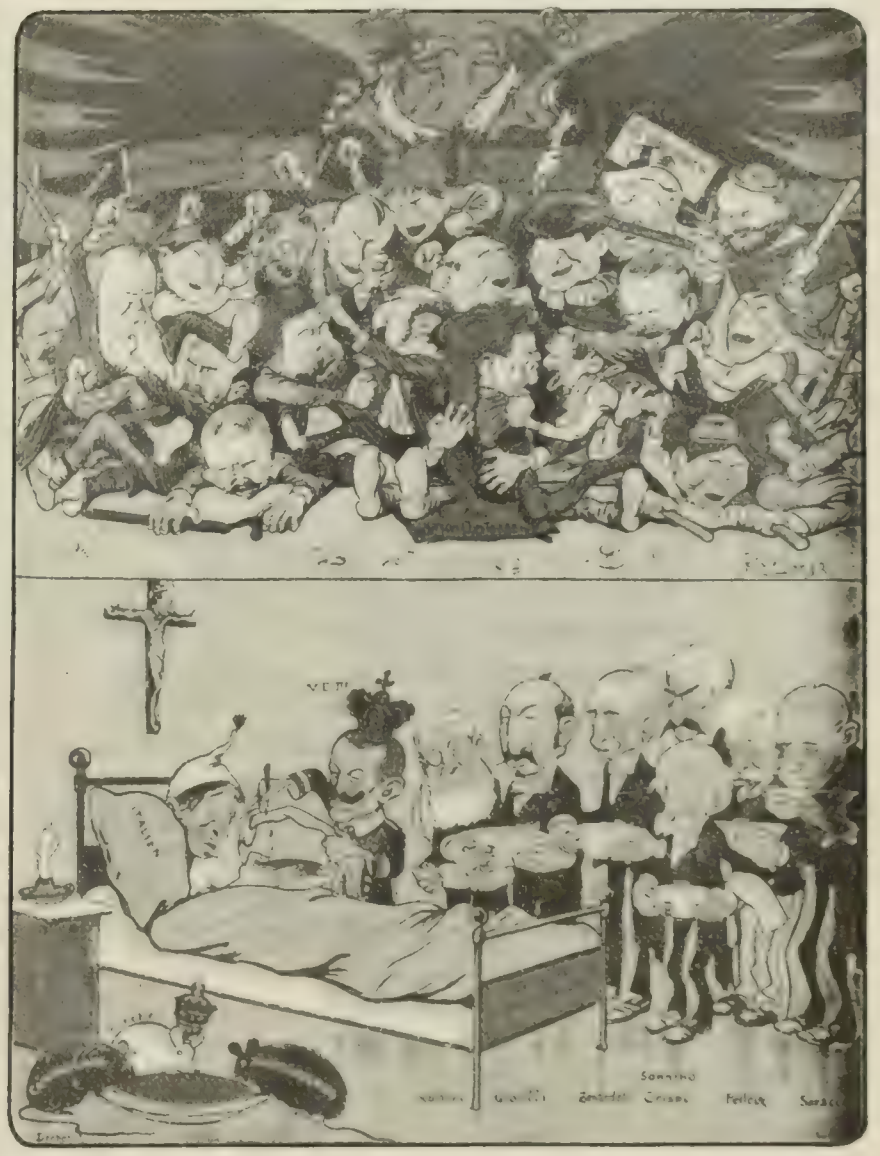
The decision places the United States in a position with regard to foreign possessions analogous to that of Great Britain, says *The Daily Witness* (Montreal). It says further:

"No one will pretend that it would be wise or politic to place the uncivilized, half-civilized, or wholly unprepared inhabitants of the Spanish islands on the same footing of citizenship as men trained for many generations in freedom and self-government. It is hardly necessary to point out that the decision of the Supreme Court is a justification of the policy of Britain in relation to foreign possessions and the government of subject races. The United States has practically fallen into line with Britain, as it was inevitable that it should when it emerged from its colonial stage of existence, which only really occurred after the late war with Spain. The United States is now a world power, with ample powers to annex and govern foreign possessions and assume its share of the 'white man's burden.'"

It is a disturbing decision, declares *The Herald* (Montreal). "The Americans are clearly becoming uncomfortable over their imperialism, and it is becoming less a question of what they will do with the Filipinos and more what, as Bishop Potter said, 'the Filipinos will do with us.'" If we were the Filipinos, observes *Events* (Ottawa), after reading the two decisions, we would not know really what we were. The United States is now an empire, observes the *Patrie* (Montreal). This French-Canadian journal continues: "The Constitution does not follow the flag. What is liberty in New York becomes despotism in San Juan and Manila. One is a citizen in the former, a subject in the latter section of the American realm. Mr. McKinley can now go on to further conquests. But we can not help asking ourselves, 'What would his glorious ancestors have thought?'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## TOLSTOY'S IDEAS OF REFORM FOR RUSSIA.

WHEN the Czar Alexander III. was approached by a Russian grand duke with a petition for the suppression of Count Tolstoy as "a menace to religion and the state," the Emperor, it is said, replied, in the words used by Louis XIV. of France on a similar occasion: "*Je ne veux pas ajouter à sa gloire une couronne d'un martyr*" ("I do not wish to add the martyr's crown to his glory"). This, however, in the opinion of the European press generally (outside of Russia), is just what has been brought about by Nicholas II., as a result of the excommunication and partial banishment of the count. He has rebuilt a true and beautiful religion in the souls of a thousand modern men, says *The Speaker* (London), and excommunication or banishment can not alter this tremendous fact. The whole cam-




THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE AT HOME.

I. GERMANY. VON BÜLOW; "Get up, you old nag, get up!"

II. AUSTRIA. The Strife for National Unity.

III. ITALY. The Last Blood-letting.

—*Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.*

paign against Tolstoy "is a melancholy example of that tendency to deliver dramatic and thrilling judgments against the wrong man which has so often marred the good work of ecclesiastical institutions." It says in conclusion:

"A great many things may be said against this brilliant and fearless man. He may be described as somber, fantastic, hyper-idealistic; in popular language he may legitimately be described as mad; but no one on earth can call him anti-Christian. He is the supreme exponent, in an age of righteous and unrighteous wars, of lawful and unlawful frivolity, of those very Catholic doctrines of peace and purity the appointed professors of which have just cast him out among atheists and pagans. It is pitiful, indeed, that the priests of a great religion can find no better occupation than watching jealously for the slips and staggers of their last great swordsman in an age of doubt."

EXCOMMUNICATION OF TOLSTOY.

TOLSTOY: "This persecution is making something of a saint out of me." *Le Rire du Rire, Paris.*

All the accusers, secular and ecclesiastical, declares *The Daily News* (London) are like the jury who condemned Faithful, in "Pilgrim's Progress." They repudiate him because he in so unlike themselves. No wonder, it concludes, that "the church and the world, the worldly church and the church ly world, should combine against the author of 'Resurrection.'"

"He does not spare them. He is not of their way. His pitiless satire falls with the impartiality of Providence upon judges and bishops, upon ministers of state and governors of jails. Tolstoy makes no terms. He never minces his words. It is not this man nor that man, but the whole fabric of Russian society, against which he lifts up his voice. The three judges who try the heroine in 'Resurrection' are absolutely different one from the other in almost every respect. The only thing in which they agree is incompetence for the discharge of their functions."

We are sorry for the Czar who can not take care of himself, says *The Anglo-Russian* (published in London "in the interest of Russian thought denied utterance at home"); but we have no condolence to offer to Count Tolstoy. He needs none. "Assuredly the orders of his majesty the Czar will not be so blindly executed by the sentinels at the gates of heaven as they are at those of the Winter Palace, and nothing could be more desirable for ourselves, indeed even exhilarating, than to see our enemies most earnestly engaged in defeating their own ends."

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) declares that both excommunication and banishment were "stupid things," but necessary, as, in Russia, what harms the church harms the state, and *vice versa*.

An Englishman who has lived many years in Moscow contributes to *The Review of Reviews* (London, May) a character sketch of Tolstoy which contains a good deal of new personalia. He points out that the count, despite his fondness for the country, is for half the year more a settled townsman than the lord mayor of London; but the Tolstoy of Moscow is but an "abstraction and shadow of himself." He preaches in the city and practises in the country. On a visit to the Moscow residence of the Tolstoys several years ago, this writer (Mr. R. E. C. Long) questioned the great Russian as to what he would do were he to become "as dominant in action in Russia to-morrow as he has become in Russia's thought." In the conversation, Tolstoy declared that he had no definite constructive program of reform to offer. By reforms, he declared, he does not mean changes based on stereotyped European models.

"If reforms are wanted in Russia, it is not either Western or Eastern reforms, but measures suited for the people, and not for other peoples. The assumption that reforms so-called must be constructed upon Western models is a pure product of Western exclusiveness, and is opposed both to Christianity and to common sense."

No European policy, he contended further, is any more suited to European races than Russia policy is suited to Russia. Both are bad and opposed to Christianity. Legal guaranties of any kind would be ineffective and out of place in Russia, because for the mass of the Russian people the law does not exist at all:

"They either regard the law, as I do, as a matter wholly external to them, with which they have nothing to do, or despise it actively as a fetter which retards the development of their internal life. Western life differs from Russian in being rich in outward manifestations, civic, political, and artistic. The law is necessary to it, and it regards the law as the crown and safeguard of its being. The life of the Russian people is less expensive, and they do not regard the law as an active factor."

But, he was asked, do not Russians in general submit to their own laws as Europeans do to theirs? They submit to them, he said, but are not guided by them:

"It is not their submission, but their neglect of the law which makes our people so peaceful and long-suffering. And that neglect of the law is also what makes our officials the greatest knaves in the world. You ask why? Because the mass of the people, while they despise external restrictions, are guided by their consciences. But our educated officials continue to neglect the law and they have emancipated themselves from their consciences. They have neither principle nor restraint, and in consequence become what they are."

When he says that Russians are led by conscience, he explained, he does not mean to say that there is less crime and preventable misery among them than in Europe. "I merely say that conscience plays here the part played by law in the West, and just as your law fails to secure freedom from crime, so conscience here, through ignorance and error, is not infallible." Count Tolstoy laid down the essential difference between the Russians and Western Europeans as follows:

"The difference is quite evident to those who know them. It is that they [the Russians] are more Christian—more Christian. And that distinction arises not from the fact that they are of lower culture, but from the spirit of the people, and that for centuries and centuries they have found in the teachings of Christ their only guide and protection. Your people, from the time of the Reformation, have read their Bibles intelligently and read them critically. Ours have never read them, and are only beginning to read them now. But the Russian people have preserved the tradition and the teaching of Christ, and in the absence of protective laws and institutions, such as have always existed in the West, where else should they seek for guidance of their lives? It is this element, this reliance upon conscience and Christianity as opposed to law, which forms the great gulf between Russia and Western Europe. Between Western countries there has always seemed to me very little difference. The conception of the French as vain, of the Italians as excitable, of your own countrymen as cold and calculating, may be very true. But to a Russian they are but sections of a general empire, in essentials the same, but all differing from Russia by their material spirit and their legal basis. In Russia Christianity and conscience play the part which material considerations and legal formalities play in Western Europe."

When pressed to suggest improvements in Russian conditions, he declared that reforms in Russia must come "as they must come in all countries, from the development of the consciences and moral sense of mankind." He also spoke in opposition to Socialism, which he regards as not much better than autocratic despotism, saying on this point: "Our Government keeps one class in idleness by means of violence; the Socialists would keep every one at work by violence." He condemned industrialism in all its forms, but spoke with some respect of cooperation.

A writer in the *Vita Internazionale* (Rome), in the course of a long review of Tolstoy's work, "The Resurrection," calls him the greatest thinker since the days of Greece's supremacy in philosophy.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CURRENT POETRY.

### Bobolink.

By JOHN BURROUGHS

Daises, clover, buttercup,
Red-top, trefoil, meadow sweet,
Ecstatic wing, soaring up,
Then gliding down to grassy seat.

Sunshine, laughter, mad desires,
May day, June day, lucid skies,
All reckless things that love inspires,
The gladdest bird that sings and flies.

Meadows, orchards, bending sprays,
Rushes, lilies, billowy wheat,
Song and frolic fill his days,
A feathered rondeau all complete

Pink bloom, gold bloom, fleabane white,
Dewdrop, raindrop, cooling shade,
Bubbling throat and hovering flight,
And jubilant heart as e'er was made.

—In *McClure's Magazine* for June.

### Song of the South Wind.

By HANFORD CHASE JUDSON.

Lo, I blow across the meadows that are brown and sear with winter,
And the grass grows green about me and it joys to see me pass,
And I get a banquet ready for the young bee, wing unsteady,
And I blow two hearts together, of a man and of a lass.

Soft my hand is on the harpstrings of the forest in the summer,
And with modulated music I have lulled the world to sleep.
By the pool the sunbeam brightens, where the water-lily whitens,
At the open doors of dreamland I my noontide vigil keep.

When the Norns, relentless, weaving, spin the autumn spell of dreaming,
And my spirit feels the burden of the sleep-inducing haze,
When the withered leaves together whirl in frantic, mad endeavor
To regain the golden gladness of the pristine summer days,

When the thrush his farewell tuneth, sad as Balder's funeral music,
While the purple tint of sunset on the crimson hillside dies,
Then I turn me; yet my sorrow reaches outward toward to-morrow—
I have buried springtime's treasure; yet remember where it lies.

—In *Scribner's* for June.

## PERSONALS.

**James J. Hill.**—To the energy of one man, James J. Hill, is chiefly due the solution of the transportation problems of the Northwest. The story of his career is told in the May *World's Work*, by Mary C. Blossom.

At the age of eighteen, Mr. Hill, in the village of St. Paul, became "check-clerk and caretaker of freight" at the steamboat landing:

"In 1862 the first ten miles of railroads in the State were finished with great effort. It ran from the levee in St. Paul to the riverside in St. Anthony, and was known as the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, of which Mr. Hill later became the agent. It was then that he noticed that a poor quantity of wood for fuel was brought into town. He made a contract with the railroad to haul the better wood that he cut; and he thus founded the Northwestern Fuel Company, which still exists."

Soon Mr. Hill began to realize the great possibilities of a transportation line that should make the wealth of the Northwest accessible to the world.

"He became possessed by this idea; on the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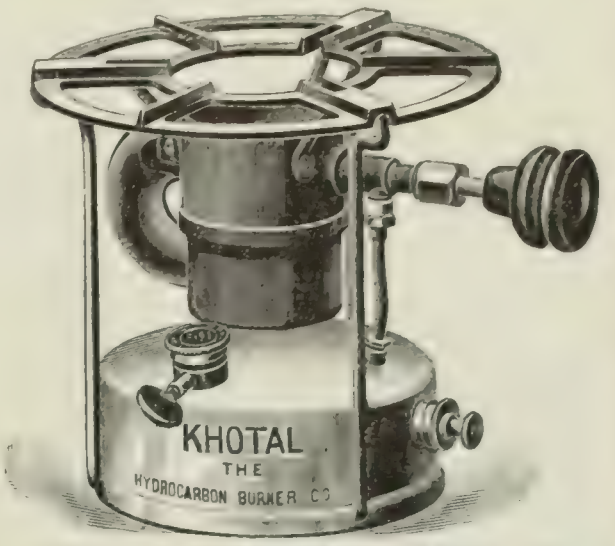


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street, at the club, wherever he met men, he buttonholed them and talked of a great road and of the possibilities of the Northwest, until even his friends were worn out with hearing. It is told of him at this period that while watching for several nights by the sick-bed of a friend, he would look into the fire, sing Scotch songs and tell Scotch stories, reverting ever and again to his beloved project, and talking into the night oblivious of time, until he was sent home leaving his friends with doubts of his entire sanity."

In 1879, Mr. Hill formed a syndicate, and the St Paul, Minnesota, and Manitoba Railroad Company began its existence:

"While the work was going on through this region, [the Cascade Mountains] Mr. Hill rode over the rough mountain roads on horseback, deciding problems of tunnels and the like. He knows the cost of a bridge as well as his engineers, and more than once he has torn up specifications and saved money by using his own plans. One reason why the road has held its own while others failed is that before putting it into operation he spent $5,000,000 in grading. It was Mr. Hill who taught the workers in the lumber country to alternate the thick and thin ends of the shingle so as to make flat, square packages, and thus economize space in the cars. He is sometimes called exacting with the employees of the road. It is because the work must be done the best way; and, when a division superintendent is not packing his freight to the best advantage, he is not retained because he is a nice old man, but his place is taken by a man who can load cars well. . . . .

"To ship valuable lumber eastward was an excellent plan; but to send empty cars after it was out of the question; so Mr. Hill conceived the idea of shipping grain for the Japanese steamers to carry to the Orient. An agent was sent to China and Japan to find out what the cost of wheat must be to compete with rice, and the result was that the Japanese Navigation Company, the third largest steamship company in the world, began to carry large shipments of grain to China and Japan. This was a foresighted piece of work surely. These boats were soon found to be inadequate for the shipment of grain, lumber, cotton, steel rails, tobacco and silver which soon became a part of our exports to the Orient. Two large new steamers are therefore now in process of construction at New London for the Oriental trade. They each carry 20,000 tons of freight, and draw thirty-six feet of water. They are 680 feet long, 75 feet wide, and their height to the top of the bridge is as great as a six-story building."

Mr. Hill's next large enterprise was the establishment of docks to receive these large steamers. Of the railroad system, the writer of this article says:

"The original 437 miles of completed road of which Mr. Hill took charge as manager now number, as the Great Northern System, 6,000 miles. In 1883 he became president of the company. While other trans-continental roads have collapsed and gone into the hands of receivers, the Great Northern has never once defaulted the interest on its bonds or passed a dividend. The road extends from Puget Sound to St. Paul, or during the season of navigation to Duluth and Superior, where it connects for Buffalo with its own two most luxurious steamers. A fleet of six freight vessels are added to these. The grain ships moving through the 'Soo' give that canal rank over the Suez in point of tonnage."

While at times Mr. Hill, in his business way, may seem hard and cold, the writer continues, still his philanthropy is of wide range and may in part be illustrated by a few interesting anecdotes:

"The widow of an early friend of his applied to

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Dr. A. L. TURNER, Bloomsburg Sanitarium, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "As an adjunct to the recuperative powers of the nervous system, I know of nothing equal to it."

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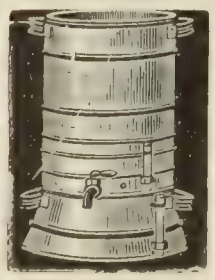

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Mr. Hill for a small loan. She said she was going to open a boarding-house. 'Sorry, Mrs. X., but can't let you have it. But you'd better get your boarding-house started.' 'Why, Mr. Hill, how can I? I have no money.' 'Don't need money.' 'Why, surely, I must pay for the furniture.' 'No, you mustn't; get a good house, get a bill for six months' rent, furnish the house, send bills to me. I'll pay 'em—sorry can't let you have any money. Good-morning, Mrs. X.'

"At another time Mr. Hill was walking down Third Street, once a flourishing thoroughfare, but now deserted by the general public. He stepped into a little tobacco shop kept by a German who had known him in the village days of 1860. 'Hello, Joe,' exclaimed the railroad president, 'how's business?' 'Bat, ferry bat. I haf de chop, but vere is der beeples?' Mr. Hill glanced over the shop. There was no assistant tobacconist whose discharge could be recommended. But Mr. Hill asked for a blank check, and the following week the old tobacconist was besieged by 'beeples' in a modern well-stocked shop on the principal retail thoroughfare."

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**The Report.**—CLUB MEMBER: "What sort of a looking man is he?"

THE NEW BOY: "He didn't say, sir."—*Puck.*

**In These Days of Weddings.**—THE MOTHER: "She says she'll elope."

THE FATHER: "Let her do it. It's cheaper."—*Life.*

**A Paradoxical Talesman.**—JUDGE: "Have you formed any opinion on this case?"

WOULDBEIGH JUROR: "No, sir; I haven't mentioned it to my wife."—*Smart Set.*

**Classical Music.**—TOMMY: "Say, Jimmie, what is classical music?"

JIMMIE: "It's the kind you can't understand unless you wear long hair."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Appearances.**—SMITHERS: "How old are you?"

MISS RANDOLPH: "Oh, I don't tell my age. As old as I look."

SMITHERS (with deep feeling): "No!"—*Tit-Bits.*

**Ideals.**—MAGGIE (aged 6): "My ideal uv a man is a soda-water clerk; dey's simply perfect!"

KATIE (aged 8): "How young you are! Jes' wait till yer old enough ter go ter a circus and see a guy wot kin turn three somesaults over seven elephants and a camel!"—*Puck.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

June 10.—The United States Government formally communicates to the foreign powers the impossibility of joining in a joint guarantee for the payment of the Chinese indemnity; Count von Waldersee arrives at Tokyo.

June 14.—It is announced that the recent communication between the cabinets at Washington and other capitals has not resulted in any agreement on the question of the Chinese indemnity, and the matter has been recommitted to the ministers at Peking; Sir Claude MacDonald, ex-British minister to China, reaches San Francisco on his way home.

SOUTH AFRICA.

June 11.—Mr. Kruger issues a statement disclaiming knowledge of any peace negotiations alleged to be proceeding with the Boer leaders.

June 13.—A. J. Balfour, answering a question in the British House of Commons, declares there is no foundation for the rumors afloat of peace negotiations with the Boers; General Pultenay captures a party of Boers on the Swaziland border.

June 14.—Mrs. Botha arrives at The Hague, with a view to conferring with Mr. Kruger.

June 15.—General Eliot engages De Wet near Vrede. British and Boers both losing heavily.

June 16.—Two hundred men of the Victorian Mounted Rifles are captured by the Boers

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near Middleburg; eighteen British are killed and forty-two wounded.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS

June 10.—The special embassy from the Sultan of Morocco is received by King Edward and Queen Alexandra at St. James Palace, London.

Sir Walter Besant, Robert Buchanan, and Baron Wantage die in England.

June 11.—The Queen Regent opens the Spanish Cortes with her last speech from the throne, the regency expiring next year.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York land at Auckland, N. Z.

June 12.—A. J. Balfour, Ambassador Choate, the Duke of Devonshire, and other notable men take part in a complimentary dinner given in London to Sir John Tenniel, the retiring cartoonist of *Punch*.

The celebration of the 450th anniversary of the foundation of Glasgow University begins.

Many political arrests are made in Poland.

June 13.—United States Minister Leishmann at Constantinople reports to the State Department that he expects to effect a settlement of the American mission claims against Turkey in the immediate future

Lord Milner of Cape Town subscribes to the customary oath, and takes his seat in the House of Lords.

June 16.—A statute of Bismarck is unveiled at Berlin; Count von Bülow makes the principal address; the Emperor and Empress are present.

## Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 10.—The new Boston elevated railroad is opened to the public.

Mrs. McKinley's physicians report slow but steady improvement in her condition.

June 11.—President McKinley issues a signed statement announcing his determination not to be a candidate for a third term under any circumstances.

Sixteen lives are lost in the mine disaster at Port Royal, Pa.

The Southern Industrial Convention is opened in Philadelphia with a number of addresses

June 12.—The new battle-ship *Illinois* shows great speed on her official trial trip; the battle-ship *Oregon* arrives at San Francisco from Chinese waters

An anonymous donor gives $100,000 to Columbia University for the establishment of a chair for the study and teaching of the Chinese language and literature.

June 13.—John Wanamaker sends a letter to the mayor of Philadelphia offering $2,500,000 for the franchises involved in the fourteen ordinances awaiting the mayor's signature; the mayor disregards the letter and signs the bills.

Arthur Pearson, the well-known English publisher, arrives in New York.

June 14.—The Cabinet discusses the questions involved in Cuba's acceptance of the Platt amendment, but decides that no action by this Government is necessary at present.

Two disasters occur in New York harbor: The transport *Ingalls* lists in her dock, and one man is killed and thirty-five injured. A collision between two ferryboats results in great panic and injury, and the loss of several lives.

June 16.—The Jubilee Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association is brought to a close in Boston with a service attended by 7,000 people.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES

June 10.—*Philippines:* Lieutenants Springer and Lee are killed in an ambuscade at Lipa, in Southern Luzon.

June 11.—In the court-martial trial at Manila, Surgeon Welch confesses to official corruption, implicating other officers and offering to restore part of the spoils.

June 12.—*Cuba:* The Cuban Constitutional Convention votes 16 to 11 to accept the Platt amendment without qualification.

*Philippines:* Captain Withelm dies of wounds received in the fight at Lima; Lieutenant Mitchell is arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

June 15.—The United States Philippine Commission appoints seven supreme court judges, Arrelano being named chief justice.

June 16.—Representives of General Cailles sign terms of surrender; it is thought that the Philippine leader's force consists of more than five hundred men.


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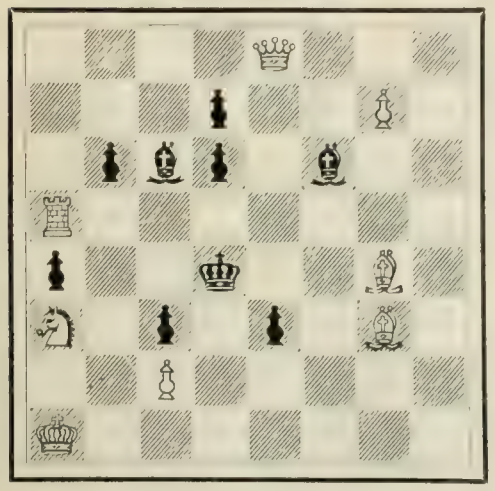
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 568.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By WALTER PULITZER,
Author of "Chess Harmonies."
Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

4Q3; 3p2P1; 1pbp1b2; R7; p2k2B1; S1p1p1B1; 2P5; K7.

White mates in two moves.

[Mr. Pulitzer assures us that this is the first problem composed by him in three years, and calls it the companion of No. 17 in "Chess Harmonies," which baffled Lasker years ago.]

### Solution of Problems.

No. 562.

Key-move, Q Q sq.

No. 563.

1. Kt—R 6 / K—B 5 — 2. Q—B sq, ch / K—Q 4 — 3. Kt—B 7, mate

1. ..... / K—K 3 — 2. Q—R 5 / K—Q 4 — 3. Q—B 7, mate

1. ..... / P—Q 8 (Q) — 2. Q x Q ch / K—K 3 — 3. Q—Q 7, mate

1. ..... / B—Kt 6 — 2. P—Kt 4! / K—B 5 — 3. Kt—Q 6, mate !!

2. ..... / K—Kt 6 — 3. Kt—B 5, mate

2. ..... / Other — 3. Kt—B 7, mate

2. ..... / K B 5 — 3. Kt—Q 6, mate

2. Q x Q / K—K 3 — 3. B—Kt 8, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; L. Russ, Corning, Ark.; L. Gouldie, Brooklyn, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. O. Jones, Corvallis, Mont.

562 (only): A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. J. H. R.,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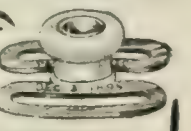

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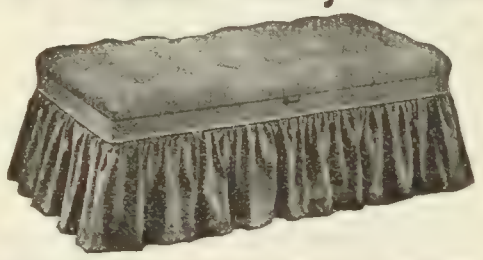

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Comments (562): "Very good"—M. W. H.; "Some good points; but on the whole below the standard"—M. M.; "An excellent key"—G. D.; "One of the best and hardest 2-ers that has appeared in the Chess-column of THE DIGEST"—J. G. L.; "Good, but not difficult"—W. W. S.; "Quite easy"—J. H. S.; "Beautiful"—A K.; "Not in the usual line; but all the more pleasing"—A. De R. M.; "Not very difficult, Black hasn't much defense"—H. W. F.; "Of first-class merit"—J. H. R.; "A good one"—A. O. J.; "Key well concealed"—H. M. C.; "Very easy"—H. E. D.

(563): "Excellent"—M. W. H.; "A fine 3-er. The key is below the average, for the Kt is so obviously out of play that we perceive, at once, that he is to make the coup"—M. M.; "Wonderfully fine and delightfully difficult throughout"—W. W.; "Rather baffling at first sight"—G. D.; "Well deserves the prize"—J. G. L.; "Excellent and with key well hidden; only the uselessness of the Kt on Kt 8 indicates that it should be moved"—W. W. S.; "Tough; marvellously complex and accurate; the work of a master"—J. H. S.

In addition to those reported, W. W. and T. H. got 560 and 561; W. R. C., G. M., W. W. S., 559, 560; A K., 562.

### "Worthy Homer Nods."

We are under obligations to Dr. E. M. Sala, Rock Island, Ill., for the score of his game with Dr. Lasker. It is the only game that Lasker lost out of seventeen played simultaneously in the Davenport Chess-Club, on May 23. Notice has been called to the fact that the majority of players get frightened when playing with a person of Lasker's distinguished ability. Evidently Dr. Sala was not scared at all, judging from the way in which he went at the Champion, and the wind-up puts the Doctor among those who do brilliant things—from his 22d move there is an ever increasing blaze of glory.

| | LASKER. *White.* | DR. SALA. *Black.* | | LASKER. *White.* | DR. SALA. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 14 | P—Q Kt 5 | Kt—B 4 |
| 2 | Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 15 | Q—B 4 | P—K Kt 4 |
| 3 | B—B 4 | Kt—B 3 | 16 | Q—Q 2 | R—Q sq |
| 4 | P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 17 | Q—Kt 2 | Kt—R 5 |
| 5 | P x Q P | K Kt x P | 18 | P—B 3 | R—Q 6 |
| 6 | P x P | B—K 3 | 19 | Kt—Q 2 | P—Kt 5 |
| 7 | Castles | P—K R 3 | 20 | Kt—K 4 | P x P |
| 8 | B—Q Kt 5 | B—Q B 4 | 21 | Kt—B 6 ch | K—Q sq |
| 9 | Kt—Q 4 | B x Kt | 22 | P—Kt 3 | P—B 7 ch!! |
| 10 | Q x B | Q—Q 2 | 23 | R x P | Q—R 8 ch!!! |
| 11 | Q—K R 4 | P—Q R 3 | 24 | K x Q | R—Q 8 ch |
| 12 | B x Kt | Q x B | 25 | R—B sq | R x R mate. |
| 13 | P—Q B 4 | Kt—K 2 | | | |

### Lasker's Great End-Game.

Another study in "opposition."

WHITE (5 pieces): K on Q R sq; Ps on K B 4, Q 4 and 5, Q R 4.

BLACK (4 pieces): K on Q R 2; Ps on K B 4, Q 3, Q R 4.

White to play and win.

C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb., and one of our old solvers, intends to issue a magazine devoted expressly to "Correspondence Chess." He says: "There are to-day probably more than one thousand persons in the United States playing Chess by correspondence in regularly organized tournaments, to say nothing of the large number playing outside the organizations. These figures are surely conservative, and probably far below the mark."


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# The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., NO. 26 NEW YORK, JUNE 29, 1901 WHOLE NUMBER, 584

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**PUBLISHERS' NOTE.**

The index of Vol. XXII. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready before July 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers whose application for indexes are already on file in our office. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with the indexes in future will please send us a postal-card request to that effect.

PUBLISHERS OF THE LITERARY DIGEST,
30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### TARIFF SKIRMISHES WITH RUSSIA AND ITALY.

THE renewed tariff friction with Russia and the little unpleasantness of the same kind with Italy are considered by the newspapers to be not so serious in fact as in possibility. Count Cassini, too, the Russian ambassador at Washington, said last week in a newspaper interview: "I deplore these small commercial issues that have arisen, as they are like small pin-pricks, not very serious in themselves, yet irritating in the general condition of good relations." To sketch the matter briefly, Secretary Gage, finding that Russia paid what was virtually an export bounty on sugar, levied a countervailing duty on Russian sugar imported into the United States, as he was directed to do by the Dingley tariff law. The Russian Government took umbrage at this, and, in turn, laid a heavy additional tariff on American machinery imported into Russia. This was in February; and many newspapers seemed to fear that our export trade with Russia in this class of goods would be ruined; but subsequent reports show that they are still going there in large quantities, and it may turn out that the only result of Russia's action will be that the Russians will have to pay more for their machinery. Soon afterward the Russian Government decided, for some reason not made very clear as yet, to levy a tariff on American petroleum, and Secretary Gage, as directed by the Dingley law, levied a similar duty on Russian petroleum. Now Russia and the United States are the two great petroleum-producing countries of the world, and, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "We import no Russian petroleum; it is not in the least likely that Russia imports any of our petroleum." Russia resented our tariff on her petroleum, however, and last week Count Cassini notified Secretary Gage that Russia has increased the tariff on colophony, galipot, brewer's pitch, and bicycles. Why M. De Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, hit upon this odd combination of articles has not been explained. The records do not show that any brewer's pitch has been sent to Russia recently, or any galipot, but about $220,000 worth of colophony (rosin) and $75,000 worth of bicycles were exported to Russia last year. The total loss of this trade, says the New York *Tribune*, "would not figure perceptibly in our annual trade returns, and would scarcely be felt by the houses engaged in those particular branches of our export trade."

So much for Russia. As for Italy, Secretary Gage found a short time ago that Italy was paying an export bounty on sugar, so he levied on Italian sugar entering this country a countervailing duty equal to the amount of the bounty, as directed by law. Italy resents this, and has raised the duty on American plows with one wheel by changing their classification from agricultural implements to implements of art and industry. Whether these small tariff differences with European countries will develop into anything grave remains to be seen; some of the newspapers think they are surface indications of a European hostility to our trade that may some day take on a serious aspect.

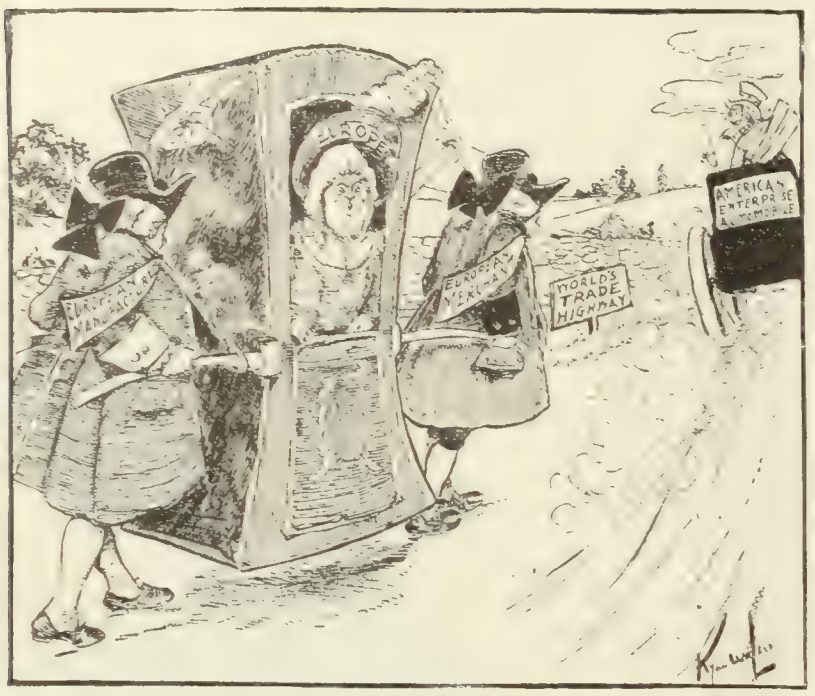
The Boston *Transcript*, for instance, remarks that the Russian reprisals cast "a broad, unveiling light on the claim of Russia to great friendship for the United States." The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* says: "We would just as soon quarrel with Russia as with any other nation we know of, and if the Czar and his advisers want to hear the eagle scream they will be accommodated. . . . If the Russians are hunting trouble, they are coming to the right place to find it." The New York *Tribune*, in a similarly independent tone, says: "There is no provocation to Russia in the tariff policy of the United States. We may confidently assume there will be none. But neither will there be any supineness. The United States tariff laws will continue to be made, interpreted, and executed at Washington, and not at St. Petersburg. The United States will continue to give to Russia the 'most-favored nation' treatment, expecting, of course, the same in return. More than that it can not give, in justice to itself and to others, and more than that Russia surely will not ask." Says the New York *Press*:

"Let us make no mistake about it; the two great tendencies which are to wrestle for the mastery of the East are American trade expansion, seeking the preservation of the Chinese empire, and Russian territorial annexation, seeking its dismemberment. Herein is a great, probably the principal, source of the Russian hostility which, in striking contradistinction to the traditional policy of his Government, M. de Witte has so frankly revealed. As the conflict is irrepressible beyond a doubt, we thank the honorable minister for assisting us to enter it with open eyes and without a remaining particle of the 'traditional friendship' myth which has so long beguiled so many of our people."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes this comment:

"Of course Russia has a right to impose any duties it likes upon imports; we have the same right and make pretty free exercise of it. But a discrimination against our goods as compared with those of other countries is a very different thing; it is subject to the agreements of commercial treaties, and to those Secretary Gage has called the attention of Secretary Hay. To retali-

ate upon us for levying a duty on Russian oil, which is levied solely because Russia has already levied a duty on our oil, is the most impudent act that a government could perform. Of course this petroleum altercation would never have arisen but for the sugar controversy. In regard to sugar we are treating Russia precisely as we are treating other countries; we are simply offsetting her bounty as we offset the bounty allowed by all countries that assist exports, and putting Russian sugar on an equality with German, French, Austrian, Dutch, and Italian sugar. Russia is attempting by the use of her tariff, as she has attempted elsewhere by the use of troops, to secure exclusive privileges for her trade. By shifting the burden of the export bounty on sugar from the public treasury to the pockets of the domestic consumers, Russia seeks to pose as a non-bounty-paying country at the very moment that she is participating in conferences of the bounty-paying countries and objecting to the abandonment of the bounty system. Of course if Russia did not pay a bounty she would be more anxious than any other country to have bounties abolished; yet she is the one obstacle to the abolition of the wasteful system. And if we defeat her efforts to secure special privileges for her exports, then she will attack our trade wherever she sees a chance. Valuable as our Russian trade is, our national self-respect is worth much more to us."




OLD LADY EUROPE. "Lud! Something's just gone scooting by us!"
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

## SIR THOMAS SUGGESTS AN OCEAN RACE.

THE proposal of Sir Thomas Lipton that the *Constitution*, the *Independence*, the *Columbia*, and the two *Shamrocks* race across the ocean under yawl rig, with each owner sailing his own craft, has brought out some interesting remarks. The New York *Tribune* declares that the suggestion "has the exhilaration of champagne in it," and goes on to say:

"Even in the most important yachting season that has ever been known this may be rightly called the greatest proposal of the year, and it incidentally provides a keen reply to the croakers on both sides of the ocean who have been deploring the alleged tendency of modern yacht designing to produce unseaworthy racing machines. Sir Thomas Lipton's compliment to his designer, Mr. Watson, is none the less eloquent because it comes by implication. He says, in effect: 'I have a boat that can do the trick. She is built of steel, and can defy any storm. I will race her across the ocean against anything that is pushed by sails.' Mr. Thomas W. Lawson says: 'I have a world-beater, and I will race anything in existence from Hull to Heligoland.'

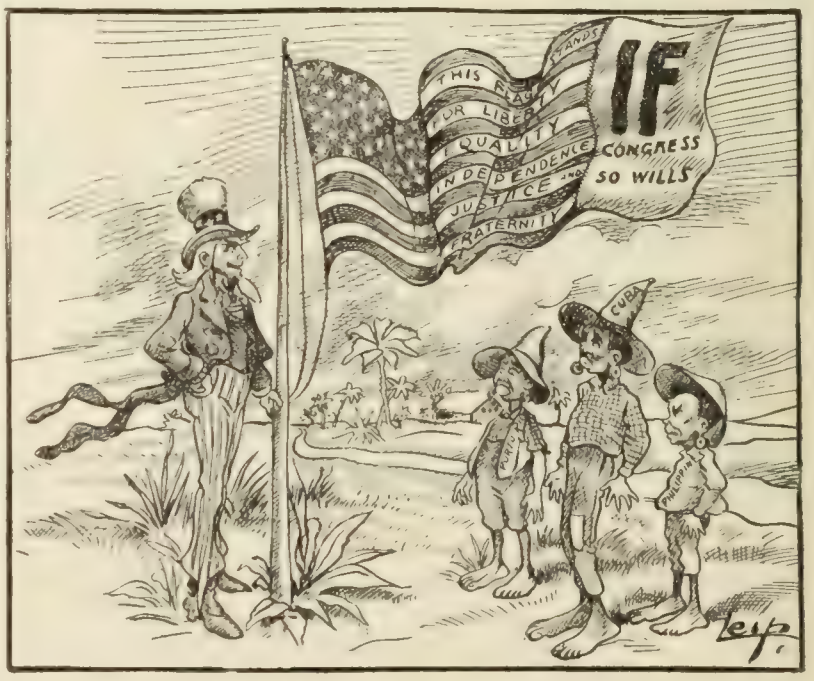
"It must be delightful to be able to talk in this large, Homeric way, and even those who only stand and wait can grow deep-chested with the breaths that the large game brings. What a proposal! From shore to shore with the big racing sticks on end! Four hundred mile runs with the spinnaker winged! Balloon jibs to the truck for a thousand miles! Truly, a sport for the princes of the earth and the masters of the sea!"

The Boston *Advertiser* says, somewhat satirically:

"What does Sir Thomas Lipton mean by proposing a race across the ocean? Does he seriously think that the N. Y. Yacht Club would consider the question for one moment? No wonder that the commodore of the club characterizes the offer as a 'wild proposition.' It is just that, from the New York point of view. The peculiar deed of gift is framed with the very idea of making the challenger a boat so heavy that it will be handicapped in the cup races. The restriction on the challenger is not only that its dimensions must be given to the cup-holders, but also that it must be sailed across the ocean under its own canvas. The cup defender is built as light as possible, and probably no perfectly sane man would dare to take the frail machine into deep water during a storm. The present deed of gift is a beautiful exponent of the stock-jobber's motto: 'Heads, I win. Tails, you lose.'"

## CUBAN PAPERS ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

THE reports from Cuba do not show that any noticeable public excitement or disturbance has followed the Constitutional Convention's acceptance of the Platt amendment. Some of the Cuban newspapers, however, voice very decided opinions on the subject. *Patria* (Havana), for example, declares that "in the eyes of all honest men of all countries and of all times the Platt law will never be anything else than a monument of hypocrital covetousness, an act of covert violence and a tremendous offense against the independence of the Cuban people, who confided too much in the righteousness of those who appeared before them as disinterested friends, to transform themselves, when once in the house, into the enemies of their honor, of their happiness, and of their rights." *El Mundo* (Havana) also says in substance that Cuba has made a shameful sacrifice, and all to no effect, as the United States will give nothing in return; and *El Diario* (Havana), in a similar tone, observes: "One thing must be remembered, that since the battle of Santiago we have been and shall always be at the absolute mercy of the conqueror, and all we can hope is that the Americanization of Cuba may be less rapid and less disastrous for us than the expansionists of the great republic desire." *El Nuevo Pais* (Havana), however,




FLAG DAY IN THE DEPENDENCIES.
—*The Detroit News.*

takes the more hopeful view that now "the republic of Cuba will be established upon firm foundations, safe from external and internal ambitions," and it urges that factional differences be reconcile.

The approaching withdrawal of the United States troops recalls to some of the Cuban papers the fact that in a number of

towns and cities election riots have been prevented heretofore only by the presence of our soldiers, and these papers intimate a belief that it would be better for the island if our forces remain. *La Lucha* (Havana), for example, declares that it "is directly proved by the facts" that "without the steadying effect of the American troops in Cuba, election time would be the signal for a series of disturbances and riots right through the island," and it goes on to predict that "the ignorant rabble, the plaything of its own impulses, will, without the restraining presence of the Americans, stop short at nothing, and every town, especially in the Oriente, will become during election time a chaos of passions run rife." *La Realidad* (Havana) also fears that the new republic may not appear to advantage at election time, and it urges the convention, in framing the electoral law, to restrict the suffrage. "Universal suffrage," it declares, "is universal anarchy."

## CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

THE President has chosen the Fourth of July as a fitting date for handing over to Judge Taft, as civil governor of the Philippines, such portions of the archipelago as are ready for civil rule. The portions not yet peaceful enough for civil government will be under the rule of General Chaffee, the new military governor. As Secretary Root's order puts it:

"On and after the 4th day of July, 1901, until it shall be otherwise ordered, the president of the Philippine commission will exercise the executive authority in all civil affairs in the government of the Philippine Islands heretofore exercised in such affairs by the military governor of the Philippines, and to that end the Hon. William H. Taft, president of the said commission, is hereby appointed civil governor of the Philippine Islands. . . . .

"The military governor of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the performance on and after the said 4th day of July of the civil duties hereinbefore described, but his authority will continue to be exercised as heretofore in those districts in which insurrection against the authority of the United States continues to exist, or in which public order is not sufficiently restored to enable provincial civil governments to be established under the instructions to the commission, dated April 7, 1900."

AFTER THIS ALL WILL BE EASY.
—*The Indianapolis News.*

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) remarks that "this great consideration for the Filipinos is in line with the President's course from the beginning," and it adds that "military rule will be as light as possible, and the Filipinos will themselves participate in their own government, just as the Cubans are doing. It will be such a blessing as the Filipinos have never before experienced, and will unquestionably soon bring peace, contentment, and prosperity to the people of the Philippine Islands." The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.), in a similar vein, says:

"Not the most virulent and narrow-minded 'anti-imperialist' can accuse the McKinley Administration of undue slowness in carrying out its announced purpose to establish civil government in the Philippines. If there is any fault it is in the direction of going too fast. The risks are undeniable. We really know very little as yet of the true Filipino character—there has not been time enough to fairly test it—and recent disclosures regarding the prevalence of Oriental ideas among the native magistrates as to bribe-taking from litigants are somewhat discouraging, it must be confessed. Yet it would be absurd to expect that the Filipinos could throw off the influences of ancient traditions and of semi-barbarous environment in a few months, or even years. Then it must be remembered that whatever of modern civilization exists in the Philippines has been introduced by the Spaniards. All judicial procedure is according to Spanish law, and for a long time yet the Spanish language must be used in court proceedings as well as English. It will take years of teaching and experience to Americanize the Filipinos, and manifestly we could not wait so long before abolishing military rule."

JUDGE WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands.

**The Referendum in South Dakota.**—The failure of the first attempt to refer acts of the legislature to the people under the new referendum law in South Dakota presents some features of interest. Under the new provisions, five per cent. of the voters can by petition require any law to be submitted to the people, provided the petition is presented within ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature. In the present instance the direct-legislation advocates attempted to secure enough signatures to enforce the demand that two of the laws passed at the recent session—one referring to an unpopular scavenger tax, the other to a county commission measure—be submitted to the voters of the State. They were successful in getting the signatures of only about four per cent. of the voters, so the demand fell through. "The people in South Dakota evidently feel that they have sufficient referendum in their privilege of reelecting or defeating members of the legislature," remarks the Topeka *Capital*; "the new law will remain a dead letter." In similar spirit, the Chicago *Chronicle* declares that the incident "shows that even in a late Populistic State the people do not want the 'referendum.' The humbug has collapsed in the special atmosphere selected by its advocates for a test." On the other hand, the Washington *Post* says:

"This failure strikes us as more of a vindication than condemnation of the referendum. It simply shows that in the case of one act the people generally are satisfied. That will quiet the small minority of dissenters. In another case there may be such wide dissatisfaction with an act that the voters in large numbers will call for its submission. We think the South Dakota five per cent. is much too small. It should be raised to at least thirty

per cent. But that does not affect the principle involved. This experiment has not finally disposed of the referendum. 'The humbug' has not totally 'collapsed.'"

## DEATH OF HAZEN S. PINGREE.

DURING his seven years as mayor of Detroit and his four years as governor of Michigan, Mr. Pingree, who died in London on June 18, became, in the words of the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), "one of the most conspicuous, original, and dynamic figures in contemporary American public life." The following sketch of his career is condensed from the newspapers:

Hazen S. Pingree was a native of Denmark, Me., and was at the time of death sixty-one years old. At the close of the Civil War, in which he participated, he settled in Detroit, and worked at shoemaking until he had saved enough to start a small factory of his own, in partnership with C. H. Smith. He built up his business until it employed one thousand men and had an annual output of $1,000,000, and when he entered politics twelve years ago he was a wealthy man. His political career was one of great intensity and picturesqueness. When he was first nominated for mayor of Detroit in 1889 by the Republicans, he had a normal Democratic majority of 3,000 to overcome. He entered the campaign with tremendous energy. There was hardly a voter in Detroit he did not reach in one way or another. He won by a large majority, and began a public career which lacked no elements of sensationalism. He antagonized great interests, and was bitterly attacked by his political enemies. He effected reductions in the gas rate, car fares, and telephone rates, and made a determined, tho unsuccessful, effort to secure municipal ownership of the street railroads. He also reformed the contract system, repaved the city, started a public lighting-plant, and when the hard times of 1894 came on, he threw open vacant land in the city for the poor to use in gardening, which won for him the title of "Potato" Pingree.

HAZEN S. PINGREE.

Mr. Pingree was first elected governor of Michigan in 1896, after serving continuously as mayor of Detroit seven years. He was reelected governor in 1898 and retired in 1900, after many stormy struggles with the legislature. While the Michigan Republican machine had become entirely alienated from him, he retained much of his popularity among the masses, and a great public reception was being planned for him on the occasion of his return from Europe.

Since Mr. Pingree's death, it has come to light that his recent transatlantic trip was undertaken largely for the purpose of putting into practical effect two gigantic schemes for the benefit of his State. The first was a plan for the reclamation of the immense pine waste in Michigan. He went to the Bavarian Black forest to make observations for such a project. The second was a plan for the rotation of crops, which took him to Egypt. He also went to South Africa in the interest of plans for Boer emigration to this country.

"This man really tried to do something for others," remarks the New York *Journal* (Dem.); "he was laughed at for his efforts in his lifetime. He is honored after death and will be honored long after the selfish fools who mocked him shall have long been forgotten. The news of his death will bring satisfaction to everybody who hopes to make a fortune by robbing the people in the State of Michigan, and will bring sorrow to hundreds of thousands of the poor who profited by his aiblity and honesty." He was a "unique figure in our politics; a crank who succeeded," adds the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.). The Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) says:

"His methods were spectacular, and to many he appeared insincere, self-seeking, offensively egotistical, and, in a word, a demagog. But he was not a demagog. He was earnest, but narrow. He saw certain evils in politics and society, and jumped at the conclusion that those who failed to see them, or who had different views from his as to the right remedy, were either conscious knaves or fools. And what he believed he bluntly expressed 'in open meeting.' . . . At bottom he had a strong sense of justice and of fair play. He would have played a far more useful and conspicuous (as distinguished from notoriety) part had he been less erratic and more reasonable and sane.

"His was a picturesque, remarkable, and peculiar life. He will be remembered by his city and State more for his undertakings than for any solid legacy traceable to his official career."

The Detroit papers, which during his lifetime were full of invective and satire directed against him, pay only kindly tribute to him since his death, and are already beginning a movement to perpetuate his memory in a monument. "Mr. Pingree was in many respects the most remarkable personage who ever loomed up in American politics," says the Detroit *Tribune* (Rep.). "He was a distinct innovation, a bold and defiant departure," declares the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), but his individual creed was "an inspiration rather than a rule of action." The Detroit *News* (Ind.) says: "He was the type of man behind whom half of medieval Europe might have marched on a crusade to Palestine. In another state of society he might have founded a religion or an empire. In the closing years of the nineteenth century, he spent his force against such social abuses as contact had forced upon his attention, and he left indelible marks upon them."

## CONTROLLER COLER'S VIEW OF "PROFESSIONAL REFORMERS."

AS the political caldron in New York begins to warm up with the heat of the approaching fall election, the effect on the various public men who have been "mentioned" for the mayoralty is decidedly interesting. It is not thought unlikely by some observers that Tammany may place at the head of its ticket Controller Bird S. Coler, who has won fame by the close guard he has kept over the New York city treasury. This fact lends a good deal of interest to an article Mr. Coler writes for *The Independent* ridiculing the "professional reformers," who try to cleanse the city in what he regards as a blind and fanatical manner, and who favor the enactment of "puritanical" laws that public sentiment will not support. As Mr. Coler himself has sometimes been denounced by certain of his fellow Democrats of New York as a visionary who does not understand rightly the great fundamental principles of "practical politics," his view of those who are still more visionary becomes all the most interesting. The professional reformers, he says, are "well-meaning but narrow-minded men who are constantly agitating for the correction of political or social conditions in large cities," and he adds that "their mistakes are so apparent to the public and so fatal to the end in view that the wonder is that these men go on year after year in the same useless and hopeless way." He continues:

"It seems they can not learn from experience or accept a new idea, but must blunder along the mistaken way of denunciation,

often blocking and delaying progress toward better civic conditions. These men are always against something, never for anything. Their only policy is destruction; their platform is denunciation. The science of government or finance is to them a closed book. They consider themselves competent to cope with any proposition without the experience or preparation. Being better than all in their own opinion, they think that whatever they may conceive is infallible.

"In every large city we find banded together in social organizations or clubs with a semi-public purpose a number of citizens who, as a whole, are rather proud of the designation, usually applied in ridicule, of 'the better element.' At frequent intervals these men, in person, or through hired agents, make a hasty and superficial examination of some particular political condition, or some department of the city government, find something wrong, somebody corrupt or incompetent, and they at once inaugurate a 'reform movement.' Their movement is invariably aimed at some particular party or person, or at some isolated situation that does not fairly represent municipal affairs as a whole. They assail and denounce with violence and persistence, and in all sincerity promise honesty and economy if they can gain control of the government. Their constructive declarations always begin and end with honesty and economy. They seem to believe that the vast and complicated machine of municipal government may be properly regulated and operated by the policy implied in those two words.

"At the outset such reformers make a fatal mistake. Admitting their perfect honesty and nobility of intention, their actions invariably prove their utter ignorance of the work they have undertaken. As a rule they have little or no general knowledge of the vast social, political, industrial, and economic conditions and problems involved in the regulation of all the affairs of a great city. A slight disturbance at one point has revealed to them the fact that the water of the pool is foul and unclean. They promptly seize sticks and poles, disturb the pollution below the surface, turn some of it up to the light, scatter the poison, then retire to the safe seclusion of their individual respectability, leaving the disturbed water to settle back to its former condition."

Mr. Coler's opinion of "blue laws" and "puritanical" legislation may be seen in the following paragraphs:

"With some show of reason the name of reform in the government of the great cities of this country has come to be regarded as synonymous with bigotry and intolerance, a reputation fatal to the best efforts of the wisest men. The blue laws of Puritan New England and the intolerance of the egotistical virtue of Pharisees can never again be successfully enforced or peaceably endured in the great cities of America, where all races, creeds, and social conditions are so largely represented in the population, and each is a political factor strong enough to command consideration. The reformers who would make their own standard of personal virtue the public standard, and limit personal liberty to their own horizon of unreasoning intolerance, are so many stumbling-blocks, delaying the real improvement of political and social conditions in large cities. Personal liberty without license must be preserved and extended rather than suppressed. The spirit that demands it is dominant in population and voting strength in every large city, and ill-advised attempts to curb or suppress that spirit will result in outbursts of vice and crime dangerous to good order and fatal to good government.

"The professional reformers, when they enter politics, present platforms built of stale platitudes which, reduced to their substance, mean something like this: 'We would suppress gambling and the social evil, eradicate vice of all kinds, enforce all Sunday laws, make the city good and virtuous by force, reduce expenditures and taxation, and conduct the public business honestly and economically.'

"The first three propositions are impossible to a very large extent until human nature itself is changed. The absolute enforcement of the Sunday law is not desired by nine-tenths of the population. The fifth is absurd, and the others may mean anything or nothing, therefore the entire platform of the professional reformer is a mistake, or a mass of unreasonableness and impossibilities."

Some "professional reformer," after reading all this, may feel led to ask what he may do. Says Mr. Coler:

"The great charities of the city—the never-ending fight to save the waste humanity, ever pouring out of crowded habitations and the mills of unfortunate environment—to save that humanity while it is young and train it into material for intelligent citizenship—there is a field for true reform, a task for the combined effort of constructive statesmanship and broad philanthropy. The reform that will succeed must be a movement with a broad and liberal policy for building up, not a mere negative force to stop progress in order to show a smaller expense account. It must be a movement broad enough to embrace all the vast and complicated interests that must be wisely managed in order to produce better citizenship as well as better politics and cheaper government. The spirit of intolerance and narrow-minded economy is not reform."

## A JUDICIAL DECISION UPHOLDING BLACKLISTING.

THE decision of Judge Waterman, of the superior court of Chicago, following that of Judge Baker, of the same court, in a case originating in a strike of packing-girls at the stockyards, establishes the right of employers to maintain a black-list against working-people who have taken part in strikes or otherwise made themselves "objectionable." In arriving at this conclusion, Judge Waterman declares that "it is now the undisputed right of every man to determine upon what terms he will work, and no inquiry can be made into the motives which induce him to refuse to labor more than certain hours." Moreover, "the fact that the refusal to work is in pursuance of a combination" does not alter the rights in the case. In the same way, employers are within their legal rights in acting in concert for the purpose of refusing to employ any person or class of persons. The existence of an intent to injury, on either side, is immaterial, for "if an act be lawful, it is not actionable, however intentional or malicious it may be." The judge continues:

"The consequence of a refusal to employ any man may be deleterious and pitiful; so the consequence of refusing to work for another may be disastrous and ruinous; but the fact that one refuses to employ another because he wishes to see him come to want, or that a man refuses to work for another because he wishes to see his business broken up and him thrown into bankruptcy, does not give a cause of action."

The Chicago *Evening Post*, commenting on this decision, calls attention to the "essential similarity" between blacklisting and boycotting, and shows that under the provisions of this ruling labor has the same right to the boycott that capital has to the black-list. "The law only asks," it says, "that the contending interests shall remain within the limits of equality of rights." The Chicago *Chronicle* adds:

"This repeated declaration of the law will be useful as a warning against the impulse to precipitate labor wars. The employee will learn that if he strikes he can not use the law to enforce a reinstatement in the place which he abandoned nor to collect damages if he is refused reemployment.

"Employers will learn that employees have the legal right to work or not, as they may choose, either individually or as organized bodies. The atmosphere is cleared.

"All sides can see the duty of moderation, of conciliation, of a just regard for the rights and welfare of all. That should be the fruit of these reiterated decisions."

The issues involved from the standpoint of the wage-earner are thus vigorously stated by the New York *Worker*:

"In times of strikes we hear a great deal about the 'right to work.' The capitalist judges, politicians, and editors loudly proclaim the inalienable right of every man to work when and where and how he will, and denounce the 'tyranny' of the trade-unions which seek to abridge this right by establishing rules that men must not work for more than specified hours or for less than specified wages, and that one workingman shall not take the place of another who has gone out in resistance to aggressions on the part of the employer.

"But when it is a case of blacklisting, as in Chicago, or of a

lockout, as now in Dayton or in the building trades in this city —when capitalists make an agreement not to employ members of trade-unions or persons who have had the impudence to resist the lowering of wages—the right to work is forgotten and the same capitalist apologists are loud in their defense of the 'right to organize.'

"Thus it appears that, in the mouths of the sufferers of the present system, the 'inalienable right to work' means only the right of capitalists to employ scabs, and the 'inalienable right of organization' means only the right of capitalists to conspire to starve workingmen or poor, defenseless working-girls into abject submission. And this interpretation is upheld by the power of government in the hands of both Republican and Democratic parties."

## BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S STORY OF HIS LIFE.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S simple and unaffected autobiography presents a striking contrast to the sweeping arraignment of the American negro by W. H. Thomas (in THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 9). Both these men are of African blood, each is unusually intelligent, and each has had superior advantages in studying his own race. Their diverse conclusions show that the race problem is far from being a simple one.

Booker T. Washington was born a slave on a plantation in Franklin County, Va., either in 1858 or 1859. He does not know who his father was, but believes that he was a white man, as his mother had intimated so much to him. His life had its beginnings in the midst of the most desolate and miserable surroundings. Born and brought up in rags, in an open log cabin, with earth for a floor and with very little food, yet, he says, his lot as a slave boy was comparatively easy. When he was large enough to carry his young mistress's books to school for her, he saw the white children studying books, and the scene put into his head the determination that he, too, must learn to read. A "Webster's Blue-Back Spelling-Book" came into his hands, and, unaided, he learned the alphabet and in a little time was able to read.

Soon after emancipation his mother took him to West Virginia and put him at work in a salt-mine near Charleston. The number 18 was stamped on all the salt barrels, and after much effort he succeeded in mastering these figures. While here, he got the chance to attend a school by working early and late in the mine. He remarks that one of the ambitions of negro school-children was to wear fancy headgear. He had all his life gone bareheaded, as he was not able to buy a cap, and he tells with much pride how his mother made his first cap out of an old blanket. He was never called by any other name than Booker up to this time, altho his stepfather's name was Taliaferro. When he entered school, he heard the children giving as surnames the names of distinguished white families. He cast about in his mind for a name for himself when his turn come. Booker alone, he knew, would not do. Washington seemed to be the most appropriate he could think of on the spur of the moment, and thus came his name Booker Washington, the T., for Taliaferro, afterward being used.

The little learning that young Booker received at this school whetted his ambition for more. He never for a moment, even during his long, laborious hours in the salt-mine, surrendered his determination to have an education. One day he overheard some men speaking of a place called Hampton Institute where negroes could be educated. He was now only twelve, and had no idea where Hampton was and how he could get there, for he had not a dollar; but he went to his mother and told her he was going to Hampton. His plan was not looked upon with favor; but, with a bag of clothing on his back and a very little money, he started out to make his way as best he could across the mountains of two States to Hampton. When the lad of twelve reached Richmond, it was the first time he had ever been in a city; he was penniless and in rags, and he tells how he wandered about the streets hungry and was turned from every door where he asked for food. At last, exhausted, he crawled under the shelter of a wooden sidewalk, and, putting his bag of clothing under his head for a pillow, fell into a sleep which was often broken by the tramp of pedestrians above his head. Years after, when the negroes of Richmond gave him a great reception, his mind was more occupied with the memory of that sidewalk than with the reception.

After his broken sleep the lad saw a vessel being loaded at the wharf. On begging the captain for work he was given a trial, and he did his work so well that, when ready to leave for Hampton, the captain begged him in vain to stay. Young Washington was not received with open arms at Hampton. The institution was overcrowded with students who had to depend upon working their way. Finally, one of the lady principals asked the boy to sweep a hall. He swept and dusted the place four times, sweeping absolutely every square inch in sight. After it was done the lady took out her white handkerchief and went rubbing here and there, but she failed to find a speck of dirt. She turned to the young sweeper and remarked: "You will do; I will appoint you janitor of the building." Booker T. Washington declares that it was the happiest and proudest moment of all his life. He had literally passed his entrance examination into Hampton Institute with a broom; as janitor he earned his board; a kindly friend paid his tuition; he was clothed out of gift-barrels of second-hand clothing sent from the North; and his books were borrowed from his mates. Never before had he sat at a table to eat his meals, slept on a bed between two sheets, or enjoyed the pleasure of a bath-tub or tooth-brush. The use of the tooth-brush seems to have made a deeper impression upon his imagination than any other article of the toilet. He often refers to its value, and says that he has great hope of a student if he buys a second brush after wearing out the first.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School is wholly the conception and creation of Booker T. Washington. He went to Tuskegee upon the invitation of two gentlemen of the town and began teaching school with thirty pupils in an old tumble-down shanty. Soon he obtained money enough to buy an old plantation in the neighborhood. He used the dilapidated houses until, with the aid of his teachers and students, he could put up one or more of the splendid buildings which now shelter his scholars. Every stroke of work on these buildings was done by the school itself, and it was after three complete failures, the expenditure of the last cent of money, and the pawning of Mr. Washington's watch for a few dollars that his young men succeeded in making bricks that would do to put into a wall. Brick-making, brick-laying, carpentry, shoemaking, furniture-making, electrical work, tailoring, blacksmithing, cooking, farming, and, in fact, all the chief trades, are now taught.

Mr. Washington admits that beside securing money to run the institution, nothing else has been so difficult as to teach young men and women who attend this school that it is necessary for them to learn some trade. Most of them come to the school with the idea that the chief value of an education is to enable one to avoid all manual labor. It is a rude shock for a young fellow to enter this institution and to be told next morning that he must go to making brick. A young woman goes there with the expectation of studying Latin and Greek. She is put at work in a laundry and is deeply chagrined. But in spite of the strenuous objections of the parents and the students, the latter continue to come to Tuskegee in ever-increasing numbers, and the institution sends them away at last, not only carpenters and bricklayers, seamstresses and cooks, but men and women.

Mr. Washington says little concerning the negro's social and political status. He is convinced, however, that the negro can not be saved by political agitation. He must work out his own salvation through his industry, his skill, his accumulated wealth, and his general usefulness to society.

A chapter on the raising of funds for Tuskegee contains many humorous incidents. He says he has never begged for money. He has presented the facts about his work and its needs, and such men as the late Collis P. Huntington, Andrew Carnegie, and Morris K. Jesup have only been too glad to help. Boston has been most generous to Tuskegee.

The greatest triumph of his life, Mr. Washington says, was his speech at the Atlanta Exposition. Never before had a negro been invited as the representative of his race to speak from the same platform with Southern white men. He felt painfully the great responsibility of his position. His task was an extremely delicate one. He must not offend the white people of the South, he must not offend his own race, nor the people of the North, and yet he must be absolutely sincere and honest in his words. He had the supreme satisfaction of making an address that told the straight truth and yet pleased almost every one, and more especially the Southern white people. The Atlanta *Constitution* called it a "platform upon which blacks and whites can stand with full justice to each other." Mr. Washington, after this address, received the most tempting financial offer to go on the lecture platform; but he has made it a rule to speak only when he could make a plea for his race.

## RETIREMENT OF SENATOR T. C. PLATT.

WHILE Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut (author of the "amendment" that has just been accepted by the Cubans) is being "mentioned" by some of his friends as a Presidential possibility, Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, makes the announcement that he will retire from public office at the close of his term in the Senate in 1903. This announcement from the New York Senator is received by most of the daily newspapers with equanimity, tempered by such reflections as they have been accustomed to make upon the "easy boss" whenever they have had occasion to speak of him. Says the Washington *Times* (Dem.): "In sober truth, Mr. Platt, who holds the Republican Party of New York in the hollow of his hand, has made a most insignificant Senator—a good double for Quay of Pennsylvania, and probably no better than Richard Croker would make. Neither as a debater upon the floor nor as a worker in committee has Mr. Platt developed any strength whatever, and the American public is prepared to witness with perfect indifference his retirement from the Senate at the expiration of his term, or as much sooner as he pleases." The Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), in a similar vein, adds: "His name is connected with no national legislation or Republican policy. The only part of his work as Senator that he has performed with industry and energy has been that of office-broker, and his efforts in this direction certainly have not tended to improve the public service."

The Senator's friends say that he finds the duties of his position so onerous that he has determined to give them up, altho he may continue at the head of the Republican organization in New York State. The Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) says, however: "His friends omit to call attention to the fact that one reason for the Senator's retirement is his loss of political power and influence. He is no longer the dictator of the Republican organization in this State, no longer its master, no longer able to control the legislature, and recognizing the fact that he can not possibly win back his old position, he prefers to quit now, when some prestige remains, rather than to be forced out, beaten and discredited, later on. This view of the situation is decidedly creditable to his good sense and political sagacity." Senator Platt has not yet indicated whom he would prefer for a successor. The New York *Times* (Ind.) says on this point:

"The new Senator must be able to get for the organization all the appointments to federal office in the State of New York. He must persuade or compel the President to make such appointments as the organization desires. Its candidates may be blackguards, towering monuments of unfitness; towns, cities, counties, and the public opinion of the entire State may protest against them—all that makes no difference. Mr. Platt is able to get his men in over such obstacles. The new man must be active and energetic in the departments. His footfall must be known and dreaded by every secretary. Shame and squeamishness he must not have. The organization demands that its Senator shall get down into the dirt of patronage-mongering and like it. Platt has always liked it. He has lately been engaged in trying to get a very efficient and acceptable federal officer in this city turned out in order that a henchman of a Senator from another State may get the place and the salary. It is an unspeakably vile business, but Platt's eminence consists in his fondness for it and his very great success in the pursuit.

"Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff has been named among those in waiting for Platt's place. It seems to us that he is a shade too fat to do the necessary running around. What brains and voice were to the old type of Senator legs and wind are to the new. . . . It will be seen that character and dignity and statesmanship would disqualify a Senator for the work the Republican organization demands. A barroom loafer, if he was a hot spoilsman, would fill the bill perfectly, save that barroom loafers are not usually presentable or impressive in White House interviews."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IN MANILA.—The churches will be open to-day as well as the races.—*The Manila New American*, May 12.

THE "General Funston March," a new piece of music, must be full of runs, with no rests.—*The Baltimore American.*

Unfortunately for New York's Committee of Fifteen, it can not raid police headquarters.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

HIGHLY sensational reports continue to come from the Texas oil-fields. It is now rumored that a farm has been discovered in the Beaumont district on which there is no oil whatever.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT may be through kindness to Sir Tommy that the New York Yacht club refuses to allow the Boston man's boat to race for the cup.—*The Chicago News.*

TIME: 100 years hence. Scene: Liverpool.—Aged British Inhabitant (pointing to liner steaming out of harbor): "That boat, sir, is one of the most remarkable vessels in this country." Stranger: "Indeed! How is that?" British Inhabitant: "It's the only British steamship that doesn't belong to an American syndicate."—*Fun, London.*

THE "FULL DINNER-PAIL" IS HERE.—Prosperous conditions are manifesting themselves in curious ways. The statement is made by a large tinware manufacturing company in a Western city that their trade in dinner-pails has for some time been running heavily to the five and six quart sizes, the largest made. This is distinctly a new development. The dinner-pails in ordinary use are the three and four quart sizes. The inference seems unmistakable that workingmen are able to supply themselves with more food and a greater variety of it for their lunches.—*The Iron Age.*

HARD ON SCHLEY.

The Naval Board of Rewards has stamped Sampson's face on the medals to be worn by all who took part in the fight.

—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## THE "DEGENERATION" OF THE ENGLISH STAGE.

FOR several years numerous criticisms of the stage in this country and in England have found expression. One of the best-known of American dramatic critics, Mr. Norman Hapgood, as we pointed out last week, has asserted, in his recent "Stage in America," that we possess only "one high-class theater" in this country—the Irving Place Theater, New York. Similarly sweeping arraignments of the British theater have lately been made by two prominent men practically connected with the stage, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, commonly regarded as England's leading playwright, and Mr. F. R. Benson, a manager to whom the British drama is deeply indebted. Both, while highly successful in their different fields, agree in condemning the modern stage. Altho trivial plays are rapturously applauded, they point out, the art of acting is dying of disuse; and the single measure of success in the drama, as for the most part in literature, is in the mercenary returns, gained by vast popular successes.

A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* (June) discusses some of the symptoms of the disease, and its remedy. He says:

"If the theater is ailing, whence comes the malady? The diagnosis is not difficult, since the symptoms are obvious and universal: the drama dies because it has confused its functions; it has wasted its true strength to enhance a spurious beauty, and it resembles a man who should sacrifice both brain and muscle to increase by an inch or two the growth of his beard. As we have before pointed out in these pages, the drama is made up of three elements—the play, the actors, the scenic ornament; and the presentation is only perfect when the three elements are harmoniously composed. The play, of course, comes first, being the one and only excuse for the theater. Actors and the scene are but a means—the best available—of expressing a writer's meaning. If only we could perfect the mechanism of marionettes, the theater were easily reformed; but the awkwardness of puppets compels us to accept the existing materials. A brief retrospect will show that when the theater commanded an intelligent admiration, the poet was an omnipotent and unquestioned master. The simple decoration of the Greek stage was ordained by a holy tradition. The actors, whose heads were hidden in conventional masks, and whose feet were propped on clumsy pattens, could neither ogle nor strut. They were neither discussed nor advertised. Nobody knew their names nor cared about their visages. Their business was to speak clearly and simply the lines intrusted to them by the author, whose supremacy was undisputed. So, too, the actors who entertained the Romans, when leisure came to that arduous people, were commonly slaves or persons of no account, nor did the works of Plautus and Terence need any other embellishment than a rigidly prescribed back-scene. And when the drama was revived after centuries of oblivion, the simple fashion still prevailed. The splendor of Shakespeare depended no more upon the mouthing of an actor than upon the ingenuity of a stage-carpenter. The round O was sufficient for his most splendid effects, and the highest attribute of an actor was 'harmonious elocution.' No foolish attempt was made to 'act' the poet's masterpieces. Even in Cibber's time it was enough to say that Betterton 'spoke' Shakespeare with a finer distinction than any of his contemporaries, while the absence of women from the stage suggests that the vanity of realism was not yet invented. Yet soon after Shakespeare's day the actor and scene-shifter began to raise their heads. Inigo Jones adorned the masques of Ben Jonson with cumbrous machines, and the Restoration insured the ultimate ruin of the stage. . . . . .

"Thus the servant already encroached upon the master's province. The poet, eclipsed by the actor, the carpenter, and the musician, saw his supremacy threatened. The less a limb is used, the weaker it becomes; and when once it was discovered that the actor might be a match for the arrogant poet, the poet began to understand that the stage was not for him. He declined the unequal combat, and appealed not to the theater, but to the study."

And what is the modern actor whom we have received in exchange for the vanished poet? asks the writer. "He is distinguished from the ancient by a gentlemanly incompetence":

"He has had little chance of learning his profession, for if he has been fortunate he has played but a dozen parts in a dozen years. He is educated as often as not, and his manners off the stage are said to be irreproachable. In fact, he has been told by the tongue of flattery that he has but to stride the stage as a drawing-room and his elegance will be patent to all. He has never worked, and it is not altogether his fault. Long runs and railway-trains have extinguished the old stock companies. . . . .

"Yet how many absurdities has the stage revealed during the last decade! We have heard real horses clattering over boards with their real hoofs. We have seen a sham jockey chucked into a sham water-jump from the back of a real winner of the Grand National. We have heard the ripple of a rivulet flowing through the forest of Arden—a rivulet of the Company's water, which traced its source to the nearest tap. We have seen primroses and violets, fresh from Covent Garden, pretending that they had struck their roots into the hard floor of the stage. And the actors never see the incongruity. They believe they are intensifying the illusion, and all the while they are but exposing the hollowness of their art. It is the business of the theater to represent, not to present; and the stage-manager who thinks that 'a real donkey means real dramatic art' is as foolish as a painter would be who, having painted a portrait, pasted a real silk hat upon the canvas."

If the stage is to be reformed, concludes the writer, it will not be by the single device of a national theater; it must be by only one method—"the suppression of the actor and the upholsterer."

## STEPHEN PHILLIPS AND THE PHILISTINES.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER'S series of "Real Conversations," which appears monthly in the London *Pall Mall Magazine* and the New York *Critic*, deals this month with Mr. Stephen Phillips, author of "Marpessa," "Paolo and Francesca," and "Herod." Notwithstanding the brilliant reception accorded the two latter plays by the English critics and public, Mr. Phillips appears to be sore over the way "Herod" has been dealt with by some of the London "paragraphists," whom he accuses of falsification in their statements as to the play's success; and in this tendency of the daily press to make deliberate misstatements he sees a "hostility to the higher drama." The conversation proceeds thus (*The Critic*, June):

"*Mr. Phillips.* It is all very well to treat the thing lightly, but it is a serious matter for the future of the drama. You may judge what was said of 'Herod' from one little incident. On the morning after the production, before I had read the papers, I noticed a visible embarrassment in the demeanor of the station-master and porters (very good friends of mine) at the roadside station where I take the train for town. At last the station-master came up to me, very much as you might to the chief-mourner at a funeral, and said: 'Well, well, sir, we mustn't take these things too much to heart.' 'What do you mean?' I asked. 'I saw all about it in The Paper,' he said—as if there were only one in all England. He had received the impression that the play was a dead failure; and you know whether that impression was a just one, either as regards its first-night reception or its chances of popularity.

"*W. A.* But did Mr. Blank's disapprobation do the play any harm? The influence of The Paper in theatrical matters must have declined enormously of late years.

"*Mr. Phillips.* The play suffered at first, tho it very soon righted itself. But I am not thinking merely of the business effect of such notices. It is horribly discouraging—to some people it would be paralyzing—to think of having to submit one's work at all to the judgment of men who positively make a boast of despising literature and knowing nothing about poetry. This man, at the very outset of his notice, said, 'We do not propose to treat this piece as literature.' Good heavens! what *did* he propose to treat it as? Surely it is literature, or it is nothing.

It may be bad literature, and if any one who can possibly be supposed competent to judge on such a point tells me that it is, I shall be sorry—I shall probably be unconvinced—but I shall not murmur. What I do take to be an outrage, not only upon literature, but upon common sense, is that men whose judgment of any other form of poetry no one would dream of accepting or regarding for a moment should be held competent to pass a life-or-death sentence upon what is admitted to be, potentially at any rate, the very highest form of poetry, merely because it happens to be presented on the stage. There is an injustice, an unreason, in this that would make me indignant, even if I were never going to write another line of drama. And I can't help looking to the future. I can't help thinking of the other and bigger men that will come after. Just consider the disastrous effect such criticism might have on a man of much finer talent than mine—disastrous in proportion to the delicacy of his talent. . . . They [the critics] have persuaded themselves that literature is one thing, drama another; and that, tho they may not know anything about literature, they do know something about drama. If they kept to the drama, which is remote from literature, there would be no harm done; and it is not their fault that they do not. It is the fault of the editors, or proprietors, whoever they may be, who despise the stage, and think that any moderately fluent writer is capable of taking all drama for his province, from 'In the Soup' to 'Mrs. Ebbsmith,' from 'The Belle of New York' to 'Herod.'

"*W. A.* Of course you are quite right. I have preached the same sermon over and over again. But there is this to be said in extenuation of the editor's inertia: that the supply of dramatic critics who are at the same time men of letters, or (what amounts to the same thing) of men of letters who have in them the makings of dramatic critics, is incredibly limited. If I were proprietor of a daily paper, I should not know where to lay my hand on a theatrical critic of anything like the French standard of accomplishment."

After stating that his new play "Ulysses" is not to be anything in the nature of an Elizabethan masque, as has been asserted, but a "well-knit drama, with a 'beginning, a middle, and an end,'" Mr. Phillips turns the conversation upon Tennyson as a dramatic poet, and upon his own dramatic ideals:

"*Mr. Phillips.* . . . I do not think that at any time of his life he [Tennyson] would have made a great dramatist. He lacked two essential qualities: directness and passion. Tennyson winds round and round a thing; he never faces it, fair and square, as Byron often does. And of real passion, as opposed to ornamental and often inappropriate rhetoric, I know of only one utterance in Tennyson—the poem called 'Love and Duty.' Don't you remember the lines?—

> O then, like those who clench their nerves and rush
> Upon their dissolution, we two rose
> There—closing like an individual life—
> In one blind cry of passion, and of pain,
> Like bitter accusation ev'n to death,
> Caught up the whole of love and utter'd it,
> And bade adieu forever.

No man who had the making of a dramatist in him could have written the parting of Lancelot and Guinevere in the 'Idylls.'

"*W. A.* What do you make of 'Maud'?

"*Mr. Phillips.* For 'Monodrama' read 'Melodrama.' No, it is as a lyrist that Tennyson is incomparable.

"*W. A.* I shall always maintain that there are splendidly dramatic things in 'Queen Mary' and 'Harold,' tho as a whole they fail, because, coming to his task too old, the poet had not the strength to rebel against the Shakespearian form, but rather slavishly imitated it.

"*Mr. Phillips.* Well, then, we come back to our point of agreement, which is, that a deliberate rebellion against the Elizabethan tradition is the best hope for English poetic drama. That, at any rate, has always been my view; and I have tried to act up to it and enfranchise myself from the Shakespearian ideal. But people can't, or won't, see that. They assume as a matter of course that I am imitating Shakespeare and imitating him badly. All they know about the poetic drama being gathered from Shakespeare, they think every drama that is printed in verse must be judged by Shakespearian canons and no other.

"*W. A.* I have heard people whose judgment is more or less entitled to respect complaining of both 'Paolo and Francesca' and 'Herod' that they are thin, sketchy—spirited scenarios rather than fully elaborated dramas.

"*Mr. Phillips.* Yes, there you have it! There is no underplot, no philosophic embroidery, no minute development of character. I know there is not—but is drama impossible without these things? I may yet come to do more in the way of characterization than I have hitherto attempted. But is there not such a thing as large and simple character? Must it always be subtle and complex? And is character the only element in drama? Do not action and passion count for something? The Greeks thought they did; Corneille thought so, and Racine. It is no new thing I am attempting. It is a thing familiar to every one who knows anything of dramatic literature beyond the beaten track of Shakespeare. I seek after unity of effect, where the Elizabethans sought after multiplicity. They tried to get the whole variegated texture of life into their pictures.

"*W. A.* That is the very ideal which our ablest neo-Elizabethan, John Davidson, put forward the other day as his own. 'Art is selection,' he said, 'and great art always selects as much of the world as it can. I should like to put the whole universe into everything I write.'

"*Mr. Phillips.* My effort is to eliminate everything except the essentials of character, action, and passion—to admit nothing that shall not help on the action, tho possibly by seeming to retard it. I strive after compression, not expansion—after surface calm, even quietude, with the glow of passion beneath it."

## THE "AUTHORESS" OF THE ODYSSEY.

IN an attempt to show what remarkable results may be achieved along the lines of modern scientific criticism, Dr. A. Baumeister, writing in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich), describes two recent critical studies of the "Odyssey." The first is a book by an English writer, Samuel Butler, entitled "The Authoress of the Odyssey: Where and When She Wrote, Who She Was, the Use She Made of the Iliad, and How the Poem Grew Under Her Hands." The purpose of the author is to demonstrate that Ithaca, the scene of most of the events described in the "Odyssey," is not the historic island known by that name, but is the northwestern portion of Sicily; that this poem is not from the pen of the writer of the "Iliad," nor indeed written by an Ionian at all, but was composed in Drepanon (modern Trapani) in northwestern Sicily, and is the production of a woman, which woman, under the circumstances, can not have been anybody else than the famous Princess Nausicaa, of the Phæacians. The author is thoroughly in earnest and believes that an inner analysis of the poem leads to this conclusion. The whole contents are evidently the production of a woman's heart and mind, as is evident from the exalted position assigned to woman, and nearly all the geographical names mentioned in these twenty-four books can be located in these portions of Sicily. A vast amount of learning and research has been spent in the demonstration of this hypothesis, and the author has examined almost every foot of territory in northern Sicily in order to find confirmation of his views. The whole, however, in the judgment of Dr. Baumeister, is a remarkable example of what erratic zeal combined with a vast amount of learning may do, when not controlled by common sense.

The second book mentioned by the same writer is by Joseph Schreiner, a German author. It is entitled "Die Odyssee ein mysteröser Epos," who endeavors to show that "the glorious history of Israel was depicted by the poet Homer with the eye of a genius and under the penetrable veil of a secret language, as a memento for all ages to study." References to Israel's history, the author thinks, are found everywhere throughout this poem. The Ithaca is nothing but Jaffa; Calypso is Rahab, who lived in a grotto near Jericho; Ogygia is the Dead Sea; the Phæacians are the Phenicians; Nausicaa is Salomith, etc. In

this way the whole of Israel's ups and downs is found embedded in mysterious form in the lines of the Odyssey!—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## PADEREWSKI'S NEW OPERA "MANRU."

ADMIRERS of Paderewski are enthusiastic over his new opera, which was brought out with great popular éclat in Dresden late last month. The libretto, indeed, a work by Alfred Nossig, is not regarded as by any means a remarkable achievement; but the melody and richness of the musical composition were sufficient to make the opera a brilliant success. Of the libretto, the special Dresden correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes:

"It is the story of a Hungarian gypsy, who, after having eloped with and married a village maiden, finds himself ostracized both by his own tribe and her people, and rendered miserable by the conflict between his love for his wife and the longing for the old life. Ulanas, feeling her husband's restlessness, seeks to charm him to her by the aid of a love philter secured by a faithful and tattered gypsy follower, Urok. But a chance meeting with his old tribe, together with the wiles of a former gypsy sweetheart, Asa, who loves him still, suffices to make him forget his wife and to join the companions of his lifetime. To the love philter the listener owes one of the most touching love duets imaginable, well worth comparison with Wagner's greatest effort in the same direction in 'Tristan and Isolde.' As a means of seducing Manru from his marital allegiance, Paderewski has skilfully employed the violin and other characteristic instruments of the Hungarians, as well as of choruses, and some stirring dancing. There are remarkably rich and beautiful stage pictures throughout.

"Thus far the story has run along fairly well, albeit limpingly because of the undue length of a passage here and there. With Manru carried away by the passionate music of his race and the fascinations of Asa, it is as if the librettist had suddenly awakened to the fact that his story was long enough, and decided to end it at once. With delightful and ingenious facility he promptly disposes of the deserter and the deserted. The abandoned wife throws herself into a lake after giving but a minute or two to the expression of her desolation. Hardly has she disappeared in the waters, when the errant husband appears upon the neighboring heights, only to be promptly rolled down into the self-same waters which have but just closed over his unfortunate spouse. In his case, the old gypsy Urok and the jealous gypsy chief Oros are the instruments of destruction used by Herr Nossig to end the play. All this is perilously near to bathos, or would be but for the composer, who is equal to the task of thrilling the audience at both deaths, despite the immediate proximity of the greatest climax of the play—the carrying off of Manru amid the wild cries and singing of the gypsies."

This story, the writer says, Paderewski has told "with a wealth of melody, a warmth of feeling, a richness of orchestration, a vivid sense of the dramatic, and a variety of episode and coloring which, as one of the leading Dresden critics has truly said, puts him at a bound in the first rank of opera composers." The writer thus comments on Paderewski's work as a composer:

"As he was from the first the undisputed mon arch of the pianoforte, so he is now one of the great successes of the all too limited operatic world. In his hands the story takes on a strength which neither plot nor versification warrants. In his hands something of the real life and feeling of the greatest natural race of musicians—the Hungarians—has found a true expression and surely a permanent place in music libraries the world over.

"There is so much that is good, so much that is original, and so much that is unusual in the orchestration of 'Manru' that the critic is reluctant to admit that Mr. Paderewski has been influenced not a little by Wagner as well as by the modern French school in putting his ideas on paper. Yet such is the case. In the second act, for instance, the imitation of Wagner is occasionally very marked, both 'Siegfried' and the 'Walküre' having been drawn upon for themes. This is the most serious criticism that has been passed upon 'Manru.' That Paderewski has conceived his work as a whole and as a coherent portrayal of Hungarian gypsy life, with all its good and evil passions, is conceded. But the *Anklänge* of Wagner, of Bizet, and of Saint-Saëns, as the German politely puts it, are there, and mark at least the care with which Paderewski studied other masters before completing the work which is said to have taken him years. Few new composers can wholly avoid this generally unconscious imitation, but few can show in addition such marked originality, such color-warmth, such brilliancy, and such mastery of the new art to which Paderewski has turned as are to be found in his first effort."

## AN ENGLISH CHURCHMAN'S APPRECIATION OF WALT WHITMAN.

THE clergy have not thus far been prominent among Walt Whitman's devotees. Walt himself sang:

> More than any Priest I too believe in God;

and throughout his poems, while he can find delight in the inner heart of Christian thought and liturgy, just as he can in all other productions of the human spirit, he does not rank the priest among the chief benefactors of mankind. For this reason the exceptionally high appreciation of him which lately appeared in the London *Guardian*, the chief organ of the moderate High-Church Party in the Anglican establishment, is noteworthy. Mr. Barrett Wendell in his recent "Literary History of America" gave small space to the "bard of American democracy," because, it is whispered by the poet's lovers, Walt's "barbaric yawp" put Boston's nerves on edge, and his democracy did not possess the Cambridge stamp. *The Guardian* takes Professor Wendell soundly to task for this. It says:

"Perhaps the chief defect of Mr. Wendell's volume is his scanty recognition of Walt Whitman. We have no space here to discuss at all fully the question of Whitman's poetic greatness. But what puzzles his English admirers, even those most conscious of his weak points, is that American criticism seems so often unaware that, with all his faults, he is the one great original force which American literature has produced. We may place Longfellow, Whittier, and the rest, high or low, as we please; in any case, the one thing certain about them is that they belong to the old literary stock of Europe. Their way of looking at things has, in each case, plenty of English parallels. The thing we notice about Whitman is that his way of looking at things is entirely new. It is, no doubt, above all, his own; but we shall also believe, in spite of Mr. Wendell, that it is also American. And here, perhaps, Englishmen are better judges than any American, especially a Harvard professor, can be. We are outside America and can read its larger characteristics more plainly than those who are inside and can see only what happens to be nearest to themselves. . . . . .

"We think that there are three things about Whitman which ought to be plain to every open-minded lover of literature. He is, first of all, the man of the largest and deepest poetic vision produced by America. And his way of looking at things is a new way; that is the second point of importance. And the third is that this way of looking at things is one which could only have come to a citizen of the United States.

"Now, to all these points, many Americans, and among them Mr. Wendell, are entirely or partially blind. Whitman has plenty of faults, of course; above all that of thinking that everything of every sort that came into his head was worth saying and that any words would do to say it in. But his faults are on the surface; no one can miss them, least of all a professor of English. And it is a poor and narrow conception of what the English language and English poetry can be and can do that allows Whitman's verbal eccentricities and vulgarities to hide the central facts about him, which are that he has written a few poems which are among the noblest of the century, and that in his whole poetic attitude he is the greatest original force that has uttered itself in verse since the death of Wordsworth. He is the seer of the new world, the discoverer of poetry where even Wordsworth could not discover it, in the seething, sordid life of great modern cities, where the rest of us can only see incredible ugliness and

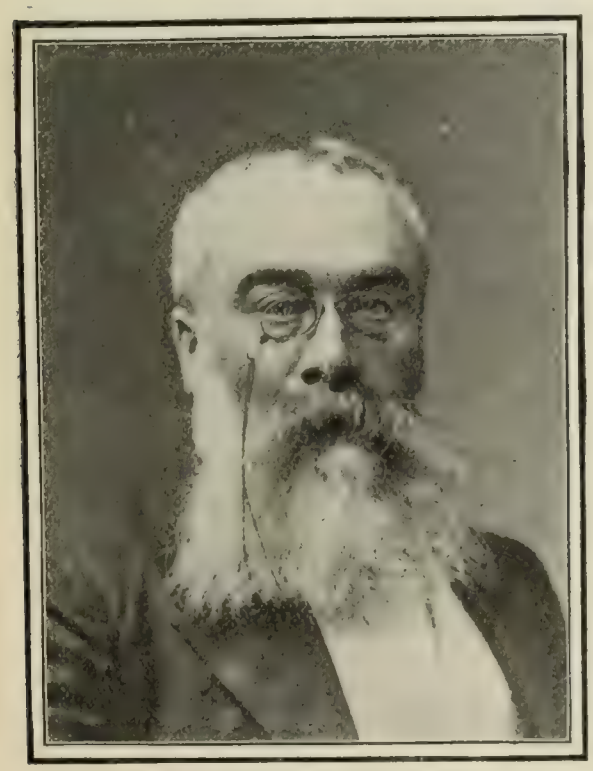
meanness. He is, above all, the spokesman of the brave individualism, of the erect and self-reliant hopefulness, of the untiring energy and equal liberty, which are the noblest possessions of the United States."

The Philadelphia *Conservator* (June), edited by Whitman's literary executor, Horace Traubel, and devoted to the Whitman ideal of life, in commenting on this churchly judgment, remarks: "It is not easy to believe that this eulogium must be credited to an ecclesiastical organ and an Anglican reviewer. Words not grudged Whitman in less conservative circles have a new emphasis and a fresh accent when uttered by the conformist."

## TWO ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.

BY the passing of two well-known English authors on the same day—Robert Buchanan and Sir Walter Besant, both of the older school of writers—England has lost two men who have done much for literature. Sir Walter Besant, especially, is regarded as one of the most industrious and worthy of English literary workers, and on account of his persistent and unselfish work in behalf of his brother authors he has long been regarded as a sort of dean of the literary corps. The literary life of Sir Walter Besant (who was born in 1838, in Portsmouth, and educated at King's College, London) practically began in 1871, when he entered into partnership with Mr. James Rice in the writing of the well-known "Besant and Rice" novels. Among the best of these were "By Celia's Arbour" and "The Golden Butterfly." After Rice's death, Besant wrote "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," which attracted great public attention and ultimately led to the establishment of the People's Palace in the East of London; besides this he wrote "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice," and many other novels. He was also a high authority on the antiquities of London.

Robert Buchanan, who, tho Scotch by descent and education, was born in Staffordshire in 1841, is known as a poet, playwright, novelist, and critic. In the latter capacity his attack on Swinburne and Rossetti, written in 1872, attracted world-wide attention.



THE LATE SIR WALTER BESANT.

Comparing the two men, *The Evening Post* gives the following editorial estimate:

"The death of Sir Walter Besant and of Robert Williams Buchanan in one day can hardly be called a great loss to English letters, for neither man stood in the first rank. Nevertheless, each did a work worthy of consideration. Buchanan, the smaller figure of the two, was exceedingly facile and versatile, but he can not be regarded as one of the immortals. Altho he wrote many plays, poems, and novels, which he reviewed with entire seriousness, his name probably brings up to most minds his attack upon Swinburne, Rossetti, and their cult—'The Fleshly School of Poetry.' Buchanan as an author must rank below either Swinburne or Rossetti; and in all likelihood a century hence he may be remembered only because Swinburne and Rossetti are still read.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne, who had some knowledge of the two authors in London, gives his impressions of them in the Philadelphia *North American*. Of Sir Walter Besant he says:

"He chose wisely in choosing literature instead of the church as his profession. The pulpit would have been too circumscribed for his tendencies. He was deeply interested in people, in their social and economic aspects. No doubt his religion was orthodox, but it was the practical side of life that was the more significant to him. The novel—the typical English novel—was his precise vehicle and instrument, and he did a great deal of good with it. He became personally known in England, and in London especially—known and liked. His People's Palace was a splendid advertisement, tho I am sure that nothing was further from his thoughts than any personal advantage in regard to it. He was content with himself, but he was not egotistic or selfish. The Queen did just right in making him Sir Walter. It is the fitting reward in England of middle-class merit among the middle-class folks. Sir Walter was not a great man, any more than he was a great writer. He was a good, honest man, and a fair writer. He had a right to be Sir Walter, and the fact that he was Sir Walter had the effect of enlarging his usefulness. He could not have done all he did toward advancing the cause of copyright and in helping his literary brethren in many other ways had he remained plain Mr. Besant. Such is human nature, at least in England. And for my own part, I think none the worse of it on that account. But I need not pretend that I esteem Besant, the novelist, nearly so much as I do Besant, the man, the faithful servant, who did the utmost he could with his talent. I was never able to read one of his novels through, tho I have dipped into several of them pleasurably enough. He belonged to another generation than this, and in the end his success was chiefly personal. I do not think he will be read much in the twentieth century."

THE LATE ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Of Robert Buchanan Mr. Hawthorne says:

"The Scotchman had the genius that the Englishman lacked, but he lacked the other's winning human qualities. The fact was that Buchanan was born awry; he was cross-grained from the start; he was essentially irritable. He more easily made foes than friends, and he really seemed to get as much satisfaction out of his hostilities as he did out of his affections. He had a tongue as bitter and relentless as a shrew's, and a pen to match it. In Yates he met a man quite as well equipped as himself in this respect, and with a vulgarity and petty spitefulness that Buchanan was free from. In their quarrel Yates, writing in his own paper, *The World*, fastened upon him the title of 'The Scrofulous Scotch Poet.' That was just the style that Yates thought proper in his warfare; a style impossible for a gentleman. Buchanan, however, was very exasperating and an excellent hater. Yates was a man one might legitimately hate; but when it came to fighting Rossetti, it was another story. He and Buchanan were both generous at bottom, and they were reconciled before the former's death. Buchanan, with all his faults, was a fine fellow; and he wrote some poetry which was poetry in the full sense of the word. It will be read for a long time to come; it has its own native flavor and beauty. He wrote many novels, too, or rather they were romances, and some of them came near being great. They were not quite great, and I do not think any of them were popular. Buchanan could stimulate the imagination more easily than he could touch the heart. He had lofty thoughts and high ambition, but he lacked patience and real knowledge of human nature, and life seems to have taught him little. He was never a happy man; he lived under a cloud that was self-impelled; he was prone to fancy that he was the victim of cabals and jealousies, and this conviction injured his work; he had not the dignity and the magnanimity to rise above personal consideration. Still, he had elements of greatness in him, and his death is even now an event to be noted."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## DEFORMITIES OF OCCUPATION.

THE redoubtable Sherlock Holmes could easily tell a man's occupation by observing his attitude, the color of his skin, or the callous spots on his hands. Every employment leaves its mark on the human body in the shape of some deformity, says Gabriel Prévost, who contributes an article on the subject to *La Science pour Tous* (May 19). Says M. Prévost:

"Looked at closely, all occupations cause deformity—even the state of being without an occupation. Complete leisure, if such a thing exists, causes fatty degeneration, anæmia, arrest of growth. Diderot was right when he wrote: 'It is the daily occupations that determine not only the whole size of the figure, but the true proportions of each limb and of their combinations.' Police magistrates, who have practised eyes, are rarely deceived at first sight about the profession of a workman.

"Among professional deformities, some affect the health directly, others only alter the normal attitude of the body to the prejudice of hygiene and esthetics. The first, which fall within the domain of medicine, still await a proper scientific description. Here and there we read of the necrosis of match-manufacturers, the cataract of blacksmiths, miners' paralysis, etc.; but there remains to be written a whole treatise, of the greatest interest, to indicate the means of guarding against the dangers that beset a numerous class of indispensable workmen devoted to various special interests.

"The principle at the bottom of it all is that we were not created to be always standing up, nor always sitting down, nor always kneeling, nor always bending over; and that, with the exception of climate, we were created to obey the law of variety, as well in movement as in nourishment. The best proof is that, apart from accidents, longevity attaches to just those professions that give the whole organism the most exercise—those of the soldier, the painter, the sculptor, and the actor.

"M. Chevalier has concluded from his investigations that compositors, who are always standing, are apt to suffer from palsy, fatigue, and, with age and abuse of alcoholic liquors, from varicose veins and ulcers. The same is true of women employed in shops, who have to stand for twelve or thirteen hours consecutively. Some of them, the cleaners, who have to kneel a long time while scrubbing, are subject to swelling of the knee, and to hydarthrosis, especially when they are rheumatic.

"Occupations requiring a bending posture comprise those of the clerk, the tailor, the shoemaker, the gardener, the miner, the engraver, the wood-sawyer, the laundress, etc. Here all the trouble comes from the engorgement of the abdominal viscera, whence arise affections of the digestive organs and the resulting headaches, etc. The vertebral column tends also to be deformed, as we see too often with old gardeners as well as old students.

"The metallic vapors of mercury, copper, and arsenic are very pernicious. Workmen exposed to those of copper have a marked green color of the hair, skin, and mucous membrane. The effects of arsenic are very injurious. As for mercury, we may cite the case of an English vessel, the *Triumph*, which, having taken on board a cargo of mercury, had her whole crew attacked by salivation, ulceration, and partial paralysis. . . . . .

"Among instrumental musicians, flutists and clarinetists may be recognized by the position of their lips and the puffing out of their cheeks. . . . The violinists who hold their violins in place with their chins hang their heads and incline them toward one side. Harpists and players on the guitar have callosities of the fingers. Pianists have a tendency to exaggerated development of the hands—witness Weber, who could stretch nearly two octaves. Grooms and cavalry officers have bow-legs and tend to 'toe in'; priests and magistrates, and all those who wear skirts, are inclined to drag their legs, in distinction from soldiers, who raise them. Dancers who have worked hard at 'pointing' have a deviation of the internal metatarsus, commonly known as the 'onion.' Painters have the mark of the palette-hole on their left thumbs.

"Both hygiene and esthetics bid us, one and all, to be careful of the equilibrium of forces. . . . A good example is furnished in Sweden, where evening gymnasium classes have been established for the two sexes; not those places of torture which turn out acrobats or clowns, but real places of amusement, where people go as they do to the theater. Those who attend them return to their homes in better condition than if they had been in a smoky café drinking alcoholic beverages over cards or dominoes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## GEOLOGY AND THE DELUGE.

GEOLOGICAL conditions in Central Asia are such as can be explained only on the theory of extensive submergence of the region where the Scriptures and tradition locate the Flood. This is the conclusion which has been reached by Prof. G. F. Wright, of Oberlin College, the well-known geologist, in a recent journey through Mongolia and Siberia, and stated by him in an article in *McClure's Magazine* (June). Dr. Wright asserts that the evidences of a deluge are not one, but several, and extend from Mongolia to the western borders of Russia. In the first place, he tells us, there is no evidence in this region of a glacial period such as once existed in Europe and North America. He writes:

"On the contrary, throughout this entire region, we were confronted with the evidence of a great subsidence of the land which had taken place in recent geological time, and which, in date, would correspond roughly with that of the glacial period in North America. For several hundred miles, while driving through the region south of Lake Balkash and the Aral Sea, we were evidently upon a terrace of the fine loam which is called loess, about 2,500 feet above sea-level. Indeed, at different elevations this loess extends continuously in a broad shelf along the base of the mountains, from the Irtish River to the Caspian Sea, and is found in extensive level areas over various portions of the Caucasus and Northern Persia around the base of Mount Ararat; while the so called 'black earth' of Southern Russia is a deposit of the same material, and probably of the same age, 100 or more feet in thickness. The distribution of this loess is the key to the whole situation."

That these deposits are the result of submergence and are not wind-transported as some travelers have maintained, Dr. Wright is convinced. To quote again:

"On coming around to the northwestern side of the great Asiatic plateau, in Turkestan, which is in almost the exact center of the continent, the wind hypothesis became entirely incredible, and the evidence accumulated that the land had lately been depressed to such an extent that the water of the ocean reached the base of the bordering mountains, rising to a height, certainly, of about 3,000 feet; for, at this level, south and southwest of Lake Balkash, we found the loess spread out in such an extensive terrace that the wind would be entirely incompetent to produce the results. We were interested to find, upon visiting St. Petersburg, that the chief Russian geologists had arrived at substantially the same conclusions which we had formed."

The recent depression of Central Asia, Dr. Wright holds, is also proved by the fact that Lake Baikal and the Aral Sea are fresh. We should expect both to be salt, like the Dead Sea and our own Salt Lake, as they have no outlets. Says the writer:

"The only explanation of the freshness of the water in these two great seas is that there have recently been great changes both in the climate and in the level of that region. Salt is washed into such inclosed basins so rapidly that it would take no prolonged period of evaporation to render them salter than the ocean. In general, such seas may be compared to enormous salt vats which are approaching nearer and nearer the point of saturation. In the case of Great Salt Lake and the Dead Sea this point was long since reached; but in the case of the Aral and Caspian seas little progress has been made.

"It is therefore clear that this region has lately emerged from below sea-level, and, in consequence, rapidly passed through climatic changes which have transformed it from a recently well-watered region to one that is now a desert. During this transition stage, the rivers coming into the Aral Sea were so much

larger than now that the sea overflowed the rim of its basin in such volume that nearly all of its salt was carried into the Caspian, and the sea thus became practically fresh."

This submergence took place after the creation of man. Says Dr. Wright:

"The crowning point of interest is reached in the discovery by Professor Armashevsky at Kief of flint implements and burnt stones in connection with the bones of extinct animals fifty-seven feet below the undisturbed surface of this soil. The discovery was made in the bluff of loess bordering the river Dnieper, whose general surface is 633 feet above the sea and 340 feet above the present stream, and totally unconnected with any deposits that may have been made by it. In this discovery we have the link connecting the recent geological changes in the East with those in the West. The flint implements of glacial man found in France, England, and the United States indicate the same stage of culture as that attained by the men who were overwhelmed in the great subsidence of Central Asia and Southeastern Russia, and of the region about the base of Mount Ararat."

In the opinion of the writer the Biblical story of the Deluge is shown by these facts to be in substantial harmony with geological history. He says:

"If . . . we may be permitted briefly and provisionally to summarize the facts as they appear probable, both from the Biblical story and the illustrative geological facts, the completed narrative might be made to read something as follows:

"Some time during the prevalence of glacial ice over Northern America and Northwestern Europe man came into existence in Central Asia, where the climate was still congenial. From this point he spread as far west as the Atlantic seaboard in Europe, and eastward to the Pacific coast, whence he succeeded in reaching, by way of the Bering Sea and Alaska, the western coast of North America, and thence migrated to the Atlantic coast, where his remains are found in the glacial gravels of Trenton, N. J. But the extreme and rapid changes incident to the closing stages of the glacial period naturally, and very likely, exterminated man in company with many of the animals accompanying him both in America and in Europe. The destruction of many of the species of animals accompanying man at the close of the glacial period is a well-known fact. It also seems probable, from scientific evidence, that man shared largely in the destruction. There is everywhere a sharp line of distinction between Paleolithic and Neolithic man, *i.e.*, between the men who were limited to the use of flaked or rough stone implements and those who used smoothed stone implements. It is Paleolithic implements only which are found in the glacial gravels of America and Northwestern Europe, and beneath the loess at Kief and at three or four other localities in Southern Russia. The Palæolithic man of science may well be the antediluvian man of Genesis.

"In Asia the rapidity of the subsidence spoken of, tho so great that man could not adjust himself to it, might still have been so slow as to be almost imperceptible. But toward the close of this period there were 120 years (specially mentioned in the Bible as a time of warning) in which the movement was accelerated to such a degree that the rising waters gave point to the preaching of Noah. During the last 371 days of this period the catastrophe culminated in the facts specifically related in the Book of Genesis, when the reverse movement began and cleared a space near Mount Ararat on which the ark could rest, and where the race could make a new start under more favorable conditions."

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**Do Plants Melt Snow?**—At the beginning of spring, before the last snow has disappeared, numerous plants put forth shoots that pierce the layer of snow above them. This perforation, according to Hadangard, a Swedish naturalist, is not the result of simple mechanical action due to the growth of the plant; but is due to the heat given off by the plant. This naturalist has made a special study of the question, and the results of his investigations appear in the Norwegian review *Naturen* and are reproduced by *Ciel et Terre* (Paris). Several wild flowers were observed by him, including the common anemone, and he affirms that the shoots put forth so rapidly by these plants in spring make their way through the snow by melting it in their path." We quote further from *Ciel et Terre:*

"Some of the shoots have even succeeded in thus pushing through a layer of ice several centimeters thick. In all cases, by means of this melting action, the plant forms a little channel adapted to the size of the shoot to which it gives passage. Those who are not well up in vegetable physiology will ask with some surprise whether a plant really gives off heat. It certainly does. The plant, like the animal, is an organism that breathes, and we know that respiration is an oxidation of organic material accompanied by the emission of heat. This emission causes in certain parts of the plant an elevation of temperature that may reach 15° to 20° [27° to 36° F.]. . . . It goes without saying that these are exceptional cases, but it is an established fact that plants give off heat. Respiration is thus the great factor that causes the melting of the snow through which the plant grows. This opinion certainly seems admissible at first sight, and may form a starting-point for future interesting observations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## INVISIBLE PHOSPHORESCENCE.

EXPERIMENTS on this curious phenomenon, whose name seems at first sight a contradiction in terms, have just been described by Dr. Gustave Le Bon before the Paris Academy of Sciences, where they attracted much attention. Dr. Le Bon's work on so-called "dark light" has been noticed from time to time in these columns. His earlier experiments were received by scientific men with caution, if not with incredulity; but his later ones seem to have brought the phenomena into which they inquire more into line with recognized scientific investigation, and they are certainly most interesting. M. A. de Marsy thus writes of them in *La Nature* (Paris, May 25):

Photograph taken in the dark by means of invisible radiation due to exposure to sunlight eighteen months previous. Exposure ten days. The shadows depend on the position of the statue when exposed to the light.

"Dr. Le Bon has shown that certain bodies possessing visible phosphorescence, such as calcium sulfid, preserve for a long period, sometimes nearly two years, the power of giving out completely invisible radiations in darkness. These radiations have a spectrum similar to that of light. They are refracted, polarized, and can impress photographic plates. A statue covered with calcium sulfid, left in the dark and completely invisible to the eye, may be photographed in a dark room in a cellar where no ray of light penetrates for eight days to one month after its last exposure to light. In this way was obtained the photograph of the Venus of Milo reproduced herewith. . . . .

"This fact regarding the long persistence of the emission of obscure radiation in the dark is very curious, but those discovered next by Dr. Le Bon are still more so.

"Those bodies which, after emitting dark radiations for two years, finally cease to do so, still retain a considerable residual charge, which they will preserve indefinitely until it is expelled by directing upon their surfaces certain entirely dark rays. They then become luminous in the dark, and may be photographed in a few minutes."

The dark rays that have the property of making luminous a substance that possesses residual phosphorescence are comprised

within a definite part of the spectrum, beyond the limits of luminosity, which Dr. Le Bon has measured with some accuracy. These rays are obtained by covering a lamp either with black paper or ebonite, which combination is called by Le Bon a "dark lamp." Says the writer again:

"If we project these rays upon a statue covered with sulfid of calcium, which has been kept in darkness for some time, the statue will become luminous in the dark and can be photographed in less than half an hour's exposure.

"In this striking experiment, dark rays added to other equally dark rays produce light. This is the inverse of Tresnel's celebrated interference experiment, in which light added to light produces darkness. . . . . .

"All substances can not serve for these experiments. They succeed very well with the sulfids of calcium, barium, and strontium, but not at all with other substances, such as sulfid of zinc, the diamond, apatite, etc. These latter have also an indefinite residual phosphorescence; but it appears only when they are heated to about 150°, and not at all when the dark rays described above are directed toward them. These bodies belong to the well-known class of substances phosphorescent by heat, of which certain ones respond also to light."

Dr. Le Bon bases on his experiments a theory of phosphorescence which assumes that it is the result of extremely sensitive chemical combinations that take place within very rigid bodies like the diamond. These are quite different from ordinary chemical combinations, one of the elements concerned being always present in infinitely small amount. By this theory he has been able to explain various phenomena of phosphorescence hitherto obscure.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE SOLITARY MEAL AS A CAUSE OF DYSPEPSIA.

IN an article entitled "The Indigestion of Loneliness," a writer in *The Lancet* (London, May 25) tells us that one of the reasons why it "is not good for man to be alone" is that lack of company at dinner will cause his food to disagree with him. He says:

"There are some few happily disposed individuals who can dine alone and not eat too fast, nor too much nor too little. With the majority it is different. The average man puts his novel or his paper before him and thinks that he will lengthen out the meal with due deliberation by reading a little with, and more between, the courses. He will just employ his mind enough to help, and too little to interfere with, digestion. In fact, he will provide that gentle mental accompaniment which with happier people conversation gives to a meal. This is your solitary's excellent idea. In reality he becomes engrossed in what he is reading, till suddenly finding his chop cold he demolishes it in a few mouthfuls; or else he finds that he is hungry, and, paying no attention to the book, which he flings aside, he rushes through his food as fast as possible, to plunge into his armchair and literature afterward. In either case the lonely man must digest at a disadvantage. For due and easy nutrition food should be slowly taken and the mind should not be intensely exercised during the process. Every one knows that violent bodily exercise is bad just after a meal, and mental exertion is equally so. Wise people do not even argue during or just after dinner, and observation of after-dinner speeches will convince any one that most speakers neither endure themselves nor excite in their hearers any severe intellectual effort. In fact, the experience of countless generations, from the Red Indian of the woods to the white-shirted diners of a modern party, has perpetuated the lesson that a man should not eat alone, nor think much at this time, but should talk and be talked to while he feeds. Most people do not think much when they talk, and talking is a natural accompaniment of eating and drinking."

Women, we are told, fare even worse than men when obliged to make a solitary meal. A man may generally be trusted to take food enough, even if alone; but a woman "is less inclined to realize the gross necessities of existence, therefore when doomed to dine alone she often does not dine at all." Says the writer further:

"She gets dyspepsia because her digestion has not sufficient practise; a man gets it because his functions practise it too often in the wrong way. Worst of all, perhaps, is the case of the solitary cook. In the myriads of small flats in London there are thousands of women 'doing' for their solitary masters or mistresses. These women, whose main occupation is to prepare food for others, find it impossible to enjoy, or even to take, food themselves. As confectioners are said to give their apprentices a free run of the stock of the shop for the first few days, knowing that it will effectually cure appetite afterward, so the women who are always occupied with buying and preparing food grow unable to use it for themselves. These people suffer from dyspepsia, which is cured if somebody else manages their kitchen for a week, allowing them to take meals without preparing them. It needs no moralist to declare the evils of solitariness. Man and woman is a gregarious animal. Physically and intellectually we improve with companionship. Certainly it is not good to eat and to drink alone. It is a sad fact of our big cities that they hold hundreds of men and women who in the day are too busy and at night too lonely to feed with profit, much less with any pleasure."

## THE SOUND OF CANNONADING.

RECORDS of distances at which the minute guns fired at Queen Victoria's funeral were heard have been collected by Mr. C. Davison, who has compared the reports of observers in 84 places. The results, published in the June number of *Knowledge*, are unexpected. Observations were received from places as far distant as Alderton (Suffolk), 139 miles from the *Majestic*. At several places, 50 or 60 miles distant, the vibrations were occasionally strong enough to make windows shake. Says Mr. Davison:

"While the sound-waves were thus heard at great distances, it is remarkable that in the immediate neighborhood of Spithead they were almost or quite inaudible. The nearest place to the *Majestic* from which I received any record is Holrey in Surrey, distant 50 miles. It does not of course follow that reports were never heard at a less distance, for most persons so situated would imagine their observations to be of little consequence; but the undoubted fact remains that many who went out to listen to the guns returned home disappointed. Thus one correspondent who was on a steamer just outside the line of battle-ships could hear only the reports from the vessel nearest to him. At Portsmouth, the first signal that the procession was approaching the harbor came from a gun fired from the *Victory*, which is stationed there; for even the sound of the guns on the coast defenses were scarcely audible in the town. It is said that not a report was heard at Chichester (15 miles from the nearest battleship), Midhurst (22 miles), Winchester (20 miles), Fritham Plain (2 miles northwest of Lyndhurst, 16 miles), Newbury (44 miles), Bournemouth (27 miles), and Yarmouth (I.W., only 10 miles). . . . There can be little doubt, I think, that the varying direction of the wind over the southern half of England is mainly responsible for this curious result. If there were no wind, and the temperature were uniform, the sound-waves from any gun would be spherical and the sound-rays rectilinear."

Mr. Davison concludes by saying:

"Thus, the sound-rays were first of all refracted by contrary winds over the heads of observers between 10 and 45 miles, and were afterward brought down again by favorable upper currents, so that the reports were clearly audible beyond 50 miles and up to 140 miles from Spithead, and were so loud at a distance of 84 miles that laborers in the fields put down their spades and listened."

**A New Dead Sea.**—The Swedish explorer Sven Hedin has discovered a very curious lake in Tibet, says the *Revue Scientifique* (May 25), which he describes as follows:

"It is a very large sheet of water, hitherto unknown—a new

Dead Sea—almost as interesting as that of Palestine. It is one of the strangest sheets of water that I have ever seen, writes the learned traveler. It is of enormous extent, but not very deep. To sail on it you have to walk through it on foot for a kilometer [over half a mile] from the edge, to reach the boat; then the boat must be dragged another kilometer, so that a distance of two kilometers must be traversed from the shore before the boat with its equipment can be really floated. But the most curious and most remarkable feature of this inland sea is the incredible quantity of salt that it contains. The bottom is a compact mass of salt, on whose rough surface it is very disagreeable to walk, as one must do to reach the boat. The boat itself, our oars, our clothes, adds M. Hedin, were all as white as chalk, and when drops of the water fell on the ground they left globules behind them as if they were sap from a candle. It is not remarkable that this sea and its neighborhood are as sterile as the Dead Sea of Palestine."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**The Hygiene of Fasting.**—Almost all the great founders of religions have deemed it salutary to prescribe a certain amount of fasting for their disciples. The reason for this, says a writer in the *Blätter für Volksgesundheitspflege*, is not only the knowledge that it is well for man to conquer his bodily desires, but also the experience that most persons eat too much. To overload the stomach with food is not less unhealthy than to deluge it with beverages; the more nutritious the food the more hazardous are the consequences when excess is habitual. Of all the sins of nutrition, the immoderate use of meat is certainly the most grievous. It gives to the body in a form that is favorable for easy assimilation the albumen that is absolutely necessary to life, and hence the earliest effect of its excessive use must be to surcharge the body with nutrients.

The chief point here is the critical examination of what is called hunger. Many persons believe that any and every sensation of hunger must be satisfied immediately, but this is a great mistake. An equally great, if not worse, mistake is the opinion that one must eat until a sense of satiety arises. These two mistakes combined lead to an unfavorable development of the human body, for the weight of the body grows to a degree that is detrimental to the activity of most of the chief and finer organs. For every stature an approximate weight may be stated that may be accepted as normal, and in accordance with this weight are adjusted the vital organs, particularly the heart. When a heart has volume sufficient only for a body of 150 pounds and is put to work to satisfy the demands of a body of 200 pounds, it soon shows that it is unequal to its task. It is just as if an engine that was built to pull only a prescribed weight were used to pull a large additional weight. The activity of the other organs as well as of the heart is hindered by the fat that is deposited about the latter. Excessive nutrition injuries the mental capabilities also. Of the particular consequences of excessive nutrition, such as hypochondria (the very name of which refers the reader to the region of the abdomen), and the gout, it is hardly necessary to speak."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**An Ocean "Limited Express."**—A story that is at least interesting, no matter what else may be said of it, is quoted by *The Marine Review* from the London *Express*, regarding two great ships which Mr. Morgan is said to have planned for the ocean ferry:

"They are to excel anything that has ever been seen on the water, and will be to sea travel what the 'limited train' is to the American railway. According to *The Express* story, an official of a leading American line who has been in consultation with Mr. Morgan at Aix-les-Bains says that he was allowed to see the plans for the two liners de luxe, which are to be constructed for the comfort of that class which does not have to consider money when luxurious living is concerned. In the first place, these boats, both of which will be five-day vessels, will carry none but first-class passengers. There will be no single cabins, but suites of apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and tiled bathroom. There will be suites with more rooms, but the majority will have three. The suites will be furnished in the richest fashion and variously decorated. There will be color schemes to suit all fancies, and many styles of furniture will be represented. The passageways will be broad and well lighted. The public rooms will be magnificent creations, decorated by famous artists. The dining-room will have no long general tables, the arrangement being one of small tables, similar to that of the restaurant of the Hotel Ritz in Paris. Ingenious devices will be used to prevent upsets in stormy weather, and each table will have two attendants. A pleasant feature will be a grill-room. A dairy will be maintained on board, ship quarters being provided, in the space usually devoted to steerage, for a small herd of Jerseys. Along with the cows there will be carried a number of hens. Thus the millionaire can have fresh milk and new-laid eggs tho 1,000 miles from land. The arrangements for providing and keeping food are perfection. The greatest novelty will be a café chantant, where an excellent entertainment will be given each evening, the intention being to engage high-class artists. A theater supper will be served after the performance. There will be a gymnasium, a large library, a sun room, a full-stocked conservatory to provide fresh flowers daily, a skilled medical staff, readers, stenographers, manicures, masseurs, and special rooms for dogs. The cheapest passage will be £200 [$1,000]."

**Electricity and Vegetable Life.**—It has been discovered by Dr. A. D. Waller, an English scientist, that in the case of the particular class of vegetable seeds with which he has experimented, namely, beans, the seed is alive if it responds in a particular way to an electric stimulus, and that, on the contrary, it is dead if it fails so to respond. "The method of distinguishing," says *The Electrical World and Engineer* (May 18), "consists in placing the bean between a pair of suitable moist electrodes, and sending an electric discharge or impulse through the same, such as the discharge of a one-microfarad condenser, which has been charged by a couple of Leclanché cells. After the electric impulse, the bean electrodes are connected to a sensitive galvanometer. . . . Two such stimuli are usually given, one in the positive and the other in the negative direction. If the bean is alive, it will give a relatively powerful discharge usually in the same direction as that of the stimulus, while if the bean is dead, it will give only a relatively feeble polarization electromotive force in the opposite direction to that of the stimulus. The process of distinguishing seems usually to have killed the bean, but in some cases the bean has been successfully planted after the test. . . . From a theoretical standpoint the subject is highly interesting, since it opens up a wide avenue for the study of the relations between life—that wonderful enigma—on the one hand, and electric actions, so completely capable of measurement and control, on the other hand."

**Transportation Through Tubes.**—One development of the coming century worthy of at least passing thought, says *Cassier's Magazine*, is the extent to which the pneumatic-tube principle will be employed to expedite transportation. Mr. Vauclain has directed attention to the long lines of loaded coal-cars on their way from the mines to the seaboard, and back again, empty, to the mines. If the weight of a car is 25 per cent. of the gross load, there is in this instance more than 50 per cent. non-paying freight. The writer in *Cassier's* comments on the subject as follows:

"It does not seem altogether unreasonable to think that just as the miles of tank-cars loaded with oil, which were seen in former years, have disappeared, and that commodity is now sent hundreds of miles through pipe lines, so may coal, grain, and ore be sent speeding through tubes to central depots for local distribution. In the matter of coal transportation, in fact, just such pipe-line conveyance was tried experimentally something like ten or twelve years ago by the late W. C. Andrews, of New York, the coal for that purpose being ground into powder, mixed with water in sufficiently large proportion, and carried through the pipes in semi-liquid form. At the delivery end of the pipe line there were to be settling chambers for the mixture, enabling the water to be drained off and the coal paste, if we may so term it, to be pressed into cakes and dried for consumption. The project, however, did not extend beyond a brief experimental career. In woolen mills, on the other hand, it is a common thing to blow wool from one building to another through pipes by means of fans, and in potteries, too, clay paste is frequently carried from one point to another through pipes. There is, thus, a fairly good beginning for pipe-line engineering with solids."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## DOES CHRISTIANITY NEED RESTORATION TO THE NEW-TESTAMENT MODEL?

THE appeal to the primitive church in usage and doctrine has been an argument of more or less weight in all denominations of Christians. Perhaps among Anglicans and the rapidly growing body who call themselves "The Disciples of Christ," the appeal has been most marked in recent days. The Roman Church, while holding in the highest esteem the Apostolic and post-Apostolic traditions, and believing that a complete deposit of truth was made by Christ to the Apostolic Church, yet rather makes its appeal to the church of all ages, which, according to this theory, is guided by the ever-present Holy Spirit, and is competent to establish new usages and define and make plain the original doctrine committed to it, in accordance with new and varying needs; and with this view—minus the papacy—the more advanced High-Church Anglicans, as well as the Orthodox Eastern Christians, in the main agree. A view somewhat similar to that of "The Disciples of Christ," whose chief aim is defined as "to restore primitive Christianity," is taken by an English Free-Church paper, *The Christian Commonwealth* (London, May 2). It says:

"The temporary and permanent features of New-Testament Christianity are not difficult to discover by the careful reader and student of the New Testament. The temporary served its purpose and passed away with the time of Christ and His apostles. The permanent remains for all time and will be contemporary with every age. The temporary need not be restored, for its mission has been fulfilled. The permanent is to remain, and if, in the changes of the years or centuries, any part has been lost, covered up, or overlooked, it is to be restored. Has any part of the Christianity of the New Testament been displaced or overlooked and lost? If so, what has been lost should be restored:

"1. In the New Testament we find (Matt. xvi. 16) a simple and comprehensive confession of faith—'Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God'—on which Jesus the Christ said, 'I will build my church.' This confession declared the Messiahship and Deity of Jesus of Nazareth. This confession has been practically displaced by human formulas of doctrine more or less complex and elaborate which have been made the basis of denominational churches. This simple comprehensive and sublime confession should be restored to its proper place; and until it is restored there can be no unity in New-Testament doctrine and practise.

"2. That this confession is the only creed which divine wisdom has formulated for the faith of each person who desires salvation is manifest to all who study the great commission Jesus has given to His apostles; and their preaching and practise as recorded in the Acts of Apostles (see Matt. xxviii. 16–20; Mark xvi. 14–18; Luke xxiv. 44–49; John xx. 21–31; Acts ii. 32–39; Acts iv. 10–12 and onward). This creed without addition or subtraction should be *restored*.

"3. In regard to preaching the Gospel, both in matter and manner, there have been serious and fatal departures from the New-Testament teaching and practise. 'Preach the Word,' said the apostle (2 Tim. iv. 2), and 'they so spake that a great multitude both of Jews and of Greeks believed' (Acts xiv. 1; see 1 Cor. xv. 1–2). The Gospel proclamation consists of facts concerning Jesus the Christ to be believed; of commands to be obeyed; of promises to be *enjoyed;* and threatenings to be feared. These facts, commands, promises, and threatenings are found in the great commission of Christ to His apostles, and constitute the basis of all apostolic preaching and the practise of all apostolic disciples (see Matt. xxviii. 16–20; Mark xvi. 14–16; Luke xxiv. 44–49; John xx. 21–31). The great commission embraces all the constitutional requirements of complete conversion from sin. As these requirements are constitutional, they can not be changed until the great Lawgiver changes them. No body of men however gifted, no church court however constituted, no human tribunal however venerable, has any authority or right to change them. The apostles of Christ declared this Gospel, preached this word, and insisted on the 'obedience of faith'—nothing more, nothing less, in order to salvation from sin and entry into the church of God. In so far as this preaching has been varied from or perverted, to that extent it must be restored.

"4. The memory ordinance of the New Testament is the Lord's Supper. In the realm of God's grace in which all Christians are to grow, divine wisdom has placed this ordinance at regular weekly intervals. In Acts xx. 7 it is written: 'And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them.' Beyond seven days no Christian need go without being reminded of the fact that Jesus 'died for our sins according to the Scriptures.' And on the first day of every week—the resurrection day—every disciple who desires to honor his Lord will do so, if possible, by regarding the day and the ordinance. The weekly observance of the Lord's Supper should be restored to the place it occupied in New-Testament times, for its observance was not to be temporary, but 'until He come' (1 Cor. xi. 26). For as often as ye eat this bread and drink the cup ye proclaim the Lord's death till He come.'

"5. If we study carefully the life of Christ and His true disciples as revealed in the New Testament you will find that their main characteristics are universal kindness and beneficence, or grace and love; purity in word and deed; real holiness or consecration to God; the truthfulness and absolute sincerity; humility and lowliness. These are essentially Christian principles, and are all represented in New-Testament teaching and practise, and in so far as they have been overlooked or lost sight of by modern Christians should be restored."

It is in connection with the first and fourth of these suggested "restorations" that the largest measure of discussion and change has taken place of late years. The present movements for creed revision and for simple "irenic" statements of faith may be regarded as in some sense an attempt to return to apostolic simplicity. In connection with the fourth "restoration," it may be noted that the Disciples of Christ stand officially for the weekly celebration of the Eucharist or Communion; while in the Anglican Church, both of England and America, there has been a vast increase of "weekly celebrations," and it is now held by many Anglican theologians that the Book of Common Prayer requires, or at least contemplates, the celebration of communion on all the Sundays and holy days of the year. At the beginning of the century it is said that there were but three Anglican churches in London which had a weekly communion, while now there are several hundred, some of these having several celebrations on Sunday and others having daily celebrations. In New York it is doubtful whether there are a dozen Episcopal churches, out of the eighty and more, which do not have at least one weekly communion.

**A Newly Found Early Christian Document.**—When the "Didache" or "The Teaching of the Apostles" was discovered some sixteen years ago, it was surmised by many scholars that the first portion of the treatise was a separate work, believed to be the book often referred to and quoted by Patristic writers as "The Two Ways," to which the "Didache" had become attached in the course of its textual history. German critics had even gone so far as to restore this initial work by selecting and arranging the ancient quotations from it. Since 1886, the date of the discovery of the "Didache," scholars have been on the lookout for the hypothetical manuscript, somewhat in the same way as astronomers, having determined by calculations that a planet exists, search for it until it is discovered. This feat has now been accomplished, and the newly discovered manuscript of "The Two Ways" has been published at Freibaring by Dr. I. Schlecht under the title "Doctrina XII. Apostolorum una cum antiqua versione Latina prius partis de Duabus Viis." In *Biblia* (June), Mr. Joseph Offord, of the Society of Biblical Archeology, says of the new discovery:

"It is an eleventh-century manuscript, and coincides almost precisely with the little book as known from the Greek 'Teaching of the Apostles,' the earlier restoration, and a Latin fragment previously known. It is one of the most interesting literary finds of the closing century, and will enable a full appreciation of the treatise, which may be of pre-Christian Jewish origin, to be made. If it was Jewish as suggested, it was of course utilized by the Christian composer of the 'Didache.'"

## SUNDAY OPENING AND SUNDAY SPORTS.

THE movement for and against greater freedom in recreation and in the use of educational privileges on the first day of the week has lately assumed almost national proportions. In various parts of the country, largely, it is thought, through the influence of the "American Sabbath Union," a determined attempt has been made to enforce strictly certain laws which have long been on the statute books, and which are sometimes referred to as "blue laws." Not long ago Mr. De Wolf Hopper, Mr. W. A. Brady, and some other actors who were giving an excerpt from "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on Sunday night, as a benefit for the Actors' Fund of America, were arrested and compelled to forego further performances. Mr. Hopper, who himself attributed his arrest to the instigation of a clergyman, said in defense that actors were so busy during the rest of the week that Sunday evening was the only time they had to devote to their unfortunate brethren. In spite of the interference, $3,000 was cleared for indigent actors. Another case that has attracted much attention is the recent arrest and acquittal of Mr. Benjamin Adams, of the Saegkill Golf Club, for playing golf on Sunday, at the demand of the Rev. J. E. Price, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Yonkers, N. Y. Most attention, however, has been directed to the attempt on the part of the majority of the Protestant ministers of Buffalo to close the Pan-American Exposition on Sunday. Partly through the arguments advanced by Mr. Moncure D. Conway, the well-known scholar and historian, the directors decided to have certain educational exhibits open to the public, closing the Midway Plaisance and certain other features. The clergy and the American Sabbath Union, however, have not given up the effort to close the gates entirely, and an appeal was made, and subsequently disallowed, to the appellate court of New York for an order to show why the two Buffalo police commissioners and the mayor should not be removed from office for failure to close the fair.

Among the chief defenders of what is called by the clergy "The American Sabbath" is the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church, Boston. At the thirteenth anniversary of the American Sabbath Union, held in that city on May 26, he is reported to have said:

"The desecration of the Lord's Day has become a national sin, and is rapidly becoming a national peril as well. We need rest as a nation just as surely as we do as individuals. The strenuous life may become too strenuous. And if rest was ever necessary, it is now. If the seventh day was needed as a day of rest by a peasant nation, or by our Puritan forefathers, it certainly is now, when the Stock Exhange and the corn pit are but exaggerations of the ordinary life of the time. As to theaters and concert halls, where most unsacred entertainments are given as 'sacred concerts,' I will say that such performances never did and never can give rest. I object to Sunday entertainments because they deprive those who take part in them from having their rest."

The Rev. A. B. Sanford, a Methodist minister of Brooklyn, thus writes in the New York *Tribune* (June 7):

"The attitude of our church—as the leading branch of Methodism in the United States, and numbering a membership of nearly three millions—is one of unchanging opposition to the invasion of the Lord's day by secular sports of any sort, as well as by traffic and business. . . . . .

"From the standpoint of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as that of all other orthodox and aggressive branches of the Christian Church, the maintenance of the Sabbath in its integrity is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the community. For Sunday sports of any description, and played by any one, there can be no justification in the divine sight."

*The Christian Intelligencer* (Reformed, New York, June 5) quotes with approval the following remarks of *The Southern Presbyterian* on the closing of certain features of the Pan-American Exposition:

"This sort of a compromise is not a compromise at all. In fact, there is no such thing as reaching a compromise on a moral question. Either a thing is right or it is wrong. In this case the ministers of Buffalo are making things hot for the Exposition authorities. An injunction against opening the Exposition on the Sabbath will be secured in case the authorities persist in their determination to open on that day. There can be no more reason for an exposition breaking the Sabbath by forcing its employees to work and tempting the general public than there is for a farmer working his farm. The only possible object the authorities can have is that of making more money. The Sabbath was not made for money-making."

Not all the Christian clergy are opposed to a more liberal construction of Sunday. As a whole, the Episcopal Church and the Roman Catholic Church have always stood for considerable freedom on that day, for "harmless sports" and the opening of museums and public libraries. The Jewish clergy and the several Christian bodies that observe the seventh day of the week are also opposed to Sunday legislation. To these may also be added most Unitarians, Universalists, Lutherans, and Continental Protestants. Even in the American Evangelical Protestant churches not all are believers in the enforcement of a strict observance of Sunday. The New York *Christian Advocate*, (Meth. Episc.), altho itself in favor of Sunday legislation, takes a pessimistic view of the situation. "Judged by the fine passages uttered in favor of the Sabbath," it remarks, "there is a large majority in this country who believe it should be perpetuated and honored; but from the practise of many and the great number of instances of surrender to the demands of mammon in connection with its observance, it is to be feared its real friends are in the minority."

The New York *Churchman* (May 25) probably represents the opinions of the majority of Episcopalians in the following remarks:

"The Exposition, we are informed, is opened in the afternoon after church hours, as a place of recreation. The halls are open, but the machinery is not running, nor are exhibitions permitted in the Midway. The issue is thus distinctly drawn between Sunday for worship and rest, and Sunday for worship and recreation. The hours of opening do not interfere materially with church attendance. Of course there are church services in the afternoon and evening, but it would be idle to pretend that the opening of the fair in the afternoon hindered any person from religious worship, nor does the opening of the Exposition hinder any one, save some hundred and fifty employees, from passing a Puritanic Sunday, if they so elect. It simply recognizes the fact that beside the old ideal there has grown up a new one of the uses of Sunday, probably in quite as close accord with primitive Christian usage as the other, certainly more in accord with that of Calvin and primitive Protestantism and as consistent with Christian thinking and feeling. Any one who will take pains to visit on Sunday afternoon the museums, botanical gardens, and zoological parks of New York will readily convince himself of the class that they serve, and feel that they are not abused, and that it is right and wise that the few care-takers should labor on this day, and rest upon some other, that the working multitude may have healthful recreation, when alone it is possible for them to have it at all. The argument that applies to these museums applies to the Pan-American Exposition, under the restrictions that now attend its Sunday opening. Taking human nature as it is, and not as we would like to have it, we believe that more moral harm to Buffalo, and to its visitors,

would come from the closing than from the opening. Human nature does not sleep on Sundays. If you close the upward path, it finds downward ones. *The Congregationalist*, once the advocate of the strictest Sabbatarianism, now urges Congress to open to the public on Sunday the doors of the National Library."

The New York *Truthseeker*, commenting on the Buffalo "compromise," says:

"If the directors of the Buffalo Exposition thought to placate the clergy by their compromise on the Sunday-opening matter, they little knew their men. Nothing less than the whole thing will satisfy these would-be monopolists of Sunday. Anything not in accord with their puritanical notions meets their wholesale condemnation, and anything which takes a customer away from their shops is denounced as inimical to religion—meaning their trade. . . . As for the ministers of the country, they could not rail any harder at a completely open Exposition than they will at a partially open one. The only policy that will really suit them is to close everything but the churches on Sunday, and then use the police force to drive the people into them. The preachers would undoubtedly be willing to labor themselves and let the policemen work if this pious state of things could be brought about."

The historical side of the question is touched on in a letter by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis to the New York *Tribune* (June 6). Many defenders of enforcing Sunday laws, as, for instance, the Rev. C. E. Locke, from whom we have quoted (THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 27, p. 515) have asserted that they were not trying to enforce a religious observance, but only a "civil Sunday," for the general physical and moral benefit of the laboring man. "Seen in the light of history," says Dr. Lewis, "this statement can not be sustained for a moment." He continues:

"Every student of the question knows that Sunday legislation had its beginning in the most intense form of the pagan state-church system, under Constantine, in 321 A.D. With slight modifications Sunday legislation continued as part of the state-church system when the empire became nominally Christian. This tendency increased as the centuries went forward, and the largest type of civil legislation concerning religious matters obtained throughout the Middle Ages.

"Christianity among English-speaking people was developed under the same state-church system. The Puritan supremacy in England—1640–60 A.D.—was marked by an extreme union of church and state. While Puritanism did not legislate concerning saints' days, it intensified the legislation concerning Sundays and days of humiliation and thanksgiving. English legislation with the strong Puritan coloring was transferred to the American colonies and became the source of all Sunday laws in the United States. These laws have gradually fallen into disuse, but they have never been removed from their original religious basis. Some decisions from lower courts have attempted to evade the religious feature of the Sunday laws, tho the majority of these decisions maintain or admit the religious character of the laws. . . . . .

"If our Sunday laws be analyzed, they show a positively religious basis in their structure as plainly as they do in their historical genesis. Sunday would have no feature of 'A Civil Sabbath' except as the civil law protects it as a day upon which it is wrong to do those things which are wholly harmless on other days. For example, there is no peril to the interests of the State, local or general, from the playing of golf or similar recreations on other days. It is not a breach of good order. It does not inculcate treason, nor menace the welfare of communities in any way. Seen from the standpoint of good health and rational enjoyment, it is much to be desired. The attempt to prohibit it on Sunday is based upon the idea that Sunday is different from other days, and that men are under obligation to refrain from business, labor, and sports on that day for the day's sake. This fact makes it impossible to evade the truth that religion is at the basis of all legislation concerning Sunday. The term 'desecration' has no meaning if the day is not sacred in the eye of the civil law. Certain exemptions based upon 'necessity and mercy' have no meaning except from the religious basis. This idea is drawn directly from the Fourth Commandment of the Decalog. It is needless to continue statements and suggestions in this direction. Golf-playing being harmless and in keeping with the best interests of society on all other days, can not be harmful and opposed to the interests of the commonwealth except upon the assumption that Sunday is a day upon which 'worldly business and amusements' are wrong because they are worldly, in contrast with spiritual or religious duties.

"Until the friends of Sunday legislation are willing to separate the civil law from the religious day and let the latter take its chances alone, it is useless for them to claim that they do not seek the support of Sunday as a religious institution through civil law. This theoretical distinction between the civil Sabbath and the religious Sabbath did not appear in history until the right of the civil law to interfere in religious matters was challenged. Since then men have labored to make this impossible distinction. If the Bible be accepted as the standard of religious duty, the seventh day alone is the Sabbath. In any case the whole question of Sabbath observance is a religious one, and should be left to the individual conscience without any interference on the part of the civil law."

A widely prevalent secular view is thus given by the New York *Evening Post* (June 4), in commenting on the Yonkers golf case:

"Whatever may be the technicalities of the law in regard to the matter, there can be no doubt that strict Sabbatarians are guilty of a grave tactical blunder when they try to stop Sunday golf. A game which is noisy and which actually interferes with the quiet of the day, or with the devotions of churchgoers, may reasonably be suppressed; but golf is not such a game. The players do not disturb any one except those that are filled with anguish at the sight of a man who fails to choose their method of spending Sunday. The plain fact is that the year 1901 is too late a date to dragoon men into attending church, or to forbid their indulgence in wholesome and innocent outdoor pastimes; and the attempt to enforce blue laws, so far from advancing, will be absolutely certain to harm the cause both of the churches and of general morality."

One of the most recent developments in this matter is the protest of the New York Sabbath committee against the renewal of the licenses of the Dewey Theater and the Bon Ton Music Hall. Altho these places are not, in popular repute, regarded exactly as feeders to the Sunday-school, vicious influence was not the ground of the complaint. "The Sabbath committee," its counsel, John N. Perry, is reported to have said (New York *Tribune*, June 8), "is not trying to suppress vice. There are other organizations which make it their business to do that. We are working solely to enforce a respectful regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath, and complain against the respectable theaters which offend as well as against places of the character of the Dewey and the Bon Ton."

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**A New Text of the Lord's Prayer.**—A valuable, tho small, addition to the early documents of Christianity has lately come from Greece. It is the fragment of a clay sherd, found at Megara, and now in the National Museum at Athens. A writer in the London *Pilot* thus describes it:

"What remains (about a third of the whole area) is some 5½ by 4¾ inches in size, and contains part of the Greek text of the Lord's Prayer, from the words 'Give us this day our daily bread' onward. The Doxology [*i.e.*, the final clause beginning "For thine is the kingdom," absent also from the majority of the earliest manuscripts, as well as from the Roman Catholic Vulgate and the Revised Version, and believed by most scholars to be a later addition] is absent at the end. After the words 'from the evil one' follows a short phrase, the beginning of which is broken away, but which ended 'O Lord,' probably 'Help,' or 'Save, O Lord.' The whole is closed by the Christian monogram [*i.e.* the Greek letters X and P, which begin the Greek name *Christos*]. Dr. Knopf, who publishes the fragment in the 'Mittheilungen' of the German Archeological Institute, notes that the text was scratched on the wet clay, before it was baked; hence the sherd must have been made actually for the purpose of receiving the inscription; we have not to do with a mere graffito. From the

style of the lettering, combined with the form of the *crux monogrammatica* [*i.e.*, the X P in the form of a cross], and the absence of the Doxology, he concludes that the text belongs to the fourth century A.D. From the many blunders in orthography he infers that it was written by an ill-educated person. Every one, however, who is familiar with Greek inscriptions of this time knows that the Greeks wrote them, as many decently educated Greeks write now, more or less phonetically. The orthography of our text, and therefore the education of its writer, do not seem to be much below the average."

## TWO MORE AMERICAN PASSION PLAYS.

IN a recent issue we gave some account of a passion play given each Good Friday by the *penitentes* of New Mexico. It appears that this is not the only drama of the Passion performed in America. The Californian journals have been devoting considerable space lately to the play of "Nazareth," just performed for the second time in California in connection with the golden jubilee of the Jesuit College at Santa Clara. The play is written by Mr. Clay M. Greene, the playwright, an alumnus of the college. The San Francisco *Argonaut* (June 10) thus speaks of it:

"The most delicate point that presented itself to the playwright was the rôle of the Christ. After mature reflection, he decided to eliminate it entirely. This made the production of the play an experiment in stagecraft—a somewhat ticklish one. The experiment has succeeded in the present production. It remains to be seen whether it will succeed when the play is presented before the mixed audiences of large cities. Presented as the play was by inexperienced boys, its effect was none the less most impressive. . . . Its principal point of interest from the playwright's viewpoint is the omission of the character of Christ. Did His absence make the play a failure? The answer must be 'No.' Is His absence disappointing? The answer must again be 'No.' What effect then does His absence have upon the mind of the auditor?

"It is provocative. It seems to excite the curiosity of the audience. It gives an air of expectant mystery to the play. And when the end comes, and the Christ does not appear, the audience rises, draws a long breath, and goes away—possibly baffled but certainly not disappointed. It is a very curious study in stagecraft.

"'But how is it done?' the reader may ask. Very simply. The sayings and doings of the Christ are put into the mouths of the other actors. His actions are narrated. His sayings are repeated. When His actual presence seems vitally necessary—as when He is summoned before Herod—His guard files in, a strong light pours among them from the wing, and the curtain falls. In the scene before Pontius Pilate the Christ apparently stands in the place appointed for prisoners in the space between two great pillars; from between the pillars there proceeds the same mysterious light. In the march to Calvary a low wall lines the roadside, on one side of which the disciples kneel; along the other pour soldiery and rabble, while the audience sees spearheads, helmet-plumes, tossing caps, and finally the top of the cross, wavering uncertainly, apparently borne by the Man of Sorrows, staggering beneath His heavy load.

"The play as a play is a good piece of work. The dialog is simple, well written, and strong. It follows the text of the Scripture wherever possible, and where much new dialog-matter is necessary it is couched in the same simple style as the sacred book. As to construction, the play is well put together. Its scenes are well rounded and symmetrical, and its conception is homogeneous. It is not a mere collection of scenes, it is a real drama. It is too long, but it has already been curtailed, and will have to be still further cut down if it is to take its place among the dramas of the day. But this is not extraordinary. The story of the Passion is a long one, and as played at Ober-Ammergau it takes about eight hours. On our stage it must be compressed into about three hours acting time. Mr. Greene has got it into about three hours and a half. He will have to cut another half-hour."

Another Passion play, also given under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, was lately presented by the Siwashe Indians at St. Mary's Mission, Vancouver. From the Vancouver *Province* (June 10) we take the following account:

"The presentation of the Passion play by the British Columbia natives is not an elaborate affair by any means, and while by some thought not to equal the celebrated portrayal at Ober-Ammergau, in the Bavarian Alps, others maintained that in general tone it did, and contended that the beauty of the production lay in the simplicity of the actors and their earnest conviction and piety, which religious faith alone could inspire. . . . What was done formerly in the observance of a vow is now performed at Ober-Ammergau for money, and the enchantment has disappeared. Not so with the Indians of this province. They are now at that stage where were the European peasants one hundred years ago, and their work is for the love of the Master alone and comes from the heart. . . . . .

"The first scene represented Our Lord kneeling in the garden of Gethsemane surrounded by His three sleeping apostles. In the next, Judas was depicted as coming into the garden accompanied by the knaves. Here took place the betrayal of Jesus. Following was shown Christ before Pilate, the background filled with soldiers. In the next tableau was presented a realistic crowning of Christ with thorns, two soldiers on either side pressing the emblem of disdain upon His brow till the blood ran copiously. Pilate was next represented in the famous Ecce Homo scene, wherein the rabble would not entertain the pardon of Our Savior, but cried 'Crucify Him.' The fall of Jesus under the weight of the cross and the subsequent meeting with His mother formed the succeeding tableaux, followed by a portrayal of Saint Veronica [traditional, not scriptural] wiping the blood from His face. The next was indicative of the sorrow of the Jewish women at Christ's condemnation and His prophecy of the sins of the fathers being visited upon future generations of Israel. The partition of our Lord's garments in fulfilment of the prophecy, and the nailing of Christ to the cross at Golgotha, or the place of the skull, were represented in the two succeeding scenes; and altho true to the life, the acme of realism was not apparent till the final tableau, the Crucifixion, was reached.

"When the last of the procession had filed past Calvary with bared and bent heads, accompanied by suitable acknowledgments, a halt was made in front of the cross, and for nearly one hour, while devotional exercises were being held, the principal actors in the *tableau finale* remained so rigid that not a movement could be seen. This last scene was at once sublime and awful in its grandeur. In the foreground were hundreds of kneeling Indians intently engaged in their devotions—in the background Christ upon the cross, Mary Magdalen at His feet, Mary, His mother, at His side, and soldiers surrounding.

"As will have been noticed, Christ appeared in each tableau, but in that of the crucifixion He was represented by a life-size image. After He was stabbed in the side, blood commenced to flow, to such ends had the true pictorial production been carried. It only needed the dripping of the blood down His breast and onto the kneeling form of Mary Magdalene to complete the awe-inspiring picture, and when the little red streams representative of His blood commenced to trickle, the sight was indeed inspiring, and for the moment one actually expected to see the lips of the figure of Our Savior part and His last words, according to the epistles [*sic*] of the apostles, issue therefrom.

"While kneeling, the Indians were addressed by Father Rohr in Chinook. He retold to them the story of Christ's life in its principal features and followed this up with an exhortation to them to follow in the footsteps of the Master. At this stage the scene was one which will probably remain unequaled in the religious annals of British Columbia for many a long day."

THE members of the Young Men's Christian Association who have lately been in Boston to attend the jubilee celebration of that society have recorded their disapproval of the nude in art. In a circular signed by the Methodist bishop Mallalieu and other prominent members, the following protest is made:

"The undersigned respectfully protest against the holding of a reception given by the ladies' auxiliaries to the Young Men's Christian Association delegates in the Museum of Fine Arts, on the ground of its being a place hardly proper for a mixed social gathering of young men and women, because of the presence there in many parts of the building of large numbers of fully developed and entirely nude masculine statues.

"Is there anything in the magic word 'art' to eradicate indecency? How can the obscene exposure of the human form be any less potent in seducing thought when chiseled by a master-hand? Rather, may it not be said that the more exactly art follows the lines of the flesh the more effectively does it exert the same temptation as the flesh? . . . . . .

"The Young Men's Christian Association is a soul-winning organization, with a splendid record of half a century. Nude art never helped a soul to belief on the Lord Jesus."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## THE PRESENT SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE semi-official announcement that Count von Waldersee is about to return to Europe is hailed by the press of the Continent as confirmation of the report, current for several weeks, that the allied Powers have finally agreed upon a plan for the withdrawal of their forces from China. The Peking correspondent of the usually well-informed *Lokal-Anzeiger* (Berlin) states that the basis of evacuation is as follows:

In Peking, Germany, France, England, Russia, and Japan will each leave a legation guard of 300 men, Italy and Austria will leave one of 200 each, and the United States one of 150. Tien-Tsin will be occupied by an international force aggregating at first 6,000 men; later 4,000 of this force will be withdrawn to garrison Shan-hai-Kwang and Tsinan-Tan. Along the Peking-Shan-hai-Kwang railway 1,500 men will be distributed for purposes of protection, and at nine central stations along the railway will be placed garrisons of 300 men each, no garrison to consist of troops of more than one nationality. Posts along the Peiho will be occupied by contingents of all nationalities except Austrian and American. Altogether, with various other small posts, there will remain in China a mixed force aggregating 12,500 men.

RUSSIA'S GUARANTY TO THE POWERS.

THE CZAR (to the Powers): "I will guarantee that my good friend here pays promptly."
LI HUNG CHANG: "O, Confucius! What was that squeezed me so?" —*Amsterdammer*.

The comment of the European press is directed to three phases of the question: the general results of the occupation, the manner in which the indemnity demands must be met by China, and the leadership of Count von Waldersee. Of all the objects of the expedition to China, says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), the only one actually accomplished was the liberation of the ministers and legations. The disappointment of Europe is keen, continues this journal, as this Chinese expedition is the most complete fiasco that has ever yet resulted from an attempt to reconcile the conflicting interests of the Powers. The *Neue Freie Presse* concludes:

"A survey of the whole affair leaves the impression that the Chinese problem has not only been left unsolved, but that a solution was never more remote than at present. Nothing has been secured, not even adequate protection for the residents, nor an extension of trade. Nor has a salutary lesson been given to the mandarins calculated to impress upon them the superiority of European and American civilization and military might. It is Russia alone that has gained any advantage. She has laid hands on Manchuria and is hardly likely to loosen her hold, in spite of the solemn renunciation by all the Powers of territorial aims."

The Powers should have retired as soon as their single common aim [that of rescuing the legations] had been reached, declares the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). They were led on, however, continues this journal, by the "mailed-fist" talk of Germany to a military rivalry which has done none of them any good. "Indeed, it has given the Chinese an example of disunion for which the Celestials can have nothing but contempt." One good result of the expedition, perhaps not generally recognized, concludes the *Débats*, is the improved status of foreign-managed railroads in China.

German comment is directed chiefly to Count von Waldersee's leadership. The field-marshal and his men, says the *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne), altho they met no adversary worthy of their steel, displayed the same qualities which insured the victories of the German armies thirty years ago. Discipline, equipment, and commissariat department, continues this journal, were admirable. The *Vossische Zeitung*, the Liberal organ of Berlin, thinks the "perfunctory encomiums" passed on Count von Waldersee are "foolish and unnecessary." It will be wise, says this journal, to avoid, on the field-marshal's return, a repetition of the theatricals which attended his departure. A little of the sober spirit with which people now look back upon the successes of the Chinese campaign would have been of advantage last year. That spirit will be eminently appropriate on the occasion of his return to Germany. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* blames Count von Waldersee for assuming an air of arrogant authority to which he had no right or title. He was "but a poor imitation of Bonaparte, however," it observes. The German field-marshal is all right and we respect him, says *The Times* (London), but, at the present moment, all that we wish to emphasize is that "the system of placing British troops under a foreign commander is evidently not calculated to further British interests." We British should have left long ago, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), which continues: "There is not the smallest necessity for us to be dragged about Chinese provinces because German generals have at last got the chance of doing some fighting, and mean to use that chance. . . . The difficulty in China is not Russia—we know what Russia wants—but Germany, for we do not know what Germany wants. Whatever it is, it is high time that we ceased to be compelled to help her to get it." The total result of the expedition, in the opinion of *The Spectator* (London), is a new experience for Europe, and not a pleasant one. This journal believes that the worst result of the failure is the "demonstrated fact that the states of Europe can not act together for any length of time even when they try." It says further on this point:

"The British suspect the Germans, the Germans suspect the British, the French would trust neither, and the Russians pursued a policy of their own. There was not only no real coherence, there was genuine tho concealed antagonism, which, springing, as it obviously has done, not so much from immediate interests as from abiding convictions, must sooner or later influence action in Europe, and immediately renders true cordiality impossible. . . . A common expedition with common objects and common results has decreased, instead of increasing, the harmony of Europe. We ourselves in particular are less near a thorough understanding with Russia, or Germany, or France than we were before."

The British proposal that China pay the Powers in bonds, the interest and (ultimately) the principal on which are to be secured by "certain sources of Chinese revenue," is condemned by the

*Journal des Débats* (Paris), and M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to an interpellation in the Chamber, has declared that France, "whose policy and interests in the Chinese matter are one and the same with Russia's," will probably contend for a collective guaranty of payment by the powers, as China has not the necessary sum at her disposal. This indemnity business does not look bright for England, says *The Daily News* (London), which continues:

"A new gulf divides us from China—a gulf of our own making. And in bringing this about, Great Britain, who once led the world in the Far East, has followed miserably in the train of Germany and Russia. But it is Great Britain who will chiefly pay the bill, and it is part of the irony of the situation that, if China pays her indemnities to Europe, she will probably have to do it by putting on duties against British trade."

John Chinaman is far from being defeated, declares *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai); indeed he is everywhere winning, but by other means than that of war. "The Chinaman's great strength lies in his ability to sit still. . . . Yet he moves; gently, imperceptibly, and, what is more to the purpose, irresistibly. There is no more chance of stopping the advance of 400 millions than there is of arresting the course of a Himalayan glacier." China has not stood still, altho such is the popular superstition. Chinese science, art, and general culture have not progressed; but the Chinese people have. "They have never ceased to expand. Not for one moment has Chinese influence in the Far East ever been really stayed." Chinese progress has been like the invasion of new territory by a plant, quiet, unnoticed, but certain. China has never dominated much of the world by her political influence, but mainly through the influence of her people and their capacity for hard work and keen trade. This influence, so far from having ceased, has only just begun. *The Celestial Empire* continues:

"Visit Singapore and see what he [the Chinaman] has done there. Go to Penang, travel through the Straits generally, extend your researches farther afield, and visit the Indian archipelago, go to Borneo, and what is your experience? Chinamen everywhere. Wherever there is hard work to be done, wages to be earned, profits to be made, and savings to be accumulated, he is there, smiling, obliging, untiring, competent. What he does is, as a rule, done well. He can be trusted; the native can not. Does it require much of the divine afflatus to enable one to foresee the future of these lands? Go on to Burma and the same holds true. Since the English have had control there and safety has been assured, the number of Chinese has increased by leaps and bounds. They do absolutely everything. As farmers, planters, carpenters, builders, clerks, and general factotums they are as indispensable as they are ubiquitous. If we turn to the North the same condition of affairs confronts us. The Russian is at his wit's end to know how to keep the southern provinces of Siberia Russian. The old tactics of the years before Christ are being applied to-day. Chinamen make themselves indispensable, and can no more be ousted from lands upon which they have fastened than the American Indian could turn out the American Saxon. . . . The political influence of Western lands may last for a long while, but the commercial and industrial future must in time revert to the hard-working, hard-living native. Nobody else is capable of competing with him. His conquest will in time be complete."

The gist of the Chinese question, declares Sir Robert Hart, chief of the customs service of the Chinese empire, is that the Chinese are a proud race, and their justifiable pride has been wantonly offended. The crux of the missionary question, he says further (*Deutsche Revue*, Berlin), is this:

"It is an acknowledged fact that the missionaries strive to do good in various ways, and the medical assistance they render is accepted thankfully indeed; *but the very fact that they are bold enough to teach offends persistently*, and those of their neighbors who accept their doctrines expose themselves to unequivocal danger, while certain abuses evoked by their situation have caused excitement from time to time in their district and filled the people and their officials with displeasure. For instance, the so-called converts apply to the missionary assemblies for protection from the consequences of violation of the law or to profit by the ecclesiastical influence in merely personal suits, just as the missionaries themselves, with presumption or intrusion, ask the local government for privileges which the mandarins would not hesitate to deem their own."

COUNT WALDERSEE RETURNS.

Goee out, shoutee—"Chinaman me lick!"
Comee home—velly still—sick, sick, sick.
—*Figaro, Paris.*

Sir Robert believes that there is something in the treaties with Western Powers which has "almost incurably wounded Chinese pride and trust in the rest of the world." He concludes:

"It is not only the claim to equal rights, or the proof of physical superiority, or the compulsory extension of trade, or the autocratic imposition of treaties, that has wounded this pride. If it were merely that, time would have healed the wounds long ago, but there is something in these treaties that keeps the scars open and hinders a cure. Just as the body of a human being may be crippled, its soul ruined, just so the spirit of a people may be abused and unequivocal hostility shown to the nature of this spirit; *and something like this has been done to China by the Western peoples, unintentionally to be sure, but not less fatally.*

"The most important, and, in the opinion of the foreigners, the really essential, feature of the treaties is that which releases the foreigner from Chinese sovereignty; it is the principle on which the treaties are based and its spirit is observable in every clause: in consequence of it no Chinese court can proceed against a foreigner, and a decision against the latter can be given only by the officials of his own country; and this principle is so elastic that its sphere of influence comprises the fact that not only is it applied to the individual personally, but also to his property, and therefore leads to the supposition that the foreigner is not only amenable to his own laws exclusively but is free from every obligation to respect the Chinese laws."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**The Portuguese "Clerical Kidnaping."**—According to *The Saturday Review* (London), the entire anti-clerical campaign in Portugal was "an artificially gotten-up demonstration," the work of a sort of "renegade Masonic brotherhood." From a "trustworthy correspondent," *The Saturday Review* gives the following true account of the alleged kidnaping of a young girl and her incarceration in a convent against her parents' wishes:

"The lady in question is not a young girl, being over thirty-three years of age. For a long time past the unfortunate terms on which this lady lived with her father were well known to her circle of friends and acquaintances. The specific charges which she brought against him are no concern of ours, but in the end they led to such scenes of violence between the pair that the gentleman threatened to shut his daughter up in a lunatic asylum, whereupon she appealed to law for protection and even obtained it. After this, as may well be imagined, her home existence became less pleasant than ever. One day she went for a walk, met some friends, who were neither priests nor Jesuits, assured them that she was very miserable at home, and they advised her to enter a certain convent as a parlor boarder, which she did. The populace, misinformed as to the facts of the case, worked

itself up to a frenzy of indignation, not only against the Jesuits of Oporto, but against the members of all the religious orders, the majority of whom were probably not even aware of Mlle. Calmon's existence. Instead of arresting and trying the accused monks individually or in a batch, the Portuguese Government has ordered the Jesuits and other religious orders straightway to leave the country, which, to their great inconvenience, some of them being very aged people, they have been compelled to do."

The action of the Portuguese Government in this matter this journal characterizes as "worthy of indignant resentment by all who love fair play."

## PROBLEMS BEFORE THE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE two most formidable problems which confront the new Australian Parliament are those of labor and the tariff. The solution of these problems is rendered difficult at this time by the fact, as pointed out by *The Times* (London), that the Parliament meets without any decisive majority in favor of any particular policy or any person. The labor question hinges chiefly on the matter of color. An immense amount of capital has been invested in the Queensland sugar plantations, and the planters contend that to exclude the Kanaka coolies, as the labor party demands, would be to ruin a prosperous industry in which the other colonies are also heavily interested. There are eight labor members in the Senate, in a total membership of thirty-six, and sixteen in the House of Representatives, in a total of seventy-five. They are counted on as supporters of Premier Barton and the high-tariff policy, but are bitterly opposed to Kanaka labor. Mr. Barton needs them to hold his majority; but, as he can not conciliate them without endangering much of his other support, his position, declares *The Times*, is a ticklish one. He has "wobbled" a good deal, we are told:

"He began by pronouncing decidedly in favor of a 'White Australia,' and his speech was acclaimed by the labor party as foreshadowing the exclusion of all workmen not of European blood, with the result of raising wages to an exceptionally high level for the white laborers, who in that event would have to be brought in to work on the semi-tropical sugar plantations. Since then he has become alarmed at the consequences of his pronouncement, and has promised that whatever is to be done shall be done gradually and with the utmost consideration for the great interests involved."

Labor legislation in Victoria is also making trouble, according to *The Australasian Review of Reviews* (Sydney). The action of the Government in raising the rate of unskilled labor to seven shillings a day has brought it into competition with rural industries. Says *The Review:*

"Why should a farm laborer work ten hours a day in the fields, and earn, say, 17*s.* 6*s.* or 20*s.* a week with board, when a paternal government will pay him 42*s.* a week for an eight hours' day, with only that mild exercise known as 'the government stroke'? So country labor drifts into the city, and clamors for government employment; while farmers and fruit-growers are left with harvests they can not reap and fruit they can not gather. The unemployed in Melbourne have interviewed Lord Hopetoun [governor-general]. . . . One incident illustrates the situation. The Government Labor Bureau in Melbourne summoned two hundred of the unemployed registered on its lists for the purpose of sending them to cut water-channels in the Mallee. Only one hundred answered the call; every fifth man refused to 'go into the country,' and less than fifty actually went. The new unemployed want, in brief, high wages, a short working-day, and city life!"

The tariff question is also likely to cause the Premier considerable trouble. He himself is in favor of a protective policy; but in the two houses of Parliament there is a total of fifty-six members who are opposed to him, while but fifty-five support him. *The Argus* (Melbourne) claims that there is a popular majority for low tariff in every state except Victoria, and a total popular majority for low tariff throughout the commonwealth. In Tasmania, West Australia, South Australia, and Queensland, it says, parties are pretty evenly matched; there is a majority of 31,000 for low tariff in New South Wales and a majority of 11,000 for high tariff in Victoria. *The Telegraph* (Sydney) sums up the situation as follows:

"One thing is, at all events, certain. The Government has not been armed with power to force any drastic system of protection on the commonwealth during the present Parliament. There must be mutual toleration if conflict is to be avoided. To the extent that this fact is recognized by the Government its majority may work. During the elections, however, ministers made various conflicting pledges, which, as soon as the tariff question is approached, promise to plunge them into a sea of difficulties."

Commenting on the presence of foreign war-ships in Melbourne harbor during the recent celebrations, *The Argus*, of that city, says:

"To a considerable extent the commonwealth's industrial and commercial interests rest upon an international basis. Great Britain lends us money on cheap terms and offers an open market. She is our best friend in business. Yet our prosperity would receive a shock and our progress a check if we were suddenly called upon to buy and sell only within the British empire. Great Britain, for instance, does not want all the wool grown in this continent. The more we, like Great Britain, can share in a universal exchange, the greater and more rapid will be our growth. And that is not all. Every year the commonwealth will have a larger volume of surplus produce to be carried across the seas. So we have large and increasing interests in the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic oceans as highways of commerce. Let them be traversed by armed ships hostile to the British flag, and the commonwealth's trade and intercourse with distant countries would be seriously affected."

## THE KAISER AS AN ORATOR AGAIN.

IN three recent speeches, Kaiser Wilhelm has again drawn the attention of the world to his imperial personality. In the matriculation of the German Crown Prince at Bonn University, the alma mater of the Kaiser and of his father, he found an opportunity for calling the attention of the students to the necessity for the consolidation of the Germanic race. The Kaiser spoke of the youth of the empire, the need of a national feeling, as opposed to the "universalism of the Holy Roman Empire," and declared that "even in the peaceful university the German must be ever a fighter." He closed by saying:

"The future awaits you and will need your strength, not simply to squander it in cosmopolitan dreams or in the service of one-sided party tendencies, but to foster the stability of national thought and our ideals which the German race, by God's grace, has been permitted to bring forth from Boniface and Walther von der Vogelweide to Goethe and Schiller. They have become a light and blessing to all mankind. We need them now more than then. May you all strive to become such."

This speech, for the most part free from political references, is generally commended in Germany for its originality and sincerity. Several of the Berlin journals, however, find considerable political significance in it. Commenting on a brief reference to Queen Victoria and her consort Prince Albert (who was for a time a student at Bonn), the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), the National Liberal organ, says:

"After many incidents, public and private, which amount to an anti-English agitation which is a mockery of all political common sense, it is not surprising that the Emperor should have felt constrained to speak as he did. . . . It often happens that the German empire is exhorted to make conquests on every foreign continent. The people who advocate such ambitions are the same as those who would like a war with England, and the sooner the better; tho that war would hardly tend to further the realization of their schemes."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), also Liberal, declares that the Emperor's references to a "strictly defined German nation" should not be interpreted as in favor of pushing this principle too far in a country where there are so many Wends, Poles, and Danes, as well as Germans of French extraction. The Emperor's speech, it believes, should have a sobering effect on colonial ambitions, as the enthusiasm for the acquisition of colonies, which now prevails in many quarters, is not compatible with "narrow and firm limitation within the framework of the German race." The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, the *Aftonbladet* (Stockholm), and the *Tribuna* (Rome) commend the speech as appropriate and eloquent. *The Times* (London) also expresses admiration for the Kaiser's gifts as an orator. The two speeches at Bonn, it says, were among the best and most eloquent he has ever delivered, and in them there is little or nothing which even the most perverse of critics can misinterpret.

Two addresses made soon after the Bonn speeches have brought forth a good deal of comment, directed principally at their assumed political significance. It is the custom of the emperors of Austria, Germany, and Russia to celebrate one another's birthdays with speeches and toasts. The fact that this year the Kaiser was reviewing the German army at Metz on the Czar's birthday, and that the Russian ambassador was present to answer the congratulatory toast upon that occasion, has caused some excitement in the French press. Metz is in the heart of the territory Germany took from France in 1871, and the presence of the Russian ambassdor at the review is looked upon by some of the journals of Paris as an indication that the Kaiser is trying to secure the sanction of Russia to the retention by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine. What is the use of our alliance with Russia, asks the *Libre Parole* and the *République Française* (Paris), both Radical sheets, if that power is to hobnob with Germany in celebration of our national humiliation? If, by his toast and speech, however, continues the latter journal, the German Emperor, always young, thought he had done something to get us excited, he was very much mistaken." The *République* concludes as follows:

"The strangest and most curious feature of the affair is the toast. It was devoted very little to the health of the Czar and a great deal to the Chinese question. After having expressed the hope that most of the allied troops would soon leave China, he added that 'the result will be due in great part to the confidence which the Emperor of Russia placed in Count von Waldersee and which he still entertains.' If Wilhelm II. was joking, this was surely an impertinence considering the presence of Count Osten-Sacken [Russian ambassador to Germany]. If he spoke seriously, it must be remarked that it was an odd confidence which was manifested in removing from Peking the greater part of the Russian troops as soon as Count Waldersee arrived and in refusing to place the remainder under the orders of the German commander."

The *Petite Journal* (Paris) believes that the Kaiser is aiming at a Russo-German *rapprochement*, but declares that he is not going about it in the right way. He is given to taking a malicious pleasure in troubling the imagination of Europe, and worrying nervous people, but the French will not take him seriously. The *Journal des Débats* and the *Temps* (Paris), which support the Russian alliance, make light of what the former calls a "trivial incident." It is an impertinent rôle that the Kaiser has now elected to play, says the *Autorité*, another Radical newspaper of Paris, but even the sensitiveness of the French people will not be moved by it when the realize just what it means. The Russian telegraph agency has circulated a "semi-official statement" to the effect that the celebration of the Czar's birthday "which this year happened to be kept by the German Emperor while he was at Metz," must "not be considered to have the slightest political significance."

German journals regard this declaration as intended to tranquillize the minds of the French. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin), the organ of the Prussian Conservatives, thinks the French foolishly sensitive, and says: "To ask that out of consideration for France Germany should not regard Metz as a German city would really be too foolish." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"The relations of Russia to Germany are unchanged. German policy is just as independent of Russia as it is of England, and the relations of the German empire are quite as friendly with the one power as with the other. At the same time the presence of the Russian ambassador at the luncheon at Metz is merely an act of strict courtesy in accordance with ancient usage, and the toast to the Czar's health proposed by the Emperor can not be regarded as anything more than an evidence of normal relations. Special cordiality is out of the question in view of the close ties which unite Russia and France. Nevertheless, the luncheon and the toast are enough to confirm in the minds of the French—even after the return of M. Delcassé from St. Petersburg—the conviction that it can not possibly occur to the Czar to set his troops in motion in order to recover for the republic the 'capital of the French Irredentists,' as the *Libre Parole* calls Metz."

The next speech of the Kaiser's was conciliatory toward the French, as a sort of antidote, some of the Paris journals declare, for "the Metz impertinence." The week following the Metz speech, the Emperor, at the review of the second regiment of the Guards in Berlin, entertained Major-General Bonnal of the French army and his aide. In speaking of the congratulations to Count Waldersee which had been received upon the announcement that the allied troops are prepared to leave China, the Kaiser referred to the fact that "for the first time two French officers have been the guests of the German army, just as, for the first time, German and French troops have fought shoulder to shoulder [in China] against a common foe in good brotherhood-in-arms and in faithful comradeship." He then proposed the health of the two French officers "and the whole of their army." In responding to the toast (which was drunk heartily), General Bonnal made a neat speech closing with the words: "Long live the German army! Long live the Emperor of soldiers!" The Kaiser afterward conferred upon General Bonnal the Order of the Crown.

The German press expresses satisfaction at the Kaiser's compliments to France, and declare that, if the republic still remains obdurate, it is her own fault. The toast, says the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin), "will awaken a joyful echo not only in Germany, but throughout the world." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that the Kaiser has repeatedly shown his desire to cultivate more friendly relations between Germany and France, but fears that the republic will remain sulky. The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) generally regarded as the organ of the Foreign Office, says:

"Our Western neighbors may believe it of us that, without sentimentality, the German people gladly join in this 'Hoch!' More, they wish that the friendly words of the French general may have as willing an echo. The old struggles between Frenchmen and Germans have, by the changing fortunes of war, brought to both peoples so much suffering and glory that the descendants of the old fighters should bury the hatchet in the common tasks of progress. Just because both peoples stand upright in arms for all emergencies, such words should be spoken to-day."

The French journals compliment the Kaiser on his "politeness," but make very little comment on the speech.

*The St. James's Gazette* (London) believes that the old spirit of "*revanche*" will never die out in France. It says:

"Tho it may be taken as a proof that French appetite for '*la revanche*' is less passionate than it was, and French hatred of Germans less personally bitter, we do not believe for a moment that the reciprocal compliments paid at the Berlin luncheon mean

that France has abandoned her determination some day or other to regain her lost territory. National aspirations of that sort do not depend on bitterness of popular sentiment, and are not extinguished by mere international courtesies."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## EUROPE'S INTEREST IN THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

EUROPE seems to be reaching the conclusion that, no matter what opposition may be made, the United States intends to build and fortify a Central American canal, if not by the Nicaragua route, then through the Isthmus at Panama. British journals generally, while resenting the "lack of international manners" shown by the United States Senate in the matter of the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, admit that England would lose nothing and would probably gain much by permitting the American Government to do as it pleases. We have all the diplomatic cards in the game in our own hands, declares *The Spectator* (London), and we can gain a complete diplomatic victory, if that will satisfy us. But, it says further, what is the use of a mere diplomatic triumph? We want to know, not whether we have a right to stop the United States, but whether it is worth our while to do so. For our part, it continues, we believe that "the decision, after an impartial inquiry, will be (1) that it is to our interests to have the canal made, and (2) that it is to our interests that America shall make the canal and be its guardian and protector, subject to the provision that the canal shall always be open to our shipping on equal terms, and that there shall be no differentiation of dues against us." If Great Britain does not adopt this view, but stands "strictly on her rights" under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, *The Spectator* believes that it is quite evident from the tone and temper of American opinion that one of two things must happen: "Either the Americans will refuse further negotiations and the canal will not be dug, in which case we shall lose the great advantages which would accrue to us from the new Isthmian waterway as they did from the Suez waterway; or else the Americans, contrary to all international right and usage, will tear up the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and will tell us that if we want to stop the construction of the canal on American terms we must do so by force." England, this paper declares, would never fight over a question of this kind. Consequently, the British stand to lose in either case. "We lose a benefit if we succeed in stopping the canal. If we do not succeed because we are not prepared to back our *non possumus* by war, we suffer a gratuitous humiliation, tho no doubt we should gain a famous diplomatic victory." Only two very small points now separate the two countries, says *The Spectator:* the control of the canal by America in case of war, and the communication of the new treaty to the Powers, *i.e.*, making the Powers parties to the neutralization of the canal. The first point is "really not a substantial one":

"The Americans do not now ask to be allowed to fortify the canal—tho, as we have always contended, fortification is not a matter of real importance—but merely claim in effect that, if they were at war with another power, they must be allowed to use the canal to protect the national safety, *i.e.*, use it themselves for their war-vessels, but not allow the enemy's ships to do so. After all, that claim is very natural. The canal will have been made by American public money, or by means of an American subsidy, and the Americans therefore can not tolerate the idea of it ever being used to endanger the republic. But tho we understand American feeling on the subject, it is in reality quite unnecessary to express the matter in a treaty. The canal will be worked by an American company, every one of the great locks will be worked and controlled by American engineers, every pilot will be an American. Under such circumstances, does any sane man imagine that, treaty or no treaty, a power at war with America would be able to use the canal? A hostile ship may get as far as the great Nicaraguan Lake, but it would never leave it till the war was over. These being the plain facts, we can not see why we should quarrel with America because she is, as we hold foolishly, anxious to express in words a right which we know she must be able to exercise, and will exercise in fact. To deny a man a paper right when you are bound by the nature of things to leave him a substantial right, does not seem to us a very wise or businesslike proceeding."

As to the asking for the assent of other interested powers, this journal regards the American objection to that course as "very absurd." Germany, France, and Italy will not be content to leave the question of the canal ignored and undiscussed. The treaty will become public law whether the United States wishes it or not, and the new treaty will produce many more difficulties and complications with foreign powers than the original Hay-Pauncefote instrument.

Canada has an interest in the canal, declares *The Telegram* (Winnipeg) in a jingo editorial. "This interest is not so great as that of the United States, it is true, but still great enough to make us no indifferent spectators of the course of events. We can not be willing to see Britain yield everything, since she has already yielded what gives her the right to have a voice in the management of the canal."

The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) doubts that the new treaty will really assure the neutrality of the canal to all the world. France, Germany, Italy, Spain, have special treaties with Nicaragua as to neutrality. When the intentions of the Americans in regard to the commercial and industrial war between the United States and Europe are fully known, it will no doubt be seen that the Yankees have very little respect for British pretensions, and it will not do to be too confiding in their sincerity as to safeguarding the interests of other nations. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that it will be much more vital to the United States to control the Nicaragua Canal than it is to Great Britain to be mistress of the Suez waterway. The *Nachrichten* prints a long article setting forth in detail the work to be done in constructing a canal at Nicaragua. The only interest other powers outside of the United States and Great Britain can have, it says, is that the canal shall be absolutely neutral, free in times of peace and of war to the ships of all nations. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* wants to know why the United States doesn't take up the Panama route. Colombia, it believes, would be willing to grant rights and the canal company only too glad to sell out. It is part of the American scheme for the commercial supremacy of the world, says the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam), and is perhaps inevitable.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Is Chile Fortifying the Straits of Magellan?**—A report has recently gained currency in South America that the Chilean Government is secretly constructing military works on the coast of the Straits of Magellan. This report is causing considerable discussion in the papers of the Argentine Republic. The *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres) points out that such construction of military works is in direct violation of the treaty of 1881 between Chile and Argentine, this treaty providing for the absolute neutrality of the straits and explicitly prohibiting the fortifying of the coasts. Says the *Prensa:* "The pretext has been formulated that it is necessary to illuminate these coasts in the interests of universal navigation. We, however, learn from reliable authority that these works are the result of a plan of fortification to establish a line of torpedoes which could be rapidly erected on the base of these constructions; and the Argentine Government has been lately informed that the undertaking is being conducted by responsible parties."

The *Prensa* declares further that Chile has always shown that she regards the region of the Straits as the natural basis for her maritime operations, and concludes as follows: "The military works before alluded to must form part of the vast program which, when developed, would militarize the whole country. . . . Doubtless, the Government of Argentina will institute a judicial process suitable to the grave accusation now widely circulated."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CURRENT POETRY.

### To a Girl Singing.

By W. E. Henley.

[In "The May Book," published in aid of Charing Cross Hospital, London.]

Sing to me sing—and sing again—
My good, great-throated nightingale,
Sing, as the sun sings through the rain,
Sing, as the home-wind in the sail.

Sing me of life and toil and time—
O bugle of dawn, O flute of rest,
Sing, and once more, as in the prime,
There shall be nothing but the best!

And sing me, at the last, of love—
Sing that old magic of the May,
That makes the gray world laugh and move
As lightly as our dream to-day!

### In Angel Court.

By Austin Dobson.

[These verses, the New York *Evening Post* thinks, might well be applied to summer charitable work in New York.]

In Angel Court the sunless air
Grows faint and sick; to left and right
The cowering houses shrink from sight,
Huddling and hopeless, eyeless, bare.

Misnamed, you say. For surely rare
Must be the angel-shapes that light
In Angel Court!

Nay: the Eternities are there.
Death by the doorway stands to smite;
Life in its garrets leaps to light:
And Love has climbed the crumbling stair
In Angel Court!

—From "The May Book."

### Cherry-Boughs.

By Lizette Woodworth Reese.

Oh, who shall run and greet me in the alleys of the spring?
Oh, who shall seek and find me, and go remembering?
And what is this that waits me in the orchard long and white?
What can it be, my heart of hearts, except our Lost Delight!

And oh, the haunting cherry-boughs, that are so good to know!
And oh, the heavenly cherry-boughs, straight up to God they grow!
And oh, that lonely foot I hear a-following through the trees,
And in the stopping of the wind the little, wrangling bees!

Ye clerks, fare from the counting-house; ye shepherds, from the hill!
Make fast the latch, ye careful wives, of April take your fill!
Yet what is this that waits you in the orchard long and white?
What can it be, ye sons of men, except your Lost Delight!

To you the word, to you the dream, to you the quest shall fall;
For every vexing thing shall pass, but not the Best of All!
Under the cherry-boughs it stands, so lonely and so kind,
And you will hear it following in the stopping of the wind!

—In June "New" *Lippincott*.


**Summer Coolness.**

The familiar process of cooling water by wrapping wet woolen cloths around the jug, illustrates one of the points of advantages of Jaeger Underwear for Summer use. The natural perspiration is absorbed by the wool, and easily evaporated, producing the same delightful cooling process as is found in the experiment named. Linen or cotton underwear will absorb the perspiration, but evaporation is very slow. Hence the clumsy feeling and the chills and other ailments resulting from their use.

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Our offer of 30 nights' FREE trial—*money returned without argument*—the guarantee that no hair mattress made at any price can equal it—this is what sells *the first* Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress in a home. The satisfaction of the sleeper accounts for the scores of duplicate orders that are received every month.

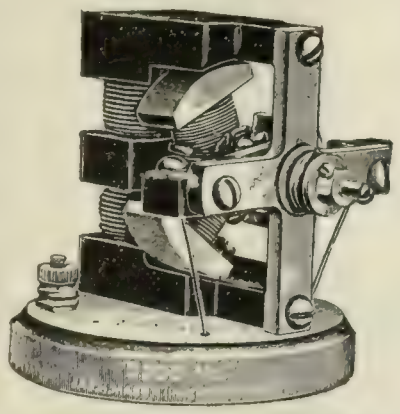
Standard size $15, express charges prepaid to any point. Smaller sizes at smaller prices. Not for sale by stores—this is important, as unscrupulous dealers are offering worthless substitutes.

## A HANDSOME BOOK FREE

We want you to send your name for our handsomely illustrated book "The Test of Time," whether you need a mattress or not. You will be pleased and instructed. Hair is a thing of the past, and you should know why.

**OSTERMOOR & CO. 119 Elizabeth St., N. Y.**

*We have cushioned 25,000 churches. Send for book "Church Cushions."*



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**Carbons and Zinc for two cells, 45 cents,** which will make the motor revolve fan so that it will give a small cyclone. Sent by mail, postpaid.

**FAN OUTFIT FOR $2.00**

(delivered to your home, including flexible wire and formula).

Remit by Postal or Express Money Order, as currency is sent at your own risk. All orders are shipped and correspondence acknowledged promptly.

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**MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.**

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**INSURANCE** **Krementz & Co.,** 68 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

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ASK your dealer for "Little Indian" collars, cuffs and shirts. If he does not keep them, send his name and we will mail, free, a handsome engraving of the "Little Indian," 19 x 13 inches, mounted artistically on a rough gray mat. No advertising to prevent it being framed.

If you can't give dealer's name, send for particulars how to get the picture free in another way.

*"Little Indian"*
*Collars—Cuffs—Shirts*

OUR old names and brands are not affected by this new mark which appears in addition to the old. The quality of our goods is the same we don't know how to make it better

This new trade-mark is simply designed to give an easily remembered and instantly recognized consumers' name.

H. C. CURTIS & CO., Troy, N. Y.



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**Every Man that Shaves** owes it to himself to be fully informed about the excellence of the Masterpiece razor, which we sell in pairs, ready for use for $5.00. Our pamphlet, "All about Good Razors" mailed free. **C. Klauberg**, 173 William St., New York.


## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**The Function of Iron.**—TEACHER: "What is the function of the iron in the blood?"

TOMMY TUCKER: "It's what makes the fingernails."—*Chicago Tribune.*

**German Epitaphs.**—Here are some gems of wit and humor—intentional or unconscious—collected from German and Austrian cemeteries and published in the Vienna *Freie Presse:*

"An angel has flown to heaven; her earthly shell remains. Nothing is dead except the happiness of her parents."

On a carter, killed in a runaway:

"The road to eternity is not long. He started at seven o'clock and arrived at eight."

On a man of letters:

"Here lies the best man in the world. He deprived himself of sleep to bestow it upon others."

A tomb in a rural cemetery bears a bas-relief depicting a peasant impaled on the horns of a bull. Below is the inscription:

"It was a bull's horn that sent me to heaven. I died in a moment, leaving wife and child. Oh, bull, bull! To think that I owe to you everlasting repose!"

The following does not speak well for the married life of the deceased:

"Here rests in God F. K., who lived 26 years as a man and 37 as a husband."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**They Resume.**—"Possibly," began the information editor, glancing furtively at a memorandum on his desk, "you can tell me why Carter Harrison is like the letter 'g.'"

"That's easy," replied the exchange editor, placing a heavy inkstand within reach. "He's the head and tail of the gang. Perhaps you can tell why——"

"That's wrong. It's because he's near the latter end of the campaign."

"Gee! That isn't half as good as mine. What is the difference between a fish-dealer and an untruthful newsboy?"

"None. Both do a scaly business. Why is——"

"I say there is. One sighs for Lent and the other lies for a cent."

"Hang that on the hook. What's the difference between a schoolmaster and a sheep-market?"

"No difference. One boards around and the other has boards around——"

"Saw it off! One has his eye on the pupil and the other has the pupil in his eye."

"What has the sheep market to do with it?"

"That's where you get sold. Ha! ha!"

"Enough to make a donkey laugh, is it?"

"Who's a donkey?"

"Who's a sheep?"

"Ewe are. Why is a pound of putty——"

"Like a cage of panthers? Sixteen ounces. Why is——"

"A pound of putty——"

"Like a dose of laudanum?" "Stops the pane. That reminds me. Why is a hatchet like arnica?"

"One is a window smasher and the other is a pane killer."

"Oh, no! Thought you'd bite at it. It hits a nail on the head."


**Over-Exertion of Brain or Body**

**Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

It is a wholesome tonic for body, brain and nerves. Wonderfully quick in its action.



**A PERFECT COMBINATION.**

The Muncie Surf Sanatorium Hotel, located near Babylon, Long Island, is a combination of just such sort as is desired by many who need pleasurable recreation. Professional care as well may be had if required. The advertisement will be found on page 804 of this issue.

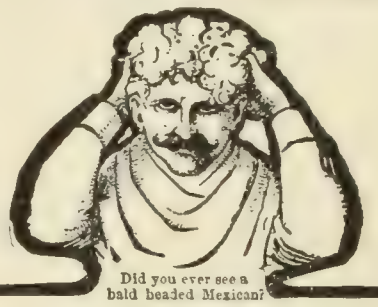


# Pears'

soap is not only the best in all the world for toilet and bath but also for shaving. Pears was the inventor of shaving stick soap.

All sorts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.





Did you ever see a bald headed Mexican?

## Mexican Shampoo and Dandruff Cure

makes clean, healthy scalps. Positively guaranteed to cure dandruff and falling hair. A pure vegetable product, made from Mexican Soap Root. Is not injurious, even if swallowed.

**Makes Luxurious Lather**
**and leaves the hair soft.**

Battle Creek, Dec. 10, 1900.
Shampoo is fine, nothing else so good. I use it on my own children's heads with all the results claimed for it. MRS. H. P. MOYER.

Price $1.00 per bottle. All druggists refund your money upon request.

Sample—enough for two shampoos—with our booklet, "Hair Health," FREE.

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78 Main Street, Battle Creek, Michigan.



## "Don't shout"

"I hear you. I can hear now as well as anybody. "'How?' Oh, something new—**The Morley Ear-Drum.** I've a pair in my ears now, but you can't see 'em—they're invisible. I wouldn't know I had 'em in myself, only that I hear all right."

The Morley Ear-drum makes up for deficiencies of the impaired natural ear. Entirely different from any other device. No drugs. No wire, rubber, metal nor glass. **Invisible, comfortable, safe. Adjusted by any one.** *Write for book describing and illustrating the Morley Ear-drum, FREE.*

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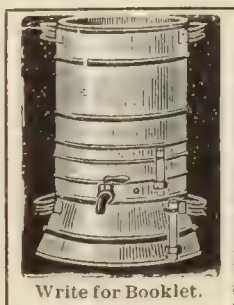

Write for Booklet.

## THE SANITARY STILL

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. **Hon. WM. YOUNGBLOOD**, Auditor for the Interior Dept., Washington, D. C., writes: "We have used your Sanitary Still in our family, and find that it gives satisfaction in every respect. The water is soft and pleasant to the taste. Distillation is the best means of purifying water, and that produced by your still is pure and pleasant and is certainly healthful. I can conscientiously recommend your still. The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris Exposition. DURABILTY UNEQUALED. AVOID CHEAP AND FLIMSY STILLS.

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**KLIPS** Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

"The Nation it does! Why is the wreck of a fruit-train——"

"Gets its dates mixed. Why does a——"

"It doesn't. It only wabbles its nostrils. Can you tell why Pettigrew——"

"Couldn't grow any other way. Why is a ballot-box——"

"Stuff! What's the difference between the tin can trust and——"

"The other can't rust. Why is a riotous insurrection——"

"Like a deaf and dumb man? One's a mute, and so is the other émeute. Why is Bob Burke like a papier-maché walking-stick?"

"Falstaff. Why are the Drainage Canal Commissioners like a horse-race?"

"Have to pay so much to Wenter——"

"Naw!"

"Get a good run for their money?"

"Naw! The job ends with a big, big——"

"Stop! Don't be profane. What the difference between a mackintosh and a seasick boy?"

"One's an overcoat and the other's a pale tot. Why is ——"

"Stop! It isn't pronounced that way."

"Pronounce it any way I please. One's a glad rag and the other's a draggled lad——"

At this critical juncture the Sunday editor came in and swore at them, and they broke away. —*Chicago Tribune.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

June 17.—The anniversary of the beginning of the siege of Tien-Tsin is celebrated there, and the soldiers' graves are decorated with flowers.

June 20.—General Chaffee sends a report to the War Department in which he tells of the outrages committed by the allied forces in the Chinese campaign.

June 21.—Emperor Kwang Su appoints Na Tung, a prominent Boxer, Chinese Minister to Japan; Germany's claim against China is raised from $12,000,000 to $14,000,000.

June 23. It is stated that the United States Government has taken no part in the fresh demands made on China, and is disposed to do everything possible to discourage them; the Emperor of China announces his intention of returning to Peking in October.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 17.—Severe fighting is reported in Somaliland between a British expedition and the "Mad Mullah."

An uprising of Albanians occurs in the town of Novi-Bazar, and fighting between Servians and Albanians is looked for.

In consequence of renewed labor troubles at St. Petersburg, the dock-yard authorities decide to close the docks until order is restored.

June 18.—Hazen S. Pingree, former governor of Michigan, dies in London.

June 19.—A great pro-Boer meeting in London, addressed by Henry Labouchere, Keir


PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO.

*May 1 to November 1, 1901.*

"Picturesque Pan-American Route to Buffalo" is a beautifully illustrated and comprehensive publication issued by the "Grand Trunk Railway System," giving accurate information of the Exhibition with plan of the grounds, also map giving complete information of Buffalo, and will be sent free on receipt of two cents postage.

Those planning a trip to Buffalo and Pan-American Exposition this year should make arrangements to take in one of the popular side trips offered by the Grand Trunk Railway to the most beautiful and healthful summer resorts, situated in the "Highlands of Ontario," located 1000 feet above sea level, a few hours' run from Buffalo. Good hotel accommodation, magnificent scenery, perfect immunity from Hay Fever; a place where Health and Pleasure go hand in hand. The Highlands of Ontario include the following well-known and popular districts:—"Muskoka Lakes," "Lake of Bays," "Magnetawan River," "30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay," "Kawartha Lakes" and the region around "Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching."

Illustrated descriptive publications, maps and all information can be had free by applying to FRANK P. DWYER, Eastern Passenger Agent, 290 Broadway, New York.

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Epworth League California Excursions

Account Fifth International Convention of Epworth League, San Francisco, July 18-21.

San Francisco is an ideal summer resort—weather always cool.

Trip thither in summer, across high tablelands of New Mexico and Arizona, is pleasant—air bracing, no oppressive heat or dust.

Best way to go is via Santa Fe Route, only line under one management, Chicago to San Francisco; three daily trains to California, Fred Harvey meal service, personally-conducted excursions.

On the way visit Indian pueblos, and petrified forest, also Grand Cañon of Arizona—world's greatest scenic spectacle, now easily accessible.

See southern California—its noted resort hotels, idyllic valleys, majestic mountains, smooth beaches and lovely islands, its old missions, its semi-tropic fruits and flowers, its great oil wells. This important section reached via Santa Fe Route cheaper than most other lines and with greater comfort.

Extremely low round-trip rates; liberal stop-over privileges; choice of routes returning; open to everybody. All ticket agents sell via Santa Fe Route. Descriptive literature on request.

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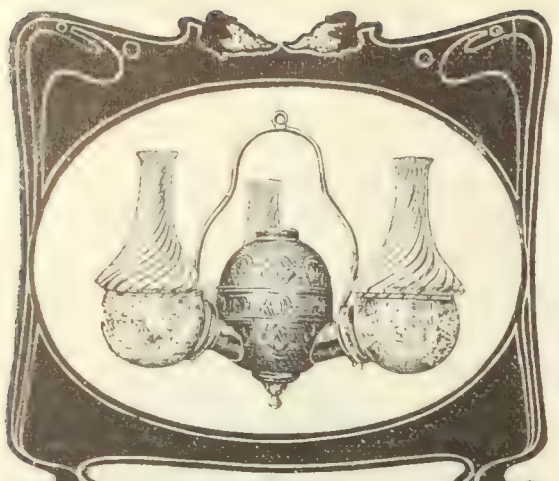

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is the one light you can use during the warm months with genuine comfort. Its comparatively little heat, together with the little attention it requires makes it the ideal warm weather light. Many **Summer Homes** are equipped with it to the exclusion of all other illumination. While more brilliant than gas or electricity, it never smokes, smells or gets out of order, is lighted and extinguished as easily as gas, and burns but a few cents worth of oil a month. It is a perfect substitute for gas and [illegible] our catalogue W shows all styles from $1.80 up. Sent on request. The Angle Lamp Co., 76 Park Pl., N. Y.

THE ANGLE LAMP IS GUARANTEED.

**Your money will be refunded if you do not find it exactly as represented.**

A RARE TREAT IN

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BEST IMPORTED at almost

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Oolongs, Japans, Young Hysons, Gunpowders, English Breakfasts, Souchongs, Congous, Assams [illegible] 27c to 57c lb.

VERY BEST ROASTED COFFEES from 10c to 29c lb.

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CONSUMERS IMPORTING TEA CO.,

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HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

NOTICE NAME THUS Stewart Hartshorn ON LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

**The Natural Body Brace** advertised in this paper in the first issue of this month is a delightful certain remedy for ailments peculiar to women and girls. It makes walking and work easy, gives good figure and light step. Write the Natural Body Brace Co., Box 713, Salina, Kan., for free illustrated book.


Hardie, and others of the radicals, is attended by scenes of great disorder.

Emperor William, at a regatta banquet at Cuxhaven, expresses the hope of long European peace as the result of the "spirit of comradeship" engendered by the Chinese campaign.

The president of the Swiss Bundesrath announces that most of the signatories to the Geneva convention have agreed to send delegates to Geneva in 1902 to revise the convention.

June 20.—Emperor William takes part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling at Kiel of a monument to Frederick William the First.

June 21.—Hoshi Toru, a Japanese statesman, is assassinated in Yokohama.

June 22.—A British force attacked by Boers in Cape Colony has ten men killed and sixty-six wounded, one Boer being killed

## Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 17.—The President announces his intention of taking Mrs. McKinley to Canton early in July, and of remaining away from Washington until fall.

Minister Loomis is transferred from Venezuela to Portugal, and Minister Bowen from Persia to Venezuela.

June 18.—A new complication in the tariff war between Russia and the United States is caused by the imposition of higher duties on American resin and bicycles by the Russian Minister of Finance; Secretary Gage protests against the order.

June 19.—A declaration of principles, embodying the demand for public ownership and direct legislation, is put forth by the promoters of the new "Allied Third Party" movement in Kansas City, Mo.

Ambassador Jules Cambon expresses himself on the subject of education as a means of conserving peace, at a dinner in Chicago.

June 20.—The Virginia constitutional convention continues in session at Richmond; a proposition is made to present a memorial to Congress urging the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

President Schurman, in his commencement address at Cornell University, declares that America's great defect is her lack of famous intellectual men.

June 21.—The President's order establishing civil government in the Philippines is issued by Secretary Root.

John Wanamaker renews his offer of $2,500,000 to the city of Philadelphia for the street-railroad franchise recently granted, and offers $500,000 bonus to the men now holding the franchises.

Wu Ting Fang speaks on the Chinese monetary system before the Bankers' Association at Buffalo.

June 22.—Representations looking to an amicable settlement of the tariff controversy are made by Secretary Hay to the Russian Government through Ambassador Choate.

The Social Democrats of New York, in city convention, nominate Benjamin Hanford for mayor; Professor Herron addresses the convention.

June 23.—A flood in the Elkhorn River Valley, in West Virginia, causes a loss of fully two hundred lives and does damage estimated at $2,000,000.

Adelbert S. Hay, former consul at Pretoria, falls from a hotel window in New Haven and is killed.

President Hadley of Yale delivers the annual baccalaureate address to the graduating class of the university.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

June 17.—*Porto Rico:* The Porto Rican legislature is called to meet in special session on July 4 for the purpose of proclaiming free trade between the island and this country; Governor Allen reports that the island is now self-supporting.

June 20.—*Philippines:* It is announced that civil government will be established on July 4, and that Judge William H. Taft will be the first civil governor of the islands.

June 22.—By order of the President, General Chaffee is appointed military governor of the Philippines, relieving General MacArthur, who will return to the United States; more surrenders of Filipino officers are reported.


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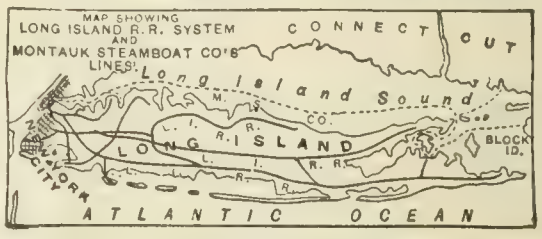


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## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

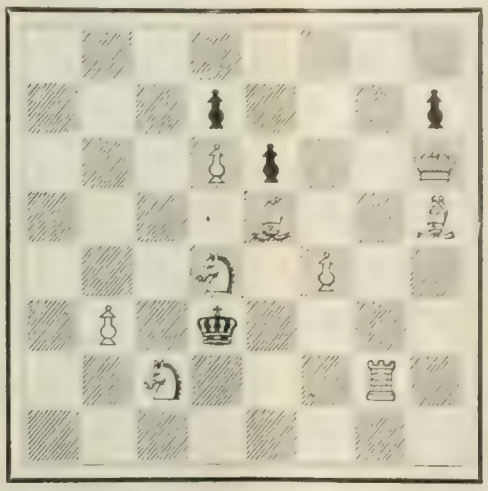
### Problem 569.

Composed by A. H. ROBBINS.

Dedicated to Dr. W. R. I. Dalton.

From *The Independent*, Lincoln, Neb.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

8; 3p3p; 3Pp2K; 4B2B; 3S1P2; 1P1k4; 2S3R1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 564.

Key-move, Kt—B 6.

No. 565.

Key-move, Kt—B 7.

The point of this problem is to capture the R, compelling Black to move P—K 6. Several solvers do not see the use of the White R. It is necessary to give mate in this variation:

| Kt—B 7 | B x R | B—B 3, mate |
|---|---|---|
| 1. ——— | 2. ——— | 3. ——— |
| B—Q 8 | B any | |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; O. S. Adams, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. J. T. Glass, Womack, Tex.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore, Md.; A. H. Cherry, Salt Lake City; A. O. Jones, Corvallis, Mont.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; R. H. Renshaw, Boyce, Va.; T. R. Denison, Mobile, Ala.; S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. D.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; Prof. M. A. T., Woodberry Forest High School, Orange, Va.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; L. A. Gouldie, Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Paterson, N. J.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.

564 (only): The Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; H. E. Davis, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; W. W. Stevens, B.A., Youngstown, O.; G. C. Spencer, Greenwich, Conn.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C.H., O.; W. M. J., New Plymouth, O.; W. Hyde, Brooklyn, N. Y.

565 (only): A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.

Comments (564): "Very good"—M. W. H.; "A fine and beautiful 2-er"—M. M.; "A case of creating and removing obstructions"—G. D.; Six distinct mates to six clearly separate defenses"—W.

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R. C.; "Don't see where the heroism of the black P comes in"—J. E. W.; "Key-move cleverly obscured"—O. S. A.; "A fine exhibit of Pawn-strategy"—J. H. S.; "This strange evolution takes a high standard among good problems"—A. De R. M.; "Very interesting, but not difficult"—A. N. C.; "Full of surprises"—H. M. C.; "The black P is a hero indeed"—H. E. D.; "I consider this one of the best problems involving P one, or P two, that has ever been composed"—W. W. S.; "A teaser"—W. M. J.

(565: "Comparatively easy"—C. R. O; "Cute, tho nothing wonderful"—M. M; "Easy"—W. W.; "Very ingenious"—C. D.; "Not so difficult as 564"—H. W. F.; Rather poor—J. E. W.; "The predicament of the black R is amusing"—O. S. A.; "The strongest Knight-move I have ever seen"—J. T. G; "An entertaining and whimsical scheme to capture the R"—J. H. S.; "A little hard to catch"—A. N. C.; "A Knightly maneuver"—H. M. C.; "Of great merit; a most interesting study"—A K.; "Unique"—J. G. L; "Something fresh"—G. P.

In addition to those reported, J. T. G. got 560, 562; H. S., and F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., 562; H. A. S., and D. G. H., 562, 563; R. H. R., T. H., A K., 563.

To Our Solvers.

Will you be satisfied to have only the initials of your names published? This would save much space for other items of interest.

## Another "Boy Wonder."

Albert Whiting Fox, seventeen years of age, has been revealing wonderful Chess genius. He is in Paris studying mathematics, and has played a number of games in the Café de la Régence, which take rank at once, among the Brilliancies. Those who do not see *The American Chess World*, in which four of his games appeared, will thank us for giving two specimens of the youth's brilliant play:

Giuoco Piano.

| | FOX. *White.* | KALLER. *Black.* | | FOX. *White.* | KALLER. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 13 | Q—K 2 | P Q B 3 |
| 2 | Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 14 | B—Kt 3 | P x P |
| 3 | B—B 4 | B—B 4 | 15 | Kt x P | Castles (K R) |
| 4 | P—Q 3 | P Q R 3 (a) | 16 | Kt B 5 | Q Q 2 |
| 5 | Kt—B 3 | B—Kt 5 | 17 | Q R Q sq | Q B 2 |
| 6 | Castles | Kt—B 3 | 18 | P—K B 4 | Q R—B sq |
| 7 | B—K 3 | P—Q Kt 4 | 19 | Q—R 5 | B—R sq (b) |
| 8 | B—Kt 3 | B Kt 2 | 20 | B-Q Kt 6 (c) | Q x B |
| 9 | Kt Q 5 | Kt x Kt | 21 | Q—Kt 6 (d) | R P x Q |
| 10 | P x Kt | P—Q 3 | 22 | Kt—K 7 ch | K R 2 |
| 11 | P—Q 4 | Q K 2 | 23 | R B 3 | Q—B 4 |
| 12 | K R sq | Kt—R 4 | 24 | R—Q 5 (e) | Resigns. |

*Notes from The A. C. W.*

(a) The first eighteen moves of this game aspire to the commonplace; but they are tolerable as leading to an exquisite finale.

(b) Black takes time to thrust this Bishop into a corner, when he might have delayed the evil day by Kt x B.

(c) Black has peacefully been sitting on a volcano, and he now gets an insight into rapid transit, of the most approved style. This is the key move, drawing the Queen from protection of K 7.

(d) In point of audacity this move is without a parallel.

(e) Throwing another posy to the Queen, after which Black concedes the point. The mate by R—K 5 is not to be averted.

Second Game—Ruy Lopez.

| | FOX. *White.* | BAUER. *Black.* | | FOX. *White.* | BAUER. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 12 | R—K 3 | Kt R 4 |
| 2 | Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 13 | Kt—Q 2 | Rt—B 4 |
| 3 | B—Kt 5 | Kt B 3 | 14 | R—R 3 | Kt R 5 |
| 4 | Castles | Kt x P | 15 | P—K Kt 4 | Kt Kt 3 |
| 5 | R—K sq | Kt—Q 3 | 16 | R—R 5 | Kt—B 3 |
| 6 | Kt x P | B—K 2 | 17 | Q Kt B 4 ! | P x Kt ? |
| 7 | B—B sq | Castles | 18 | Q x Kt ! ! | R P x Q |
| 8 | P—Q 4 | Kt—B 4 | 19 | Kt x Kt P ! | P x Kt |
| 9 | P—Q B 3 | P—Q 4 | 20 | B x P ch | K—B sq |
| 10 | Q—Q 3 | R—K sq | 21 | R—R 5 mate. A beautiful termination. ! | |
| 11 | P—K B 4 | Kt—Q 3 | | | |

The Chess-editor of *The Chicago Tribune* says: "This is unquestionably a remarkable game, and if any recognized master had played it, it would rank among his brilliancies.

## A Study in "Opposition."

The following position from *The Sunday Post*, Boston, looks like a Draw if Black makes the proper defense; but White can win by getting the "opposition." Expert players are acquainted with this, but, as Dr. Shapiro, Chess-editor, *Baltimore American*, says, "correct King-play is one of the most delicate of tasks, and, withal, one of the most difficult for a beginner to learn."

By J. Grier.

White (3 pieces): K on K Kt sq; Ps on Q 5 and Q B 4.

Black (2 pieces): K on K B 2; P on Q 3.

White to play and win.


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